



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: JAPAN

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GLOSSARY

AZEs	Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GD-PAME	Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
ICCAs	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Area (may also be referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”)
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MEOW	Marine Ecosystems of the World
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OECD	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PPA	Privately Protected Area
PPOW	Pelagic Provinces of the World
ProtConn	Protected Connected land indicator
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
TEOW	Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WD-OECD	World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures



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This country dossier is compiled by the UNDP and SCBD from publicly available information. It is prepared, within the overall work of the Global Partnership on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Party concerned and other national stakeholders to facilitate the verification, correcting, and updating of country data. The statistics might differ from those reported officially by the country due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Furthermore, the suggestions from the UNDP and SCBD are based on analyses of global datasets, which may not necessarily be representative of national policy or criteria used at the national level. The analyses are also subject to the limits inherent in global indicators (precision, reliability, underlying assumptions, etc.). Therefore, they provide useful information but cannot replace analyses at a national level nor constitute a future benchmark for national policy or decision-making.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides information on the coverage of protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), as currently reported in global databases (the World Database on Protected Areas ([WDPA](#)) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures ([WD-OECM](#))). It also includes details on the status of the other qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 based on this data. These statistics might differ from those reported officially by countries due to difference in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage, differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory, or if global datasets differ from the criteria and indicators used at the national level. Where available, data from national statistics for the elements of Target 11 are included alongside records from these global databases. This dossier also provides a summary of commitments made under Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and a summary of potential opportunities regarding elements of the target for future planning.

The dossier has been developed in consultation with the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), which manages the WDPA, WD-OECM and Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness ([GD-PAME](#)). Parties to the CBD are requested to contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org with any updates to the information in these databases.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Elements: Current status and opportunities for action

Coverage - Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** as of September 2021 (per the WDPA), terrestrial coverage in Japan is 111,290 km² (29.7%) and marine coverage is 561,310 km² (13.9%); Japan's official national records indicate a terrestrial coverage of 20.5% and a marine coverage of 13.3%.
- **Opportunities for action:** opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

Ecological Representativeness— Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** Japan contains 9 terrestrial ecoregions, 8 marine ecoregions, and 2 pelagic provinces (all of which have at least partial coverage from PAs): the mean coverage by reported PAs is 26.8% (terrestrial), 45.5% (marine), and 2.8% (pelagic).
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Japan to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs.



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Areas Important for Biodiversity

- **Status:** Japan has 287 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean coverage of KBAs by reported PAs is 68.1%, while 28 KBAs have no coverage by reported PAs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Japan to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.

Areas Important for Ecosystem Services

- **Status:** coverage of areas important for ecosystem services: In Japan, 31.1% of aboveground biomass carbon, 31.1% of belowground biomass carbon, 30.8% of soil organic carbon, 9.6% of carbon stored in marine sediments is covered by PAs.
- **Opportunities for action:** for carbon, there is opportunity for Japan to increase PA or OECM coverage in both marine and terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.
- For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforestation would have benefits for improving water security.

Connectivity and Integration

- **Status:** coverage of protected-connected lands is 14.8%.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for a targeted increase in connecting PAs or OECMs and to focus on PA management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PA networks and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.
- As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).

Governance Diversity

- **Status:** the most common governance type(s) for reported PAs in Japan is: 98.8% under Government (82.8% Sub-national ministry or agency; 16.0% Federal or national ministry or agency).
- **Opportunities for action:** explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Japan this could relate to shared governance, etc.
- There is also opportunity for Japan to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective



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governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

Protected Area Management Effectiveness

- **Status:** 0.0% of terrestrial PAs and 0.0% of marine PAs have completed Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessments reported. However, PAME has now been implemented with regard to four national parks, as a trial.
- **Opportunities for action:** the 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for both terrestrial and marine PAs to achieve the target.
- There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs.



INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan from 18-29 October 2010. The vision of the Strategic Plan is one of “Living in harmony with nature” where *“By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”* (CBD, 2010). In addition to this vision, the Strategic Plan is composed of 20 targets, under five strategic goals. Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 states that *“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.”*

With the conclusion of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020, Target 11 on area-based conservation has seen success in the expansion of the global network of protected areas (PA) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The negotiation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its future targets provide an essential opportunity to further improve the coverage of PAs and OECMs, to improve other aspects of area-based conservation, to accelerate progress on biodiversity conservation more broadly, while also addressing climate change, and the Sustainable Development Goals. This next set of global biodiversity targets are to be adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. These new targets must aim to build upon lessons learned from the last decade of progress to deliver transformative change for the benefit of nature and people, to realize the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity have developed the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossiers, which provide countries with an overview of the status of Target 11 elements, opportunities for action, and a summary of commitments made by Parties over the last decade. Each dossier can support countries in assessing their progress on key elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and identifying opportunities to prioritize new protected areas and OECMs.

This dossier provides an overview of area-based conservation in Japan. Section I of the dossier presents data on the current status of Japan’s PAs. The data presented in Section I relates to each element of Target 11. Section I also presents the PA coverage for two critical ecosystem services: water security and carbon stocks. In addition, the dossier presents potential opportunities for action for Japan, in relation to each Target 11 element. The analyses present options for improving Japan’s area-based conservation network to achieve enhanced protection and benefits for livelihoods and climate change. Section II presents details on Japan’s existing PA and OECM commitments as a summary of existing efforts towards achieving Target 11. This gives focus not only to national policy and actions but also voluntary commitments to the UN. Furthermore, where data is available, this

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dossier provides information on potential OECMs, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs; also, often referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”) and Privately Protected Areas (PPAs) and the potential contribution they will have in achieving the post-2020 targets.

The information on PAs and OECMs presented here is derived from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM). These databases are joint products of UNEP and IUCN, managed by UNEP-WCMC, and can be viewed and downloaded at www.protectedplanet.net. Parties are encouraged to provide data on their PAs and OECMs to UNEP-WCMC for incorporation into the databases (see e.g., Decisions 10/31 and 14/8). The significant efforts of Parties in updating their data in the build up to the publication of the Protected Planet Report 2020 (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2021) were greatly appreciated. UNEP-WCMC welcomes further updates, following the data standards described here (www.wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual), and these should be directed to protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org. The statistics presented in this dossier are derived from the May 2021 WDPA and WD-OECM releases, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Readers should consult www.protectedplanet.net for the latest coverage statistics (updated monthly).

Some data from the WDPA and WD-OECM are not made publicly available at the request of the data-provider. This affects some statistics, maps, and figures presented in this dossier. Statistics provided by UNEP-WCMC (terrestrial and marine coverage) are based upon the full dataset, including restricted data. All other statistics, maps, and figures are based upon the subset of the data that is publicly available.

Where data is less readily available, such as for potential OECMs, ICCAs and PPAs, data has also been compiled from published reports and scientific literature to provide greater awareness of these less commonly recorded aspects. These data are provided to highlight the need for comprehensive reporting on these areas to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM. Parties are invited to work with indigenous peoples, local communities and private actors to submit data under the governance of these actors, with their consent, to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM.

Overall, PAs and OECMs are essential instruments for biodiversity conservation and to sustain essential ecosystem services that support human well-being and sustainable development, including food, medicine, and water security, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The data in this dossier, therefore, aims to celebrate the current contributions of PAs and OECMs, whilst the gaps presented hope to encourage greater progress, not just for the benefit of biodiversity and the post-2020 GBF, but also to recognize the essential role of PAs and OECMs to the Sustainable Development Goals and for addressing the climate crisis.



SECTION I: CURRENT STATUS

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 refers to both protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). This section provides the current status for all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 where indicators with global data are available. Statistics for all elements are presented using data on both PAs and OECMs (where this data is available and reported in global databases like the WDPA and WD-OECM). It is recognized that statistics reported in the WPDA and WD-OECM might differ from those reported officially by countries due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Details on UNEP-WCMC's methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage area available [here](#). The global indicators adopted here for presenting the status of other elements of Target 11 may also differ from those in use nationally. Where available, results from national reporting are also included.



COVERAGE - TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

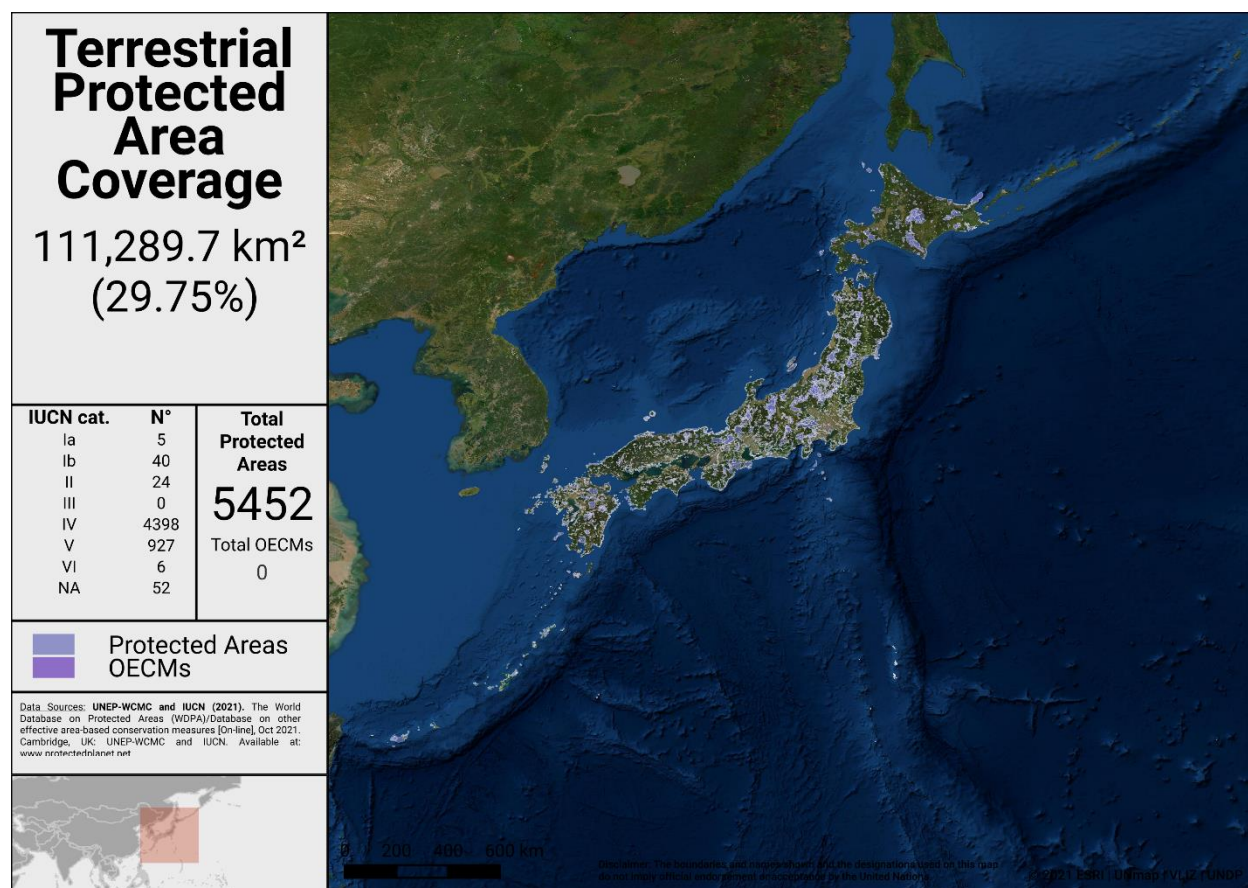
As of September 2021, Japan has **5,617** protected areas reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). 9 UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserves are not included in the following statistics (see details on UNWP-WCMC’s methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage [here](#)).

As of Sept 2021, Japan has **0** OECMs reported in the world database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

Current coverage for Japan (from the WDPA):

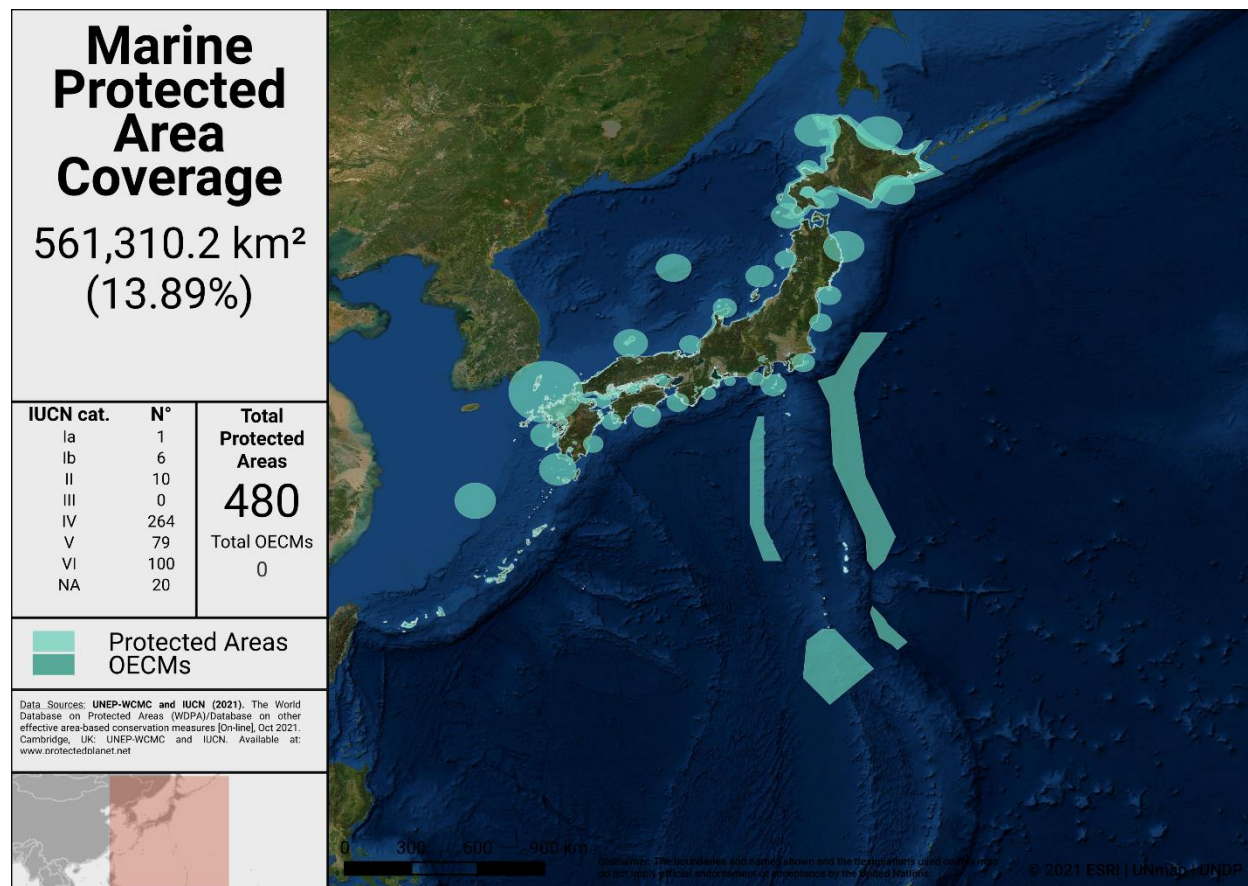
- 29.75% terrestrial (5,452 protected areas, 111,289.7 km²)
- 13.89% marine (480 protected areas, 561,310.2 km²)

Japan's official national records show terrestrial coverage of 20.5% and marine coverage¹ of 13.3%.



Terrestrial Protected Areas in Japan

¹ The territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Japan should be calculated as approximately 4.47 million km².



Marine Protected Areas in Japan

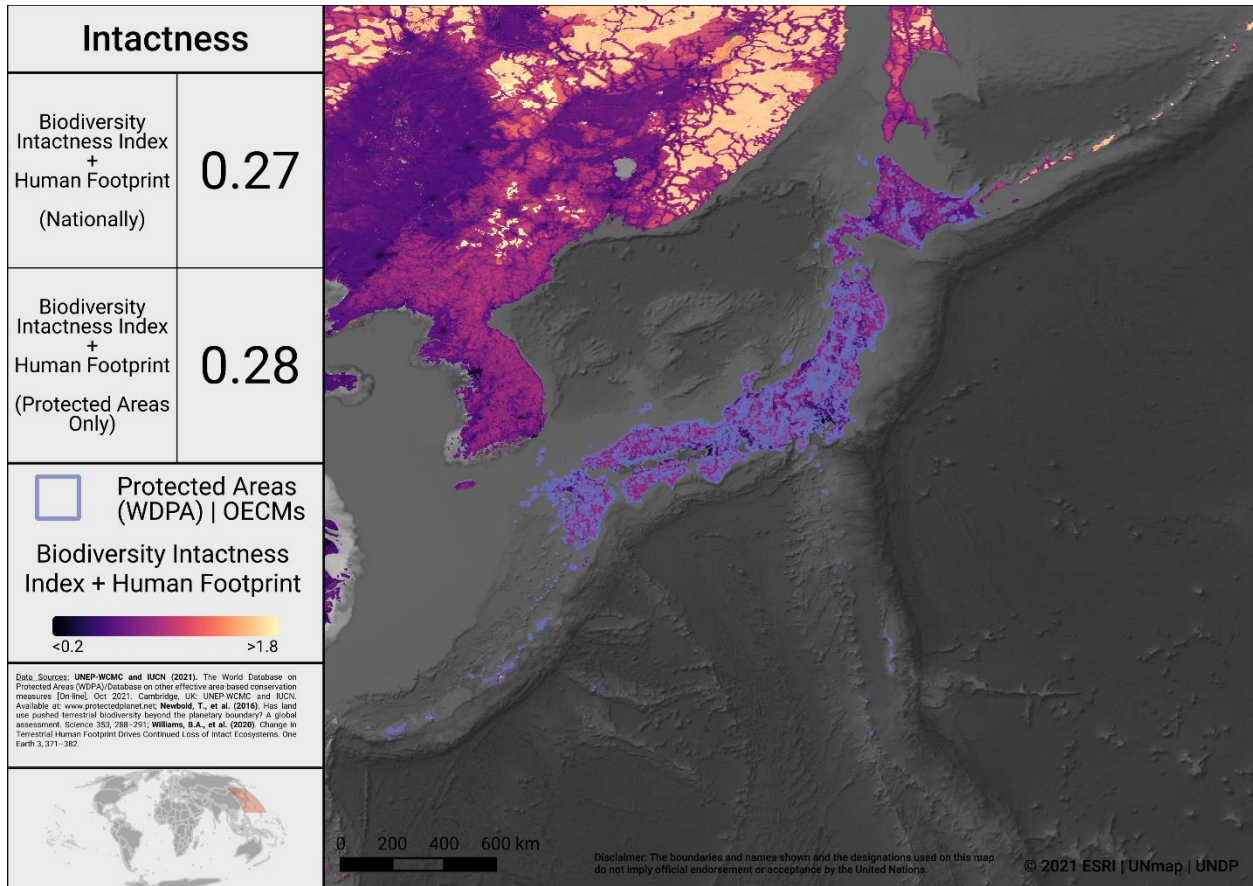
Potential OECMs

The Ministry of the Environment of Japan has started domestic deliberation to institutionalize OECMs in Japan in 2020, aiming to develop a scheme and criteria to identify areas including private properties which are managed with positive impacts for biodiversity conservation.

Opportunities for action

Opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, as Japan considers where to add new PAs and OECMs, the map below identifies areas in Japan where intact terrestrial areas are not currently protected. Focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

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Intactness in Japan

To explore more on intactness visit the UN Biodiversity Lab: map.unbiodiversitylab.org.

ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS – TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

Ecological representativeness is assessed based on the PA and OECM coverage of broad-scale biogeographic units. Globally, ecoregions have been described for terrestrial areas (Dinerstein et al, 2017), marine coastal and shelf ecosystems (to a depth of 200m; Spalding et al 2007) and surface pelagic waters (Spalding et al 2012).

Japan has 9 **terrestrial** ecoregions. Out of these:

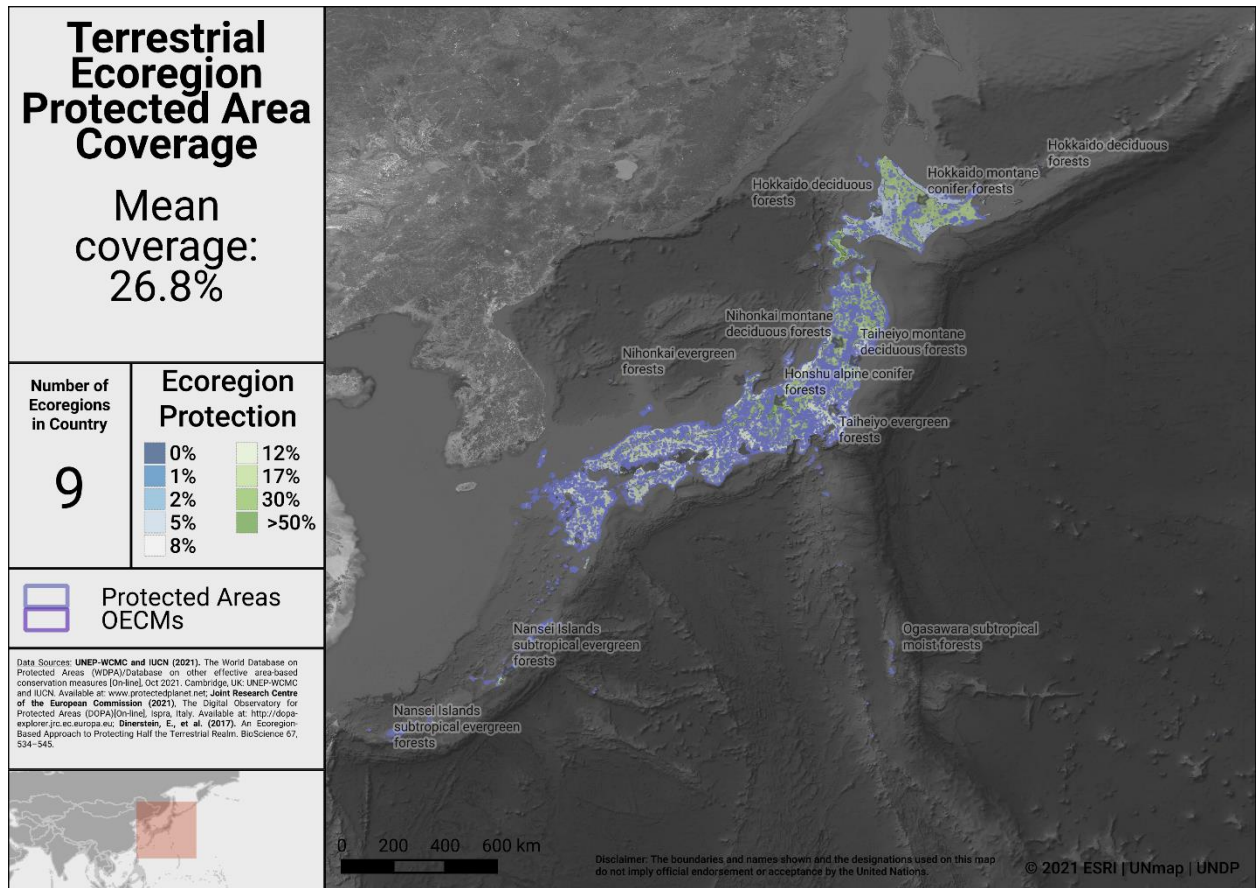
- All 9 ecoregions have at least some coverage from PAs.
- 6 ecoregions have at least 17% protected within the country.
- The average PA coverage of terrestrial ecoregions is 26.8%.

Japan has 8 **marine** ecoregions and 2 **pelagic provinces**. Out of these:

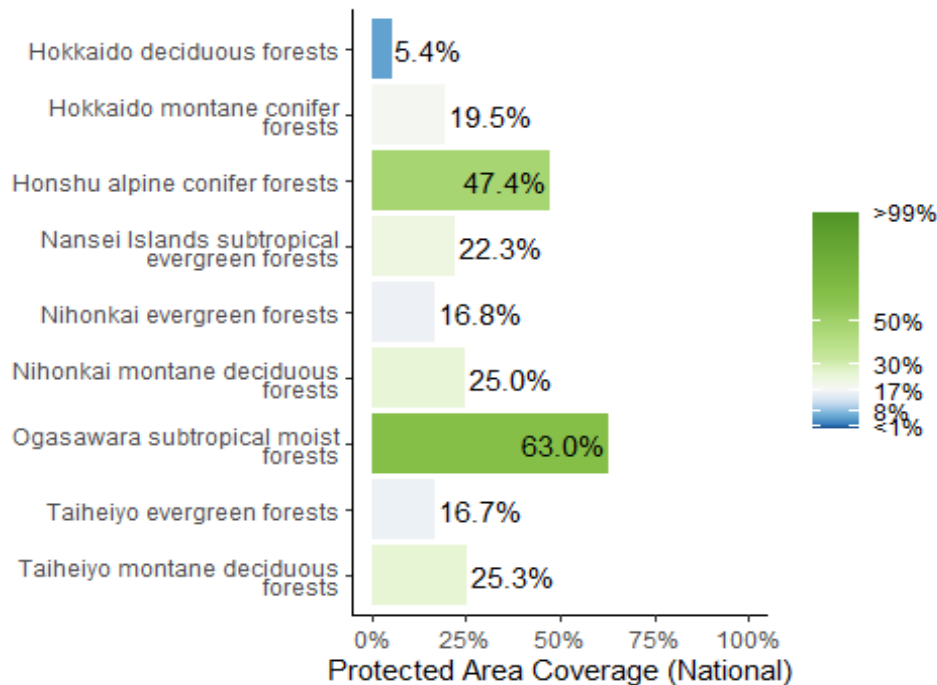
- All 8 marine ecoregions and 2 pelagic provinces have at least some coverage from reported PAs.
- 8 marine ecoregions and 0 pelagic provinces have at least 10% protected within Japan's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- The average PA coverage of marine ecoregions is 45.5% and the average PA coverage of pelagic provinces is 2.8%.

A full list of terrestrial ecoregions in Japan is available in Annex I.

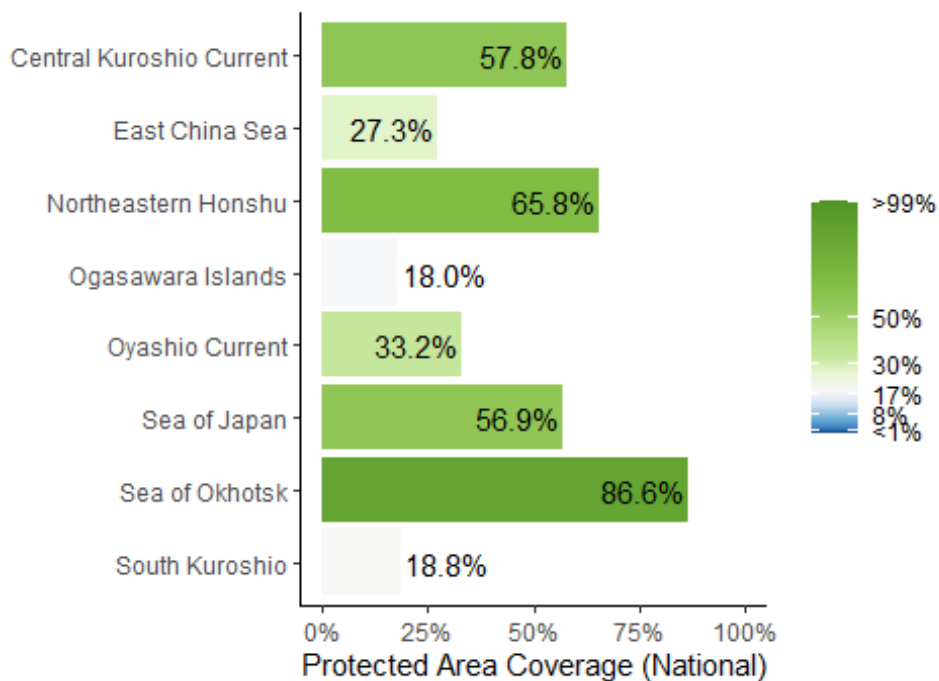




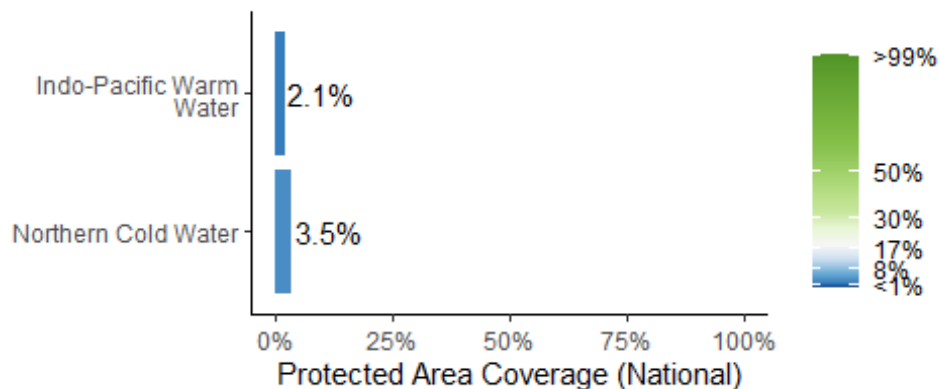
Terrestrial ecoregions in Japan



Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Japan



Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW) in Japan



Pelagic Provinces of the World (PPOW) in Japan

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Japan to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs.



AREAS IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Protected area and OECM coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) provide one proxy for assessing the conservation of areas important for biodiversity at national, regional and global scales. KBAs are sites that make significant contributions to the global persistence of biodiversity (IUCN, 2016). The KBA concept builds on four decades of efforts to identify important sites for biodiversity, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and KBAs identified through Hotspot ecosystem profiles supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. Incorporating these sites, the dataset of internationally significant KBAs includes Global KBAs (sites shown to meet one or more of 11 criteria in the Global Standard for the Identification of KBAs, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and irreplaceability), Regional KBAs (sites identified using pre-existing criteria and thresholds, that do not meet the Global KBA criteria based on existing information), and KBAs whose Global/Regional status is Not yet determined, but which will be assessed against the global KBA criteria within 8-12 years. Regional KBAs are often of critical international policy relevance (e.g., in EU legislation and under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), and many are likely to qualify as Global KBAs in future once assessed for their biodiversity importance for other taxonomic groups and ecosystems. To date, nearly 16,000 KBAs have identified globally, and information on each of these is presented in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas: www.keybiodiversityareas.org.

Japan has 291 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) [**287 KBAs** used in the analysis].

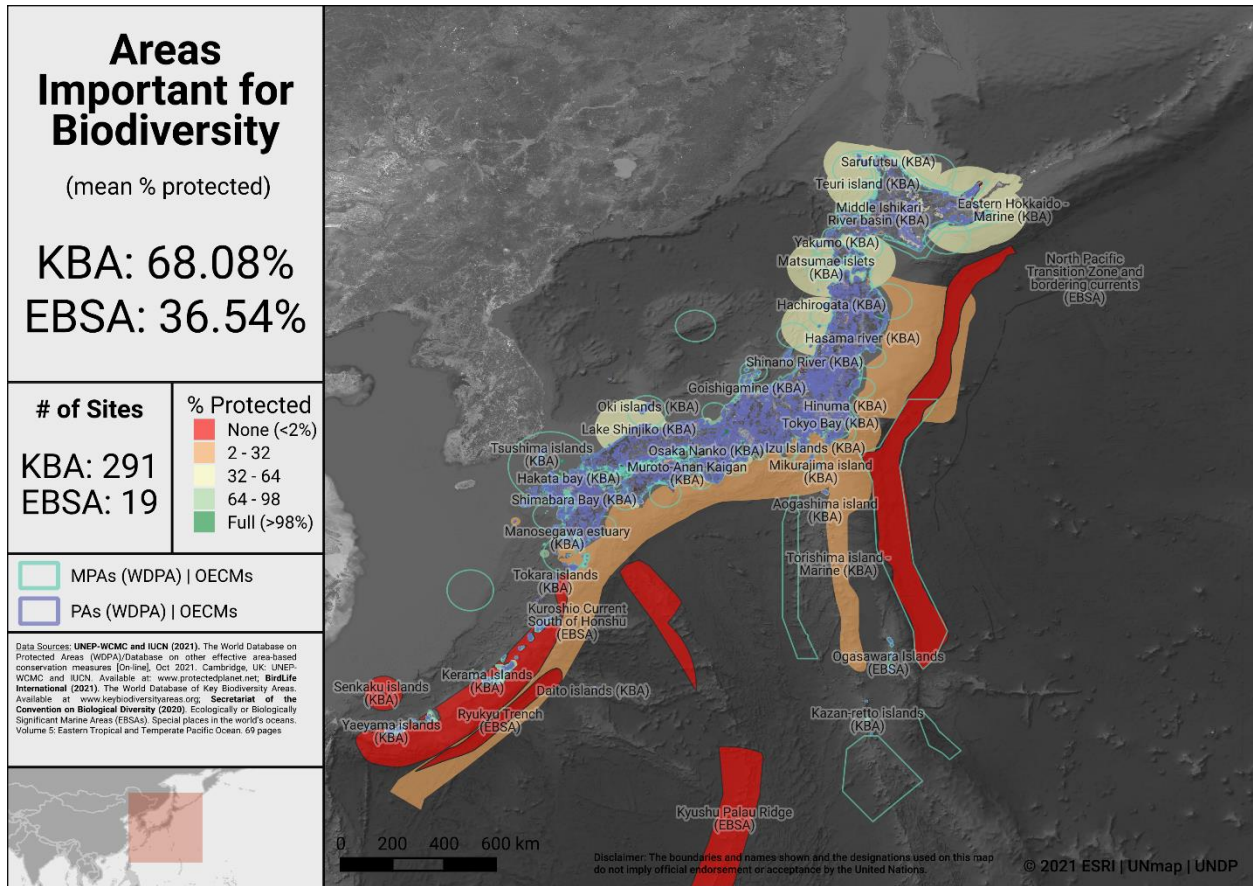
- Mean percent coverage of all KBAs by PAs in Japan is **68.1%**.
- **95** KBAs have full (>98%) coverage by PAs.
- **164** KBAs have partial coverage by PAs.
- **28** KBAs have no (<2%) coverage by PAs.
- *4 KBAs lack spatial data to allow coverage to be determined*

Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

Other important areas for biodiversity may also include Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), which were identified following the scientific criteria adopted at COP-9 (Decision IX/20; see more at: <https://www.cbd.int/ebsa/>). Sites that meet the EBSA criteria may require enhanced conservation and management measures; this could be achieved through means including MPAs, OECMs, marine spatial planning, and impact assessment.

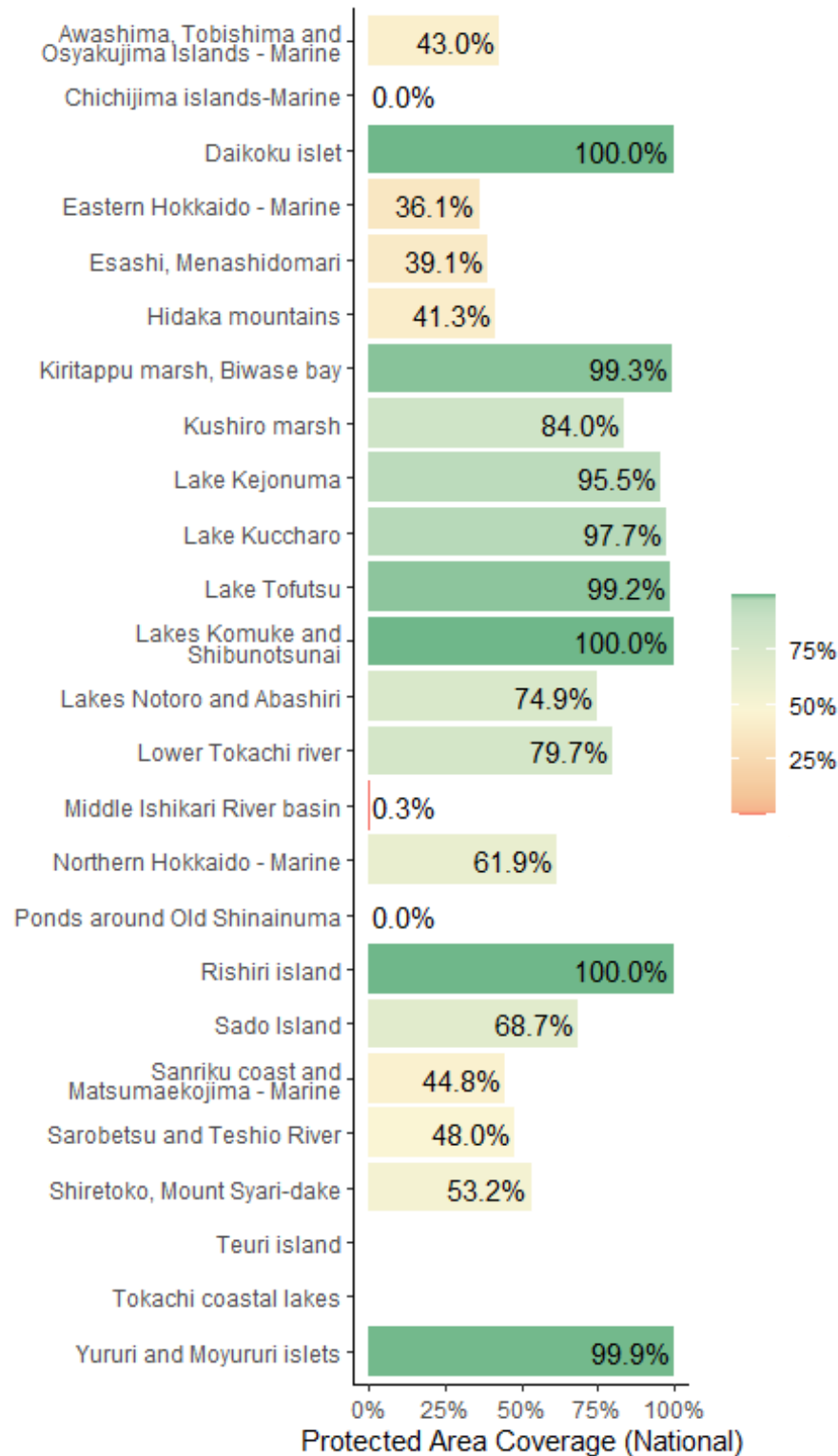
There are 19 EBSAs with some portion of their extent within Japan's EEZ, of which 5 EBSAs have no coverage from reported PAs.





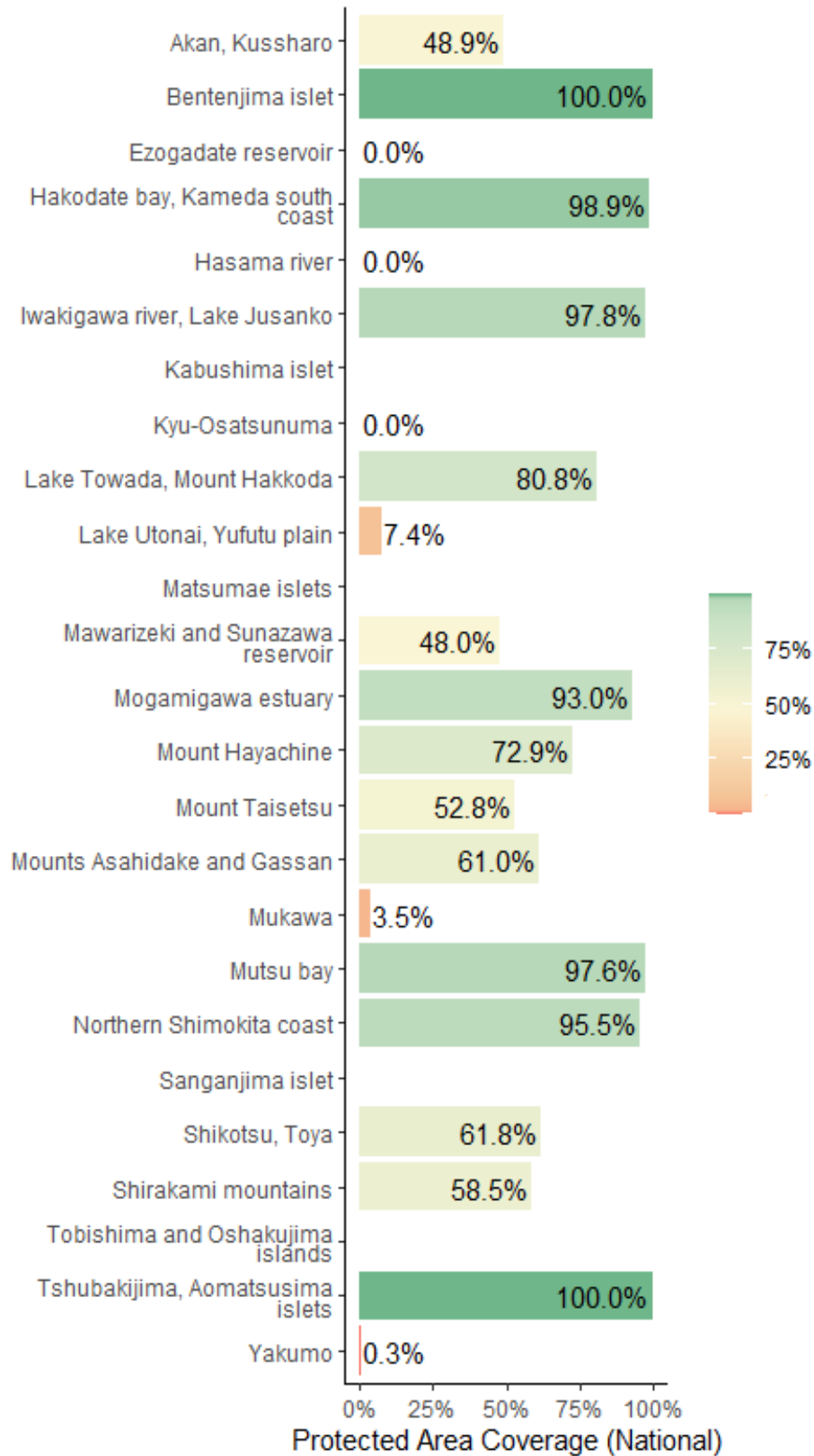
Areas Important for Biodiversity in Japan

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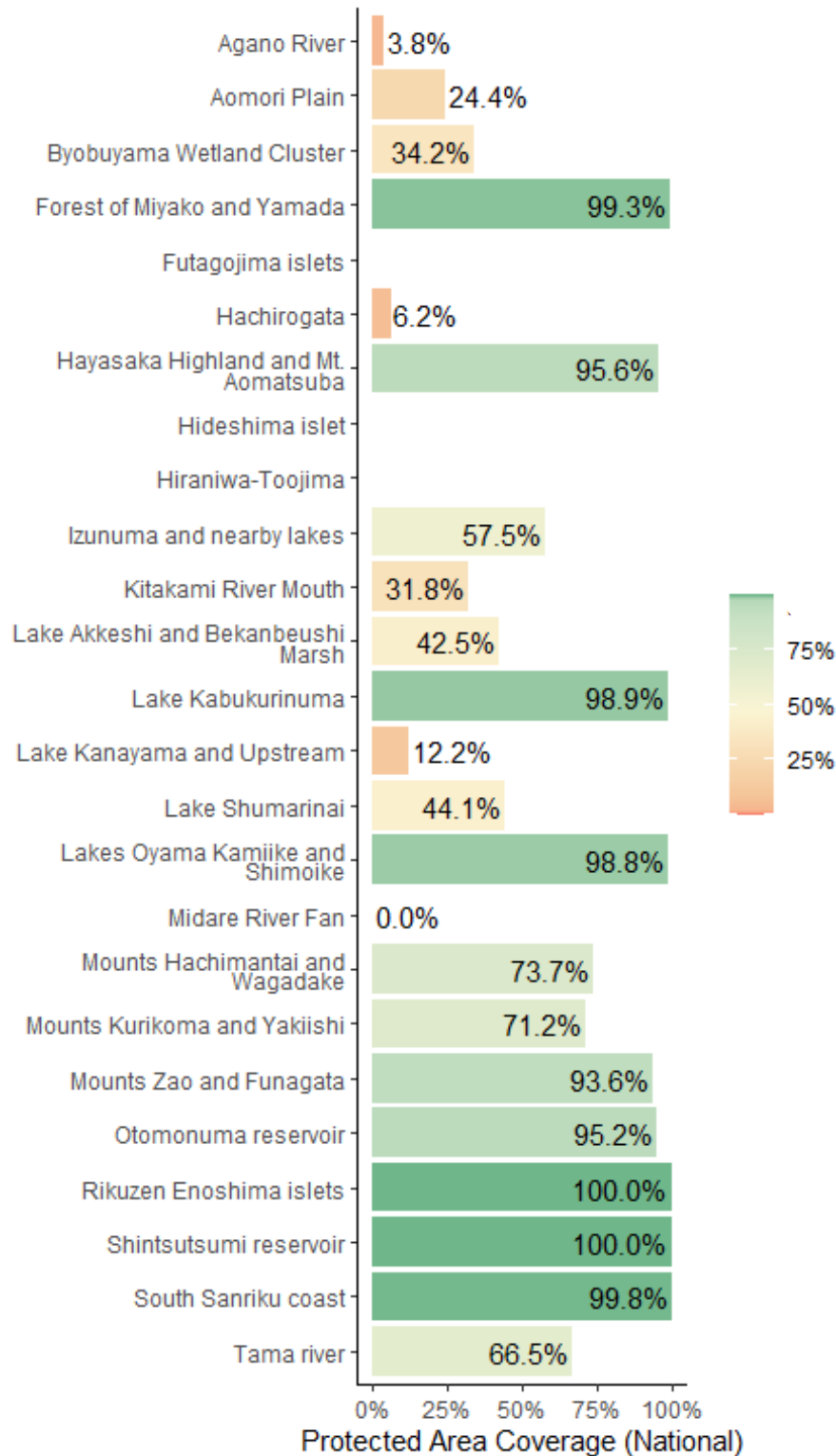
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Japan

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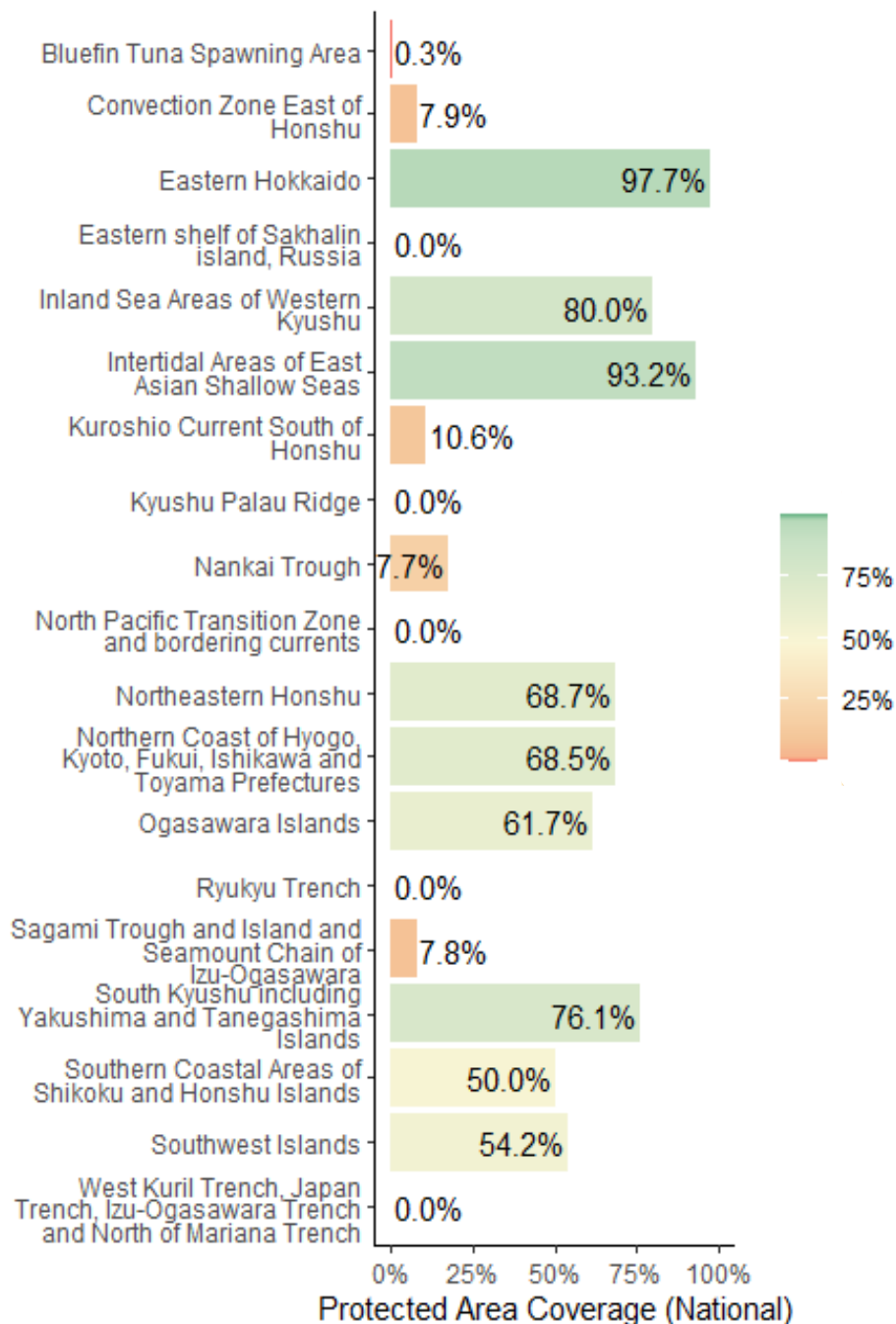
Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Japan

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Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Japan

Graphs for all remaining KBAs in Annex I



Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in Japan

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Japan to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by reported PAs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.



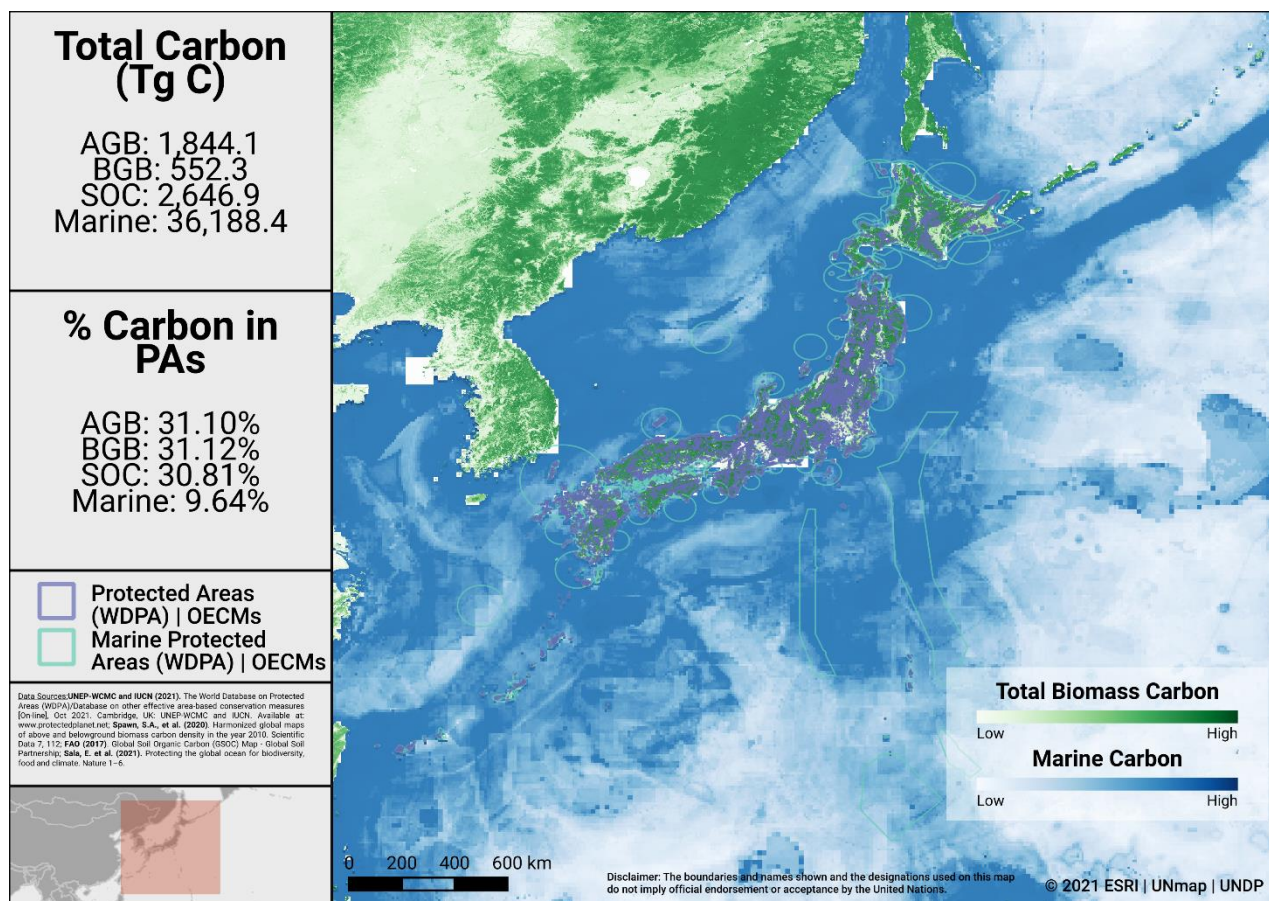
AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

There is no single indicator identified for assessing the conservation of areas important for ecosystem services. For simplicity, two services with available global datasets are assessed here (carbon and water). In future, other critical ecosystem services could be explored.

Carbon

Data for biomass carbon comes from temporally consistent and harmonized global maps of aboveground biomass and belowground biomass carbon density (at a 300-m spatial resolution); the maps integrate land-cover specific, remotely sensed data, and land-cover specific empirical models (see Spawn et al., 2020 for details on methodology). The Global Soil Organic Carbon Map present an estimation of SOC stock from 0 to 30 cm (see FAO, 2017). Data is also presented from global maps of marine sedimentary carbon stocks, standardized to a 1-meter depth (see Sala et al., 2021, and Atwood et al., 2020).

The map below presents the total carbon stocks in Japan and the percent of carbon in protected areas. The total carbon stocks is 1,844.1 Tg C from aboveground biomass (AGB), with 31.1% in protected areas; 552.3 Tg C from below ground biomass (BGB), with 31.1% in protected areas; 2,646.9 Tg C from soil organic carbon (SOC), with 30.8% in protected areas; and 36,188.4 Tg C from marine sediment carbon, with 9.6% in protected areas.



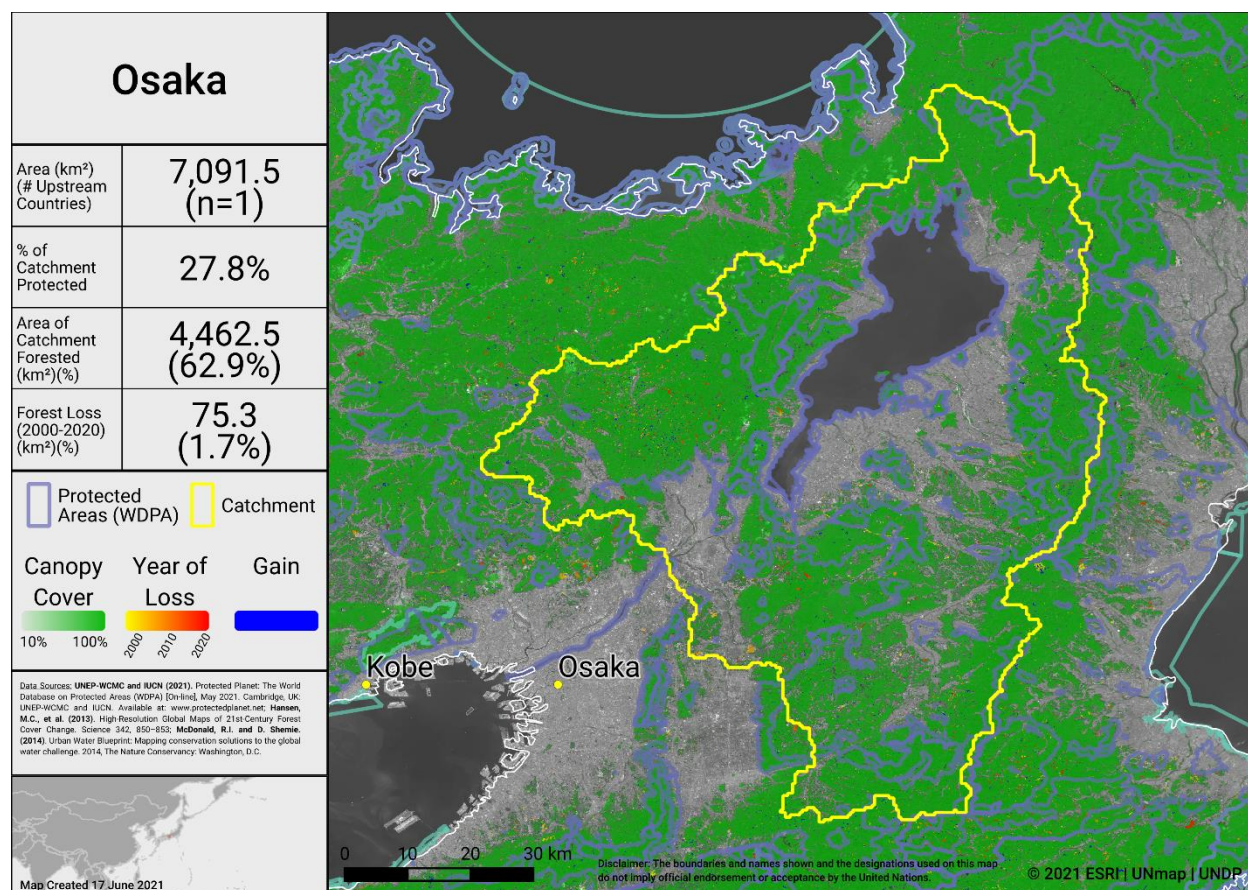
Carbon Stocks in Japan

Water

Information on the water sources for 534 cities is available via the City Water Map (CWM) and provides details on the catchment area of the watershed that supplies these cities (see McDonald et al., 2014 for details on methodology).

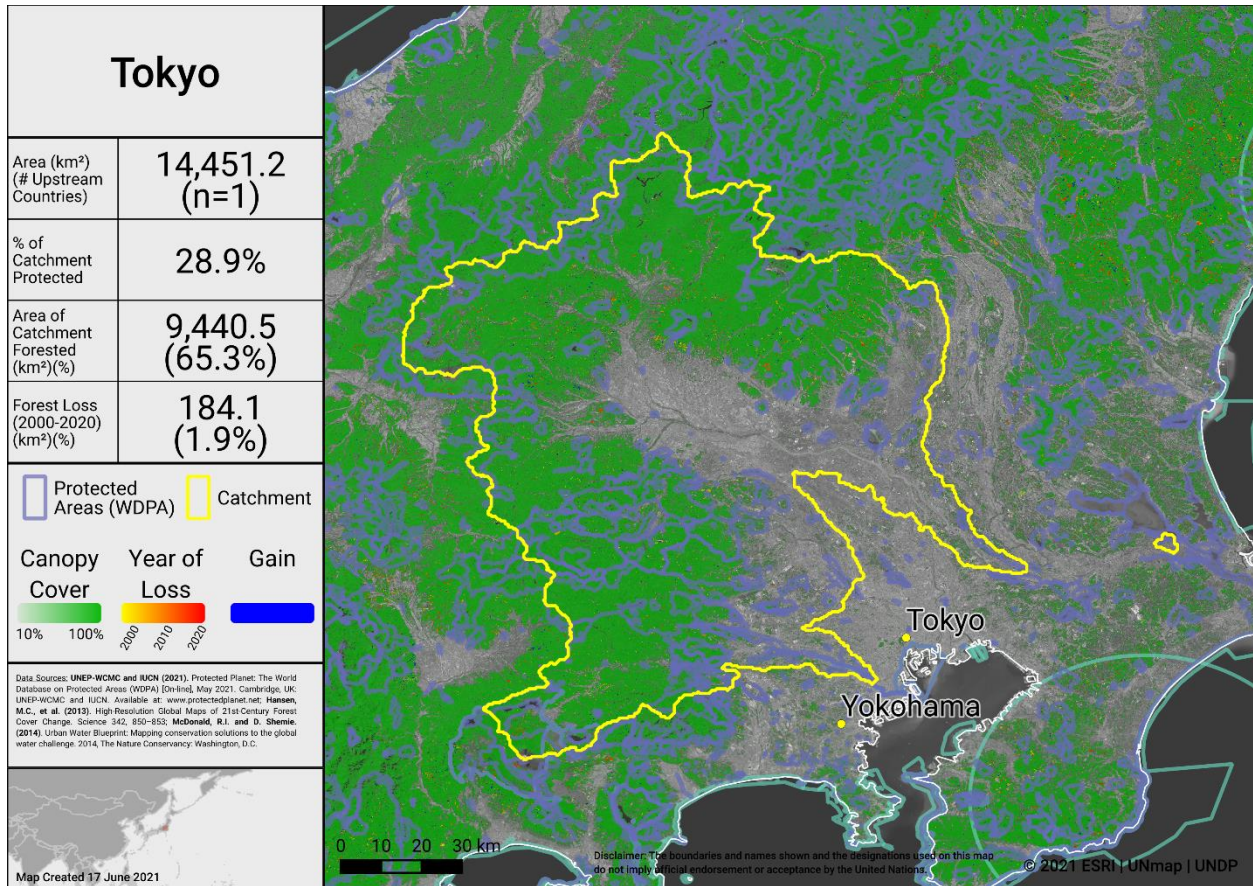
Forests support stormwater management and clean water availability, especially for large urban populations. Research that has examined the role of forests for city drinking water supplies shows that of the world’s 105 largest cities, more than 30% (33 cities) rely heavily on the local protected forests, which provide ecosystem services that underpin local drinking water availability and quality (Dudley & Stolton, 2003).

Drinking water supplies for cities in Japan may similarly depend on protected forest areas within and around water catchments. The maps below show the percentage forest and PA cover and the forest loss from 2000-2020 in the most heavily populated water catchments of Japan. Intact catchments can support more consistent water supply and improved water quality.

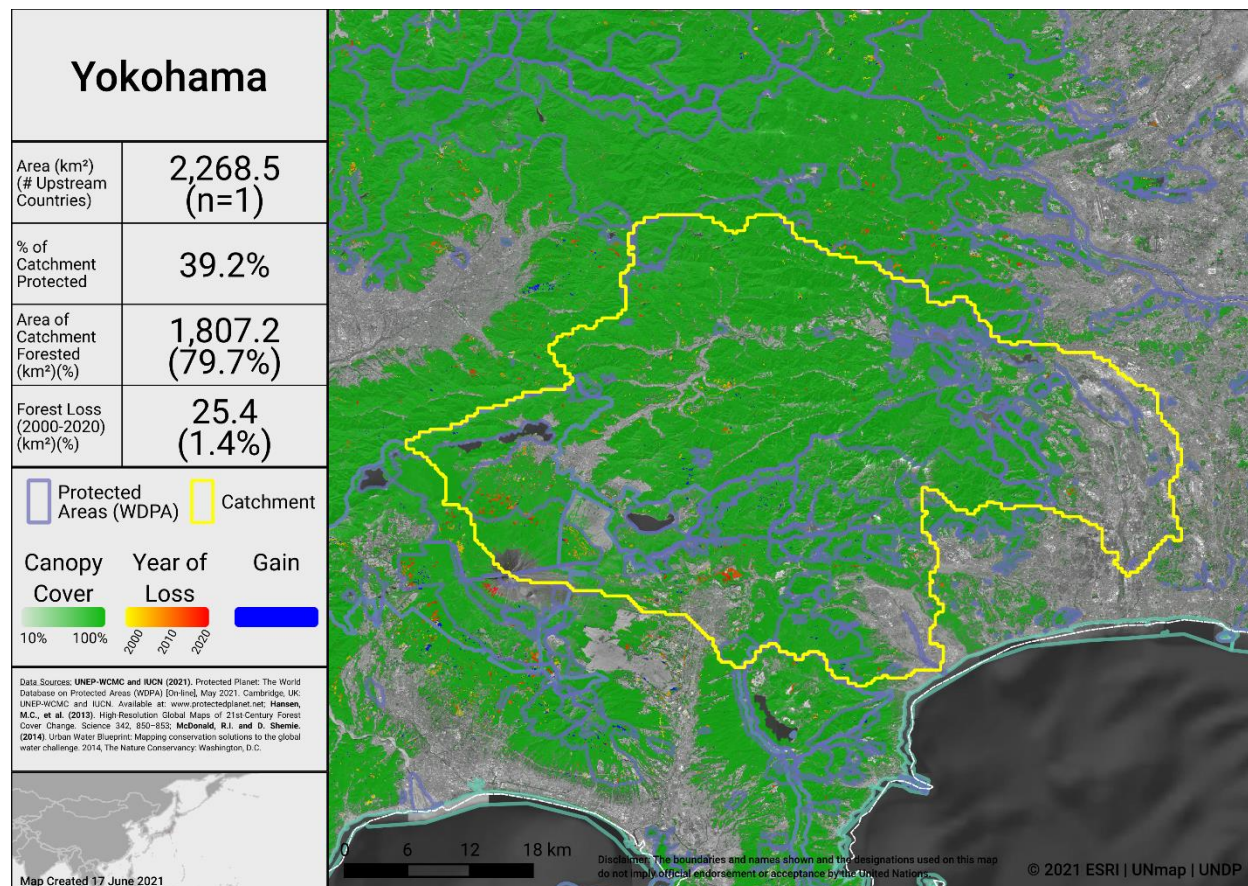


Water catchment in Osaka

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Water catchment in Tokyo



Water catchment in Yokohama

Opportunities for action

For carbon, there is opportunity for Japan to increase PA or OECM coverage in both marine and terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks, as identified in the map above. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.

For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

CONNECTIVITY & INTEGRATION

Two global indicators, the Protected Connected land indicator (ProtConn; EC-JRC, 2021; Saura et al., 2018) and the PARC-Connectedness indicator (CSIRO, 2019), have been proposed for assessing the terrestrial connectivity of PA and OECM networks. To date there is no global indicator for assessing marine connectivity, though some recent developments include proposed guidance for the treatment of connectivity in the planning and management of MPAs (see Lausche et al., 2021).

Protected Connected Land Indicator (Prot-Conn)

As of January 2021, as reported in the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission's Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) (JRC, 2021), the coverage of protected-connected lands (a measure of the connectivity of terrestrial protected area networks, assessed using the ProtConn indicator) in Japan was 14.8%.

PARC-Connectedness Index

In 2019, as assessed using the PARC-Connectedness Index (values ranging from 0-1, indicating low to high connectivity), connectivity in Japan is 0.45. This represents no significant change since 2010.

Corridor case studies

There are currently no corridor case studies available for Japan (but see general details on conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors in Hilty et al 2020).

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for a targeted designation of PAs or OECMs in strategic locations for connectivity and to focus on PA management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PA networks and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.

As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).



GOVERNANCE DIVERSITY

There is a lack of comprehensive global data on governance quality and equity in PAs and OECMs. Here, we provide data on the diversity of governance types for reported PAs

As of September 2021, PAs in Japan reported in the WDPA have the following governance types:

- 98.8% are governed by **governments**
 - 16.0% by federal or national ministry or agency
 - 82.8% by sub-national ministry or agency
 - 0.0% by government-delegated management
- 0.0% are under **shared** governance
- 0.0% are under **private** governance
- 0.0% are under **IPLC** governance
 - 0.0% by Indigenous Peoples
 - 0.0% by local communities
- 1.2% **do not** report a governance type
 - (All of which are international designations)

OECMs

As of September 2021, there are **0** OECMs in Japan reported in the WD-OECM, therefore there is no data available on OECM governance types.

Privately Protected Areas (PPAs)

From Stolton et al. (2014):

- PPAs represented (in 2014) a relatively new governance type in the country, but seen as important for achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- As of 2014, a National PPA database was under development
- The Japan Committee for IUCN (IUCN-J) established a PPA working group with IUCN members and a scientific partner, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), in 2013. The research work is ongoing, and the working group has already recognized a number of potential case studies of PPAs in Japan.
- Total **number** and **area** of potential PPAs is not currently known

Territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCAs)

From Kothari et al. (2012) potential ICCAs (or similar designation) in Japan include:

- Several fish conservation forests, covering 580 km².
- >1,000 community protected or conserved marine areas
 - Includes 387 self-imposed, no-catch community marine protected areas
 - Information on total coverage is no available



Other Indigenous lands

There is currently no data available on lands managed and/or controlled by Indigenous Peoples in Japan (for details on analysis see Garnett et al., 2018).

Opportunities for action

Explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Japan this could include shared governance, etc.

There is also opportunity for Japan to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. Examples of existing tools and methodologies include: Governance Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (Franks & Brooker, 2018), Social Assessment of Protected Areas (Franks et al 2018), and Site-level assessment of governance and equity (IIED, 2020). As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).



PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

This section provides information on the coverage of PAs with completed protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments as reported in the global database (GD-PAME). The proportion of terrestrial and marine PAs with completed PAME assessments is also calculated and compared with the 60% target agreed to in COP-10 Decision X/31. Information is also included regarding changes in forest cover nationally within PAs.

Protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments

Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) has been implemented with regard to four national parks as a trial (these are not yet reflected in the GD-PAME).

As of September 2021, Japan has 5,617 PAs reported in the WDPA; of these PAs, 0 (0.0%) have management effectiveness evaluations reported in the global database on protected area management effectiveness (GD-PAME).

- 0.0% (0.0 km²) of the terrestrial area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
 - 0.0% of the area of terrestrial PAs have completed evaluations.
- 0.0% (0.0 km²) of the marine area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
 - 0.0% of the area of marine PAs have completed evaluations.

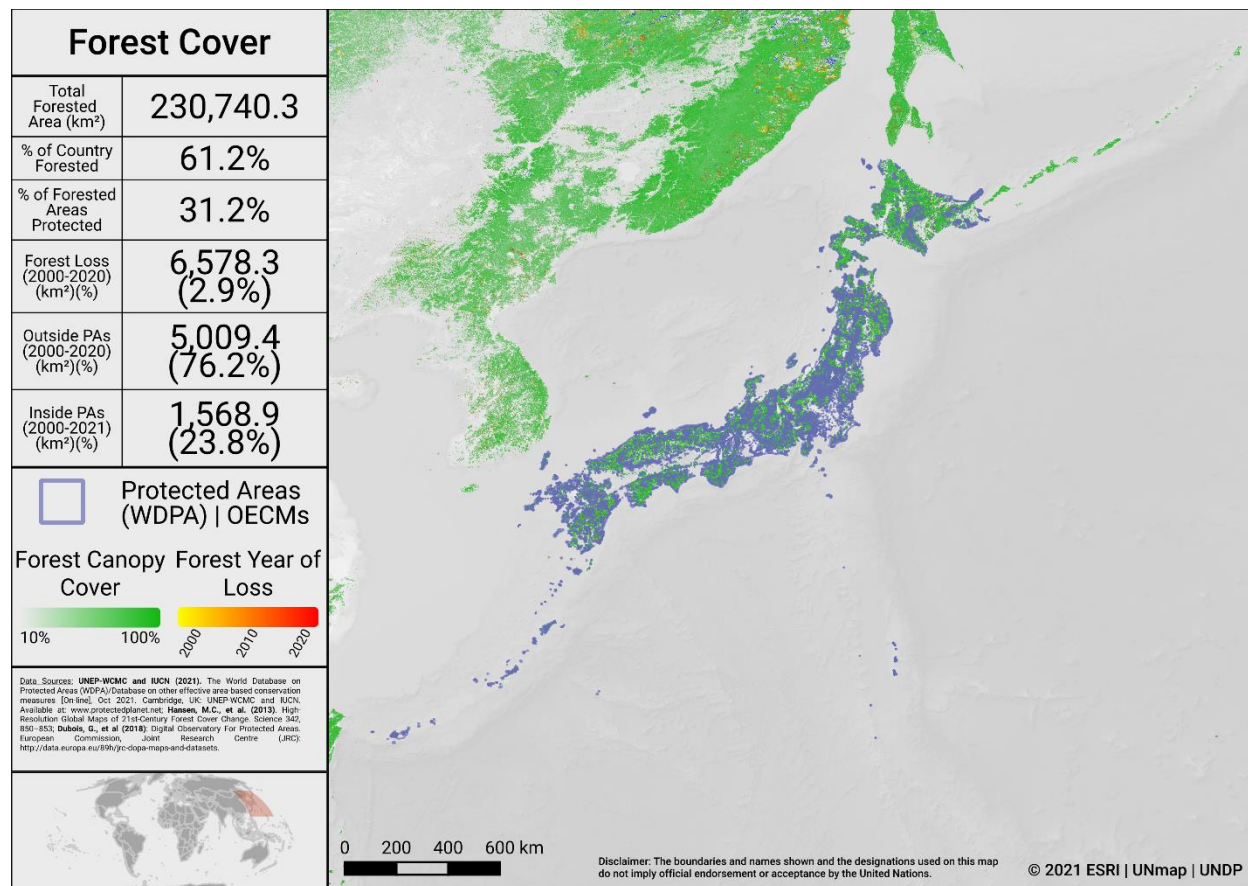
The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs.

As of September 2021, there are 0 OECMs in Japan reported in the WD-OECM and no information available on the management effectiveness of potential OECMs.

Changes in forest cover in protected areas

Forested areas in Japan cover approximately 61.4% of the country, an area of 230,740.3 km². Approximately 31.2% of this is within the protected area estate of Japan. Over the period 2000-2020 loss of forest cover amounted to over 6,578.3 km², or 1.8% of the country (2.9% of forest area), of which 1,568.9 km² (23.8% of forest loss) occurred within protected areas. The map below shows how forest cover has changed in Japan from 2000-2020 both inside and outside of PAs. This can indicate how effective PAs are in reducing forest cover loss.





Forest Cover and Forest Loss in Japan

Opportunities for action

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for both terrestrial and marine PAs to achieve the target.

There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting ‘sound management’) and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs.

SECTION II: EXISTING PROTECTED AREA AND OECM COMMITMENTS

PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM 2015-2016 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

National priority actions for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 were provided by Parties following a series of regional workshops in 2015 and 2016. The Capacity-building workshop for East Asia and Southeast Asia on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 took place 15 - 18 September 2015 in Yanji, Jilin Province, China. Progress towards the quantitative targets for marine and terrestrial coverage has been assessed based on data reported in the WDPA and WD-OECM as of 2021. For more information, see the workshop report at: <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

Summary from the workshop:

The following actions were identified during the workshops:

Terrestrial and marine coverage: Necessary to move forward with identifying and managing regions as well as data collection for the ongoing conservation of important regions based upon the thinking behind ecological networks and the selection of important marine areas.

Ecological representation: In 2010, Japanese Ministry of the Environment identified candidate areas for new establishment or expansion of national or quasi-national parks for the next decade (18 sites) by conducting gap/overlap analysis between important areas in terms of biodiversity and geological/geographical features vs. pre-existing national or quasi-national parks. So far, three of the 18 sites were fully covered by additional designations (including expansion of existing PA), whereas two of the 18 sites were partly covered by additional designations (including expansion of existing PA). By next spring, the Ministry will conduct additional designations (including expansion of existing PA) for another 2 sites of the 18 sites, it will also continue the same work for other sites until 2020.

Areas Important for biodiversity and ecosystem services: No actions were identified for this element of Target 11.

Connectivity: Pre-existing initiatives will continue to be promoted and examining policies for and the formation of ecological networks at the wide-area level will be promoted.

Management effectiveness:

- 1) Research on the effectiveness of marine protected areas in terms of biodiversity conservation
- 2) effective and collaborative management should be undertaken by sharing visions, management policies and plans of the parks among related parties through an “General-type” Council (group meeting) in each park.



Governance and Equity: Researchers will conduct investigations on good governance and multi-layered governance of natural capitals in Japan.

Integration: The environment ministry will select important Satoyama sites in terms of biodiversity and publish the list.

Update on progress:

On April 1, 2020, new marine protected areas, the “Offshore Seabed Nature Conservation Areas” have been established with the aim of achieving both conservation of the offshore seabed ecosystem and utilization of marine resources. In these waters, some activities that might disturb the seabed are regulated (notification or permission required) in order to protect the offshore seabed environment.

The Ministry of the Environment of Japan has started domestic deliberation to institutionalize OECMs in Japan in 2020, aiming to develop a scheme and criteria to identify areas including private properties which are managed with positive impacts for biodiversity conservation.



NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)

Japan has submitted an NBSAP during the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (most recent NBSAP is available at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/>).

*National Target C-1 (Corresponding targets in the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11):
Appropriately conserve and manage at least 17% of inland areas and inland water areas, and at least 10% of coastal areas and ocean areas, by 2020.*

This NBSAP **did** include a quantitative target for **terrestrial** PAs.

- As of July 2021 (based on the WDPA/WD-OECM) has the target been met: **YES**

This NBSAP **did** include a quantitative target for **marine** PAs.

- As of July 2021 (based on the WDPA/WD-OECM) has the target been met: **YES**
- On December 3, 2020, four areas in the direction of Ogasawara were designated as Offshore Seabed Nature Conservation Areas. Thanks to the designation, the percentage of marine protected areas in Japan has increased from 8.3% to 13.3%, and the 10% marine target has been achieved.

Key action goals:

- C-1-1: Set in place methods and baselines for determining the status of conservation and management, as well as their present status, by the midterm review for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets which are scheduled to be held in 2014 or early in 2015 (MOE, MAFF).
- C-1-2: Move ahead with examinations on identifying regions that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by giving consideration to their continuity with surrounding areas, while also promoting their appropriate conservation and management (MOE, MEXT, MAFF, MLIT).
- C-1-3: Deepen examinations of the planning and implementation methods for ecological networks and move forward with setting in place conditions for formulating plans and implementing projects at various different spatial levels. In addition, examine policies for ecological networks at the wide-area level and move ahead with forming these (MOE, MAFF, MLIT).
- C-1-4: Select regions that are important from the perspective of biodiversity by focusing on regions that are important when it comes to wildlife habitats and breeding and examine the need and methods for their conservation by 2014. This is to be done in order to contribute to promoting the enhancement of marine protected areas and their formation into a network (MOE).

OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS

Leaders' Pledge for Nature

Japan **has** signed onto the Leaders' Pledge for Nature.

Political leaders participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 88 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030. By doing so, these leaders are sending a united signal to step up global ambition and encourage others to match their collective ambition for nature, climate, and people with the scale of the crisis at hand.

High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People

Japan **has** joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People.

The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC) is an intergovernmental group, co-chaired by France and Costa Rica [currently including 65 countries and the European Commission]. Its objective is to support the adoption of a target aiming to protect 30% of the planet's land and 30% of its oceans by 2030 (30x30 target), within the future global framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for the protection of biodiversity, which is to be adopted at the next COP in China this autumn.



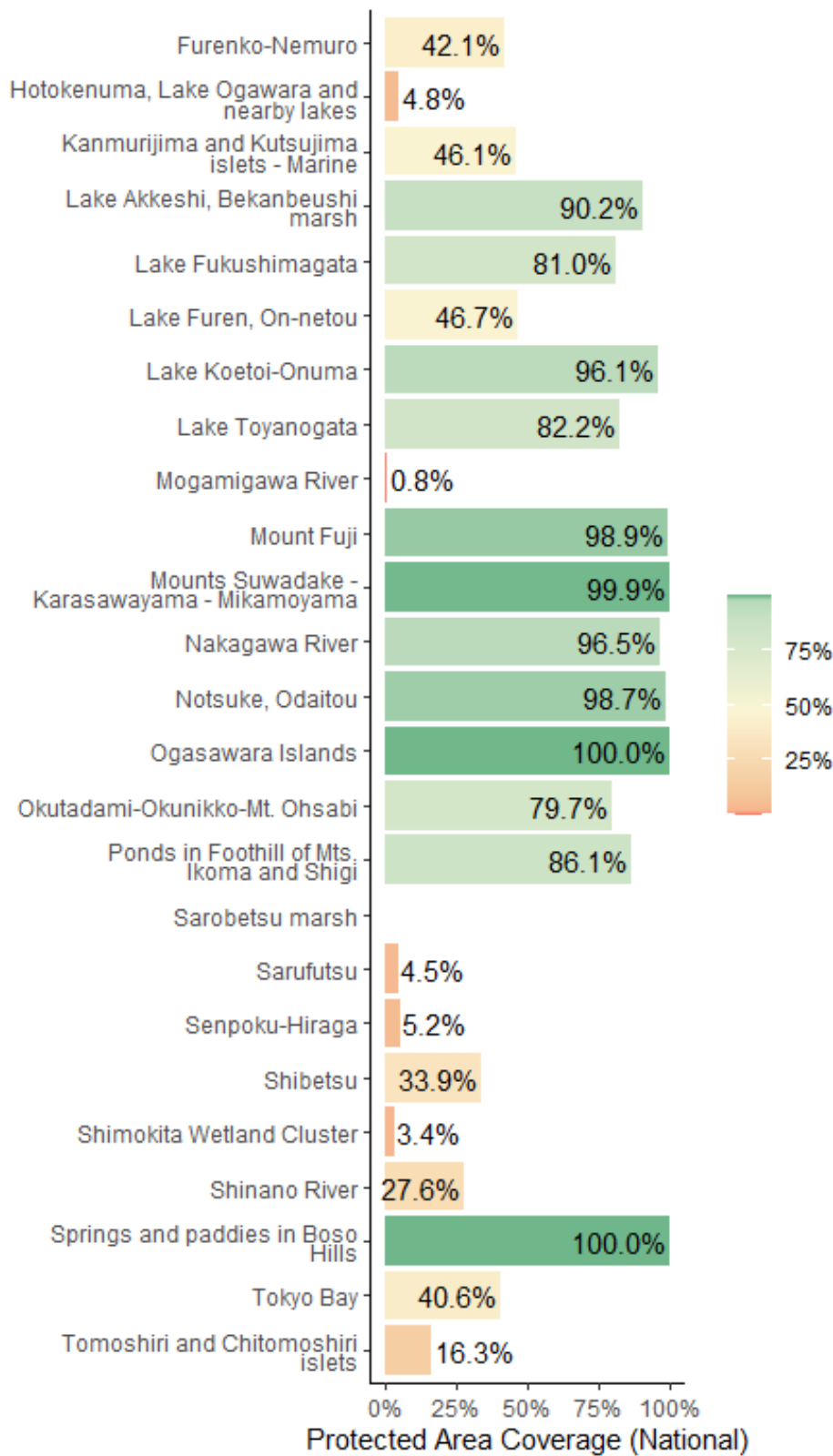
ANNEX I

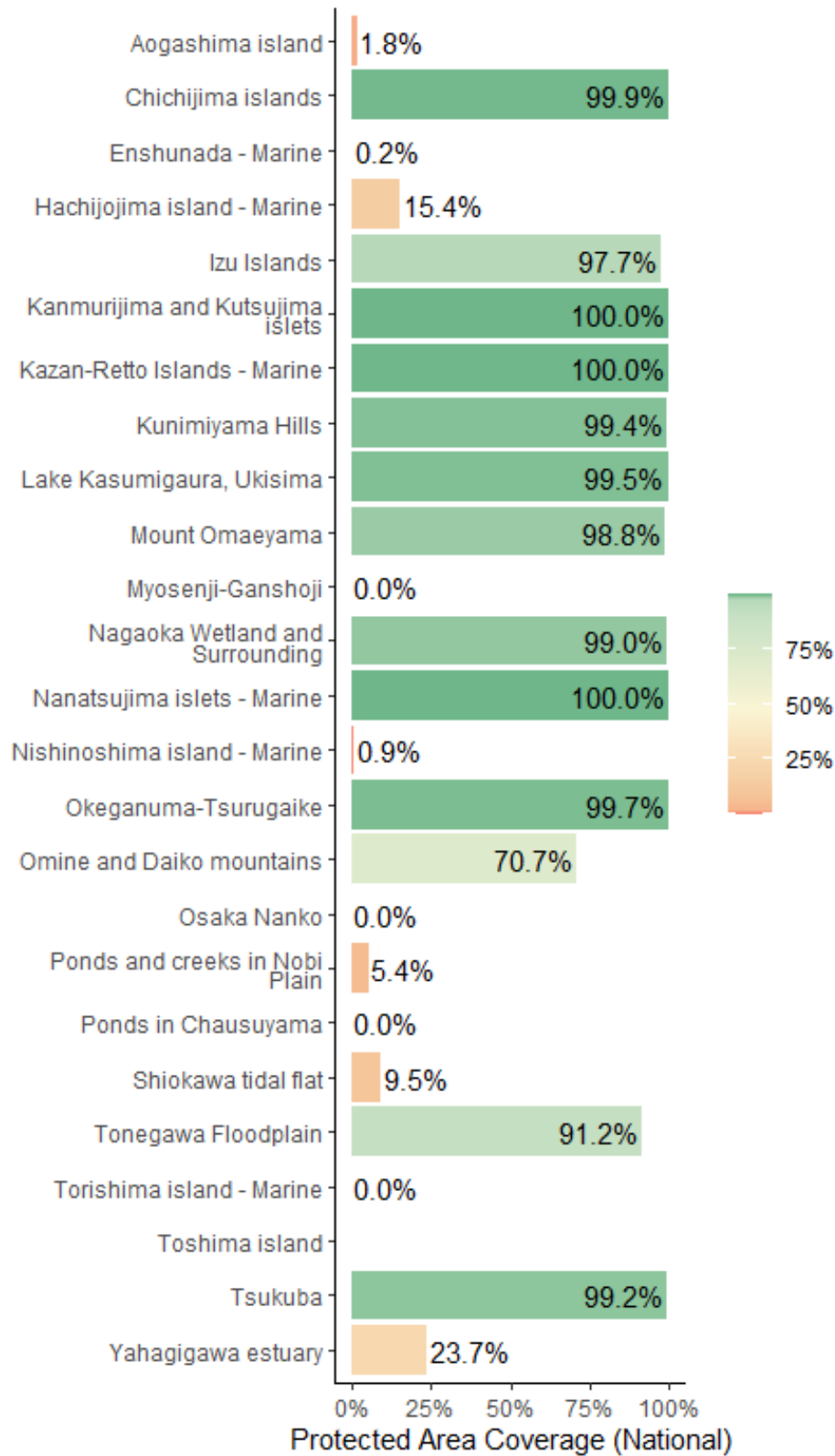
FULL LIST OF TERRESTRIAL ECOREGIONS

Ecoregion Name	Area (km²)	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km²)	% Protected in Country
Hokkaido deciduous forests	25,582.9	67.1	6.8	1,388.3	5.4
Hokkaido montane conifer forests	45,852.8	100.0	12.3	8,944.2	19.5
Honshu alpine conifer forests	11,504.5	100.0	3.1	5,448.3	47.4
Nansei Islands subtropical evergreen forests	4,056.9	99.8	1.1	903.8	22.3
Nihonkai evergreen forests	21,637.1	100.0	5.8	3,641.1	16.8
Nihonkai montane deciduous forests	82,360.0	100.0	22.0	20,605.1	25.0
Ogasawara subtropical moist forests	96.2	100.0	0.0	60.7	63.0
Taiheiyo evergreen forests	138,266.3	100.0	37.0	23,139.5	16.7
Taiheiyo montane deciduous forests	41,912.9	100.0	11.2	10,620.9	25.3

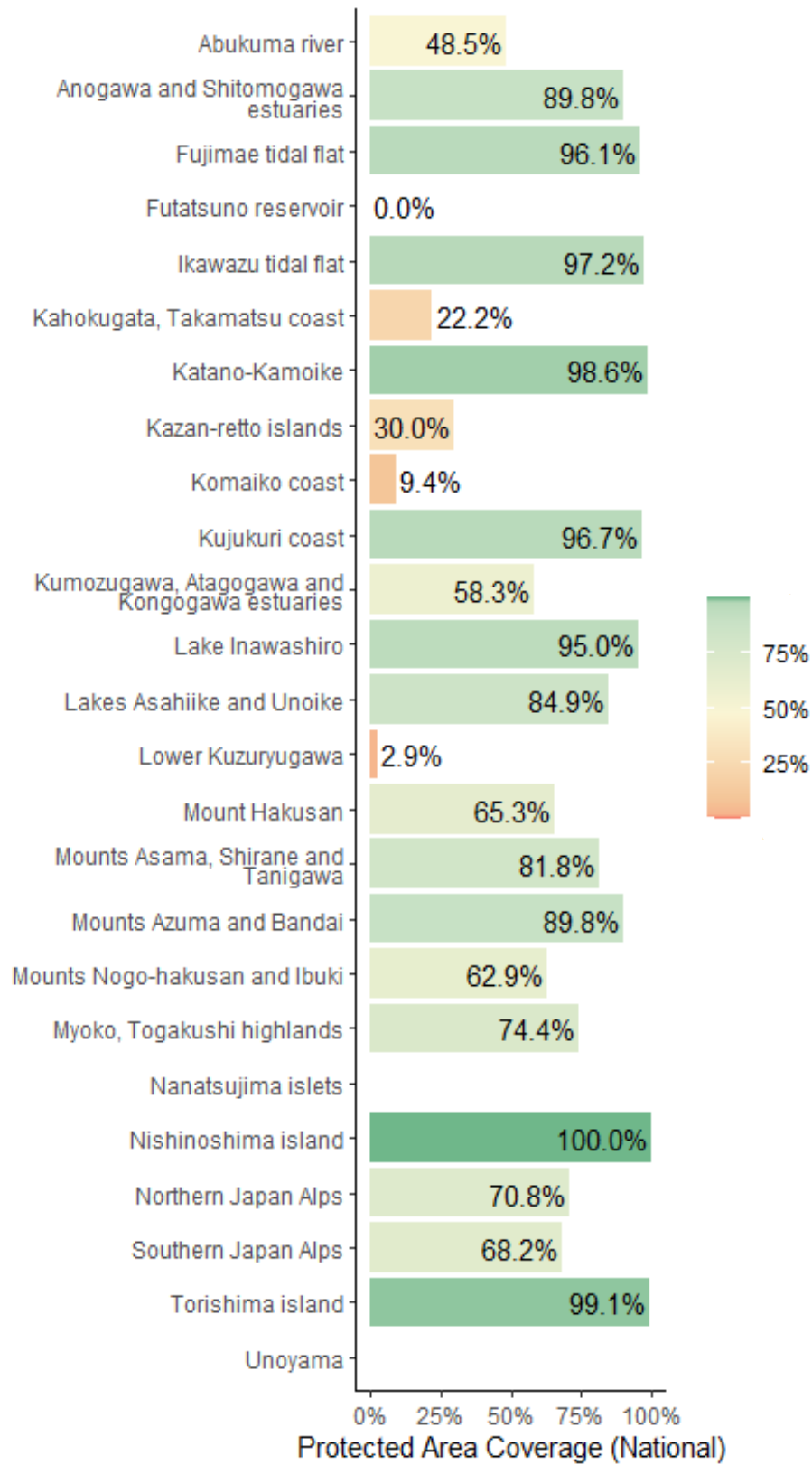


ADDITIONAL KBA GRAPHS

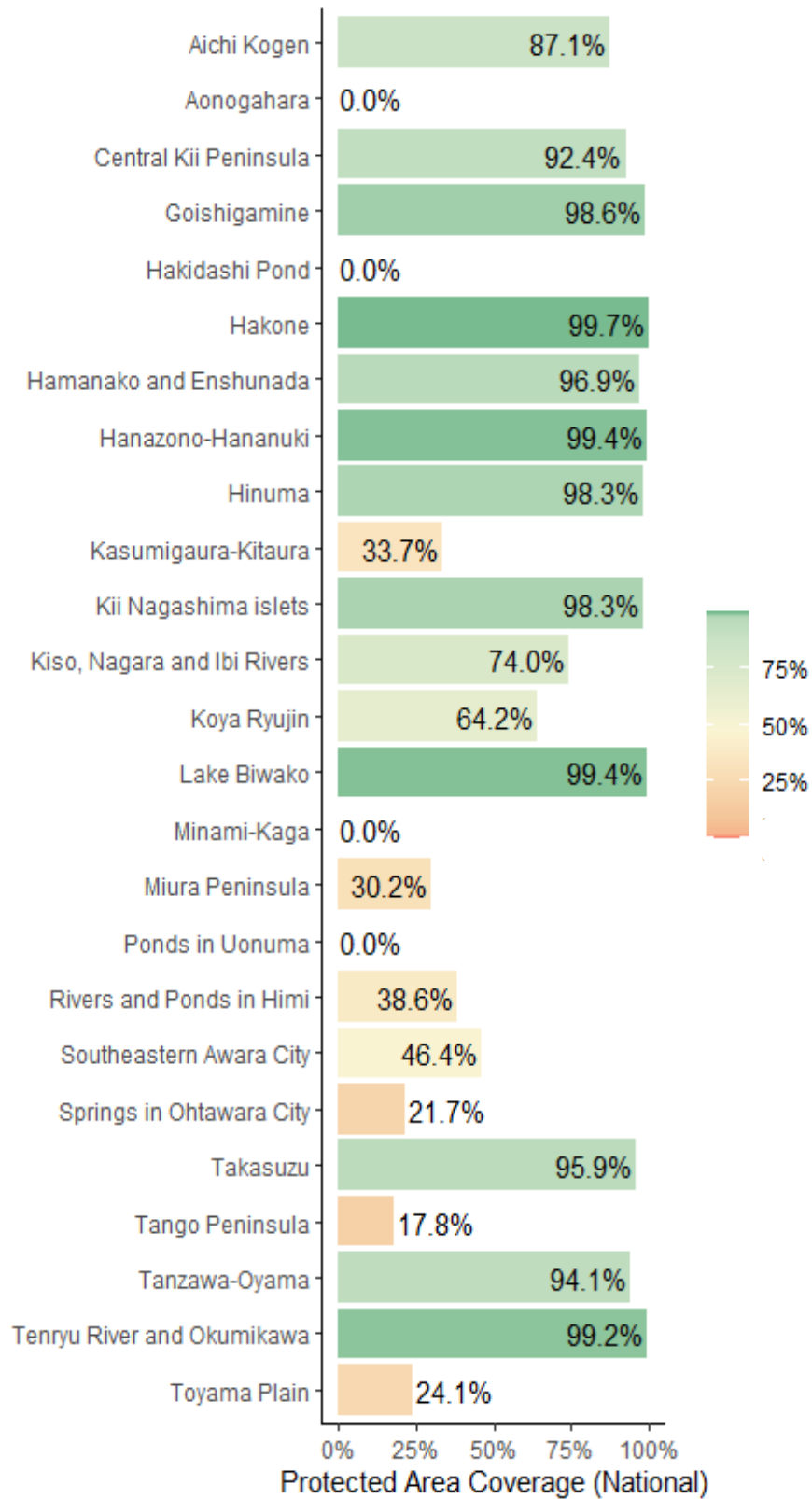




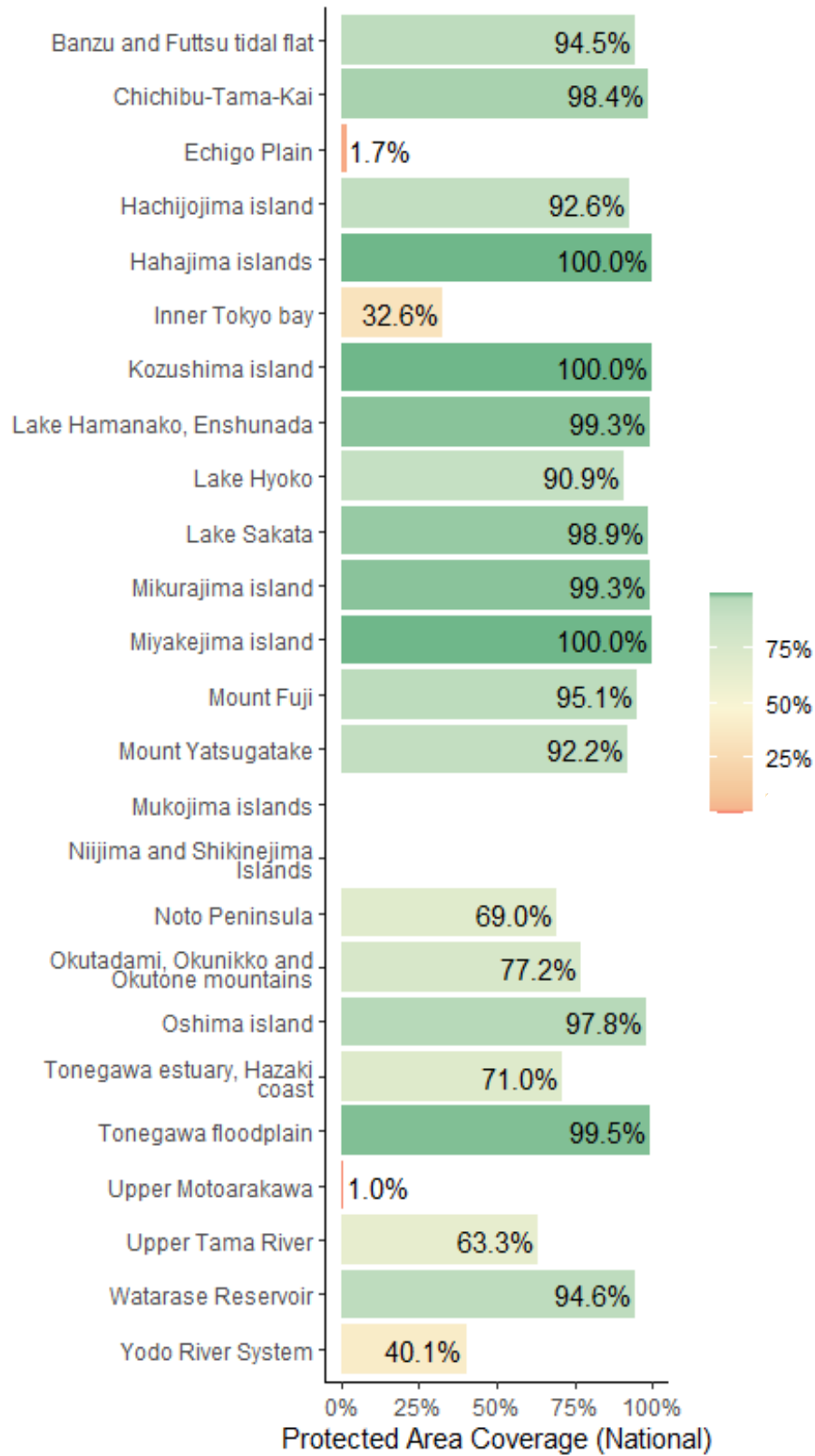
39 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: JAPAN



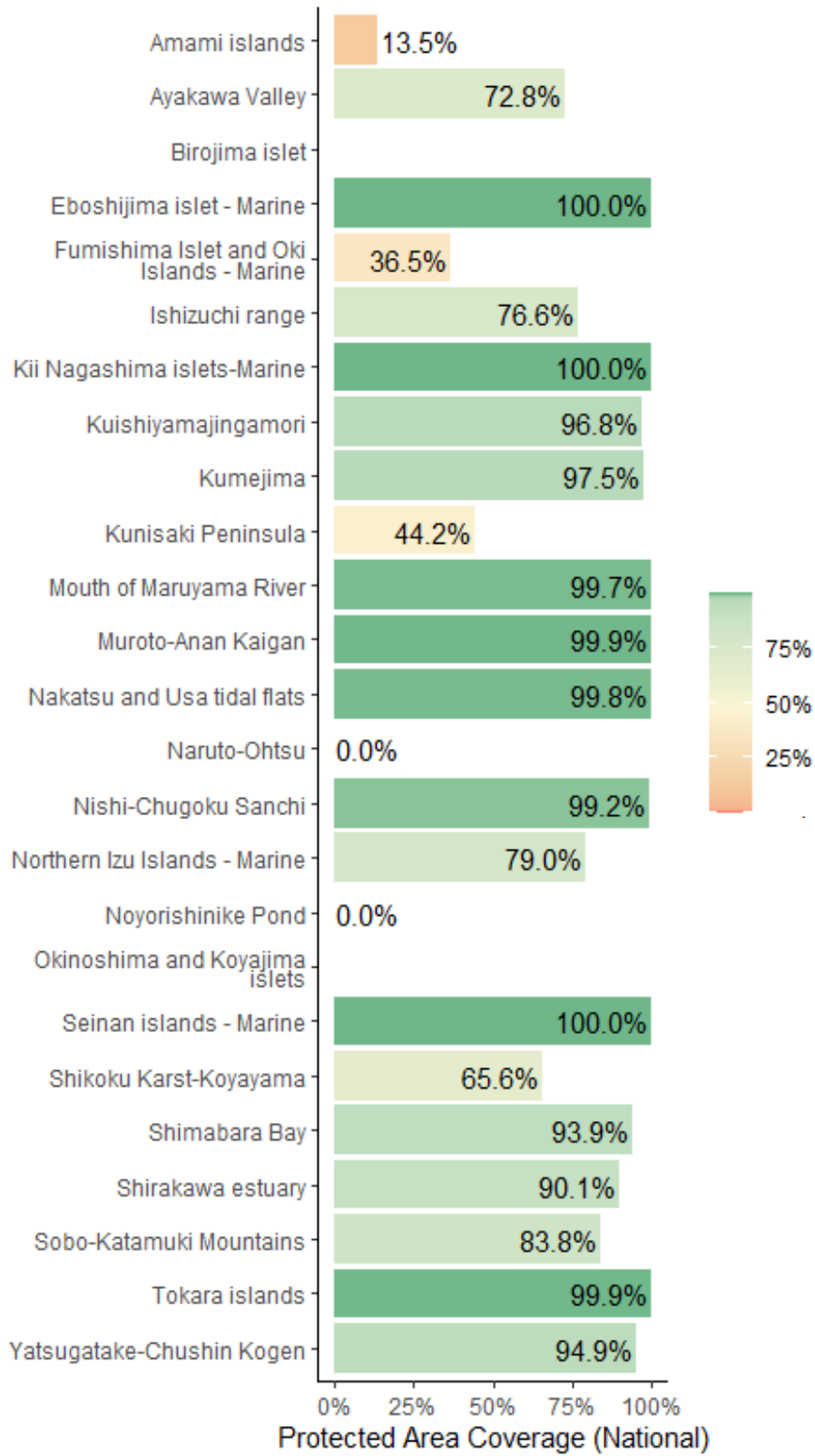
40 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: JAPAN



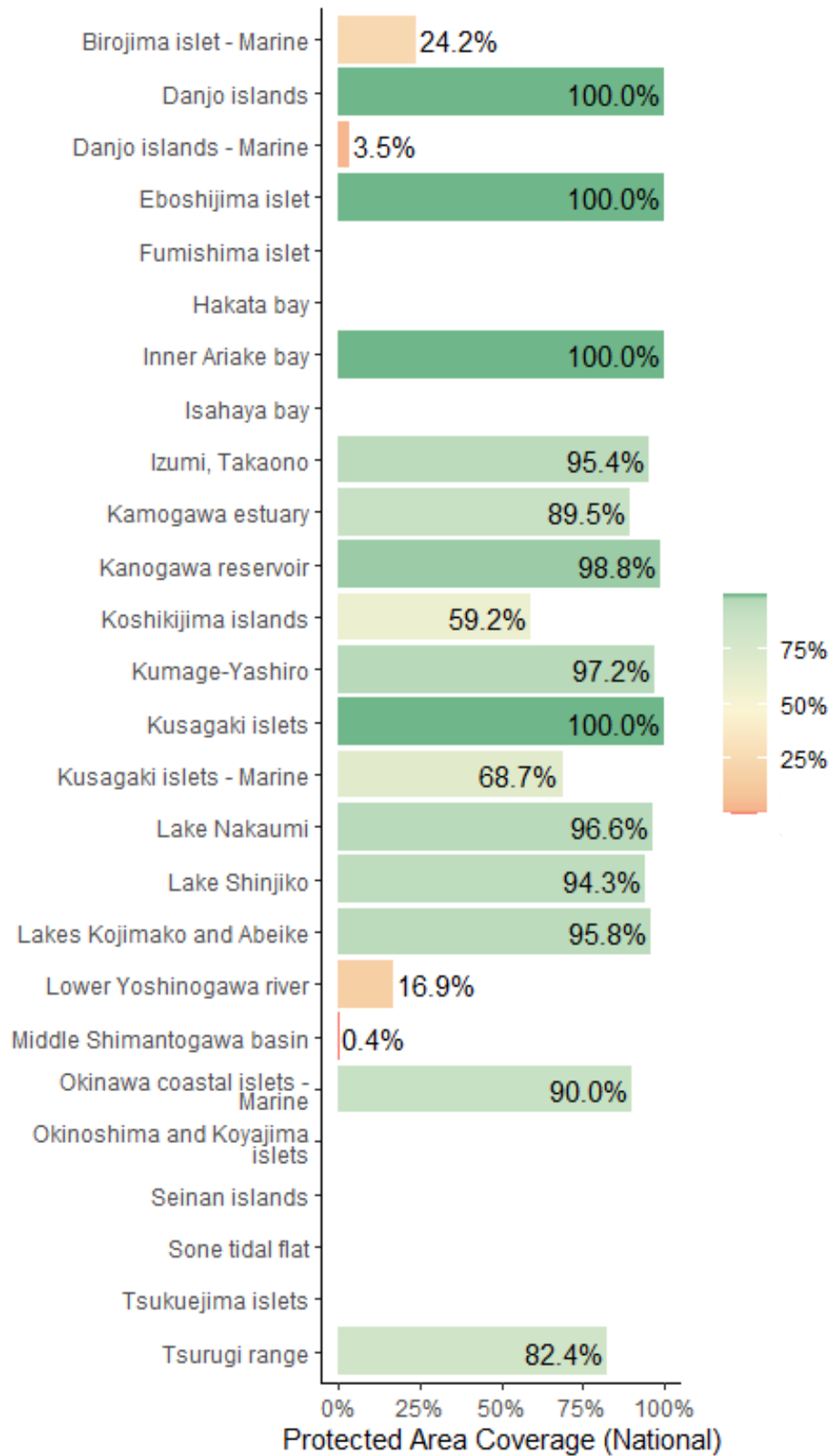
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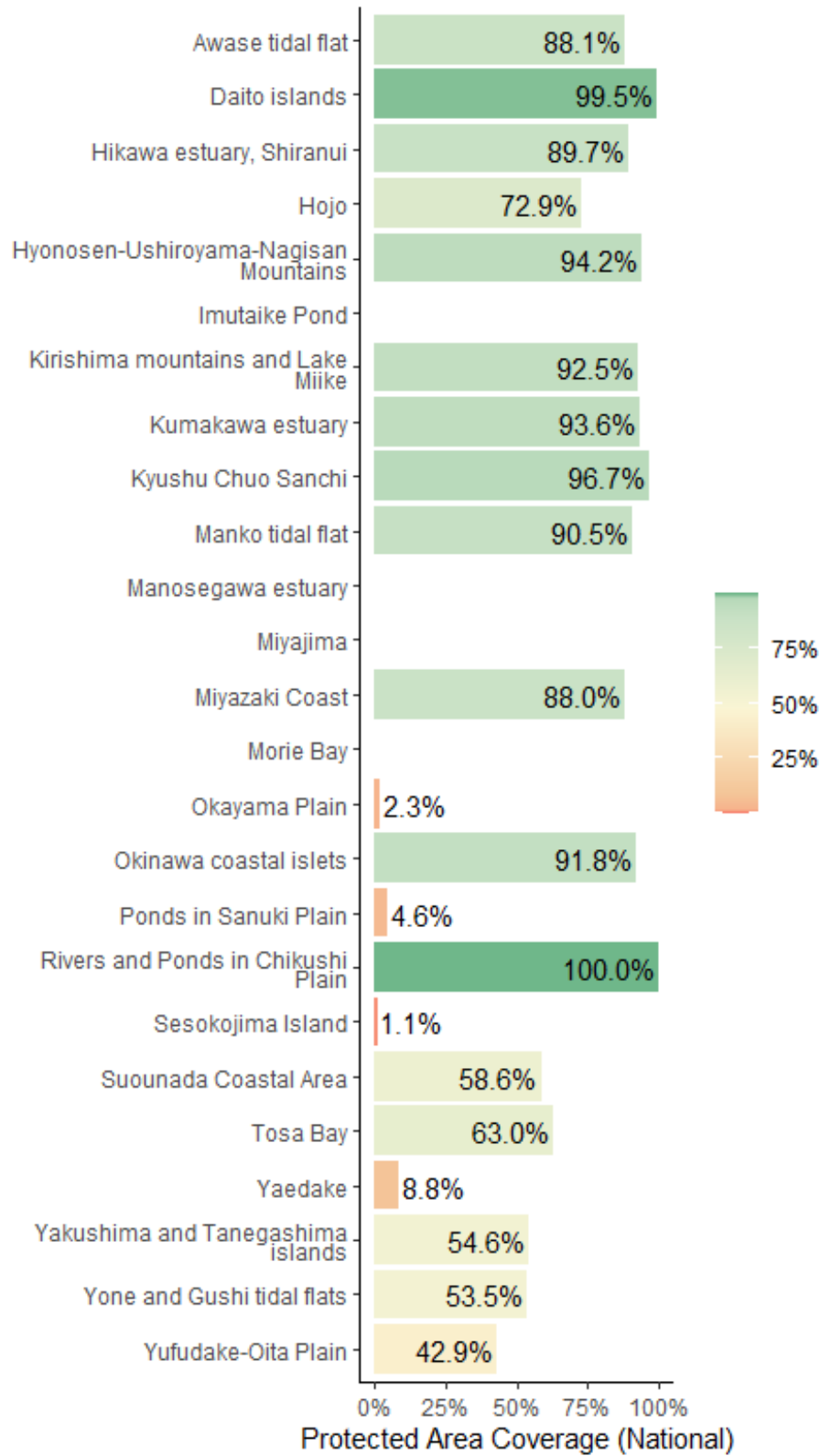
42 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: JAPAN



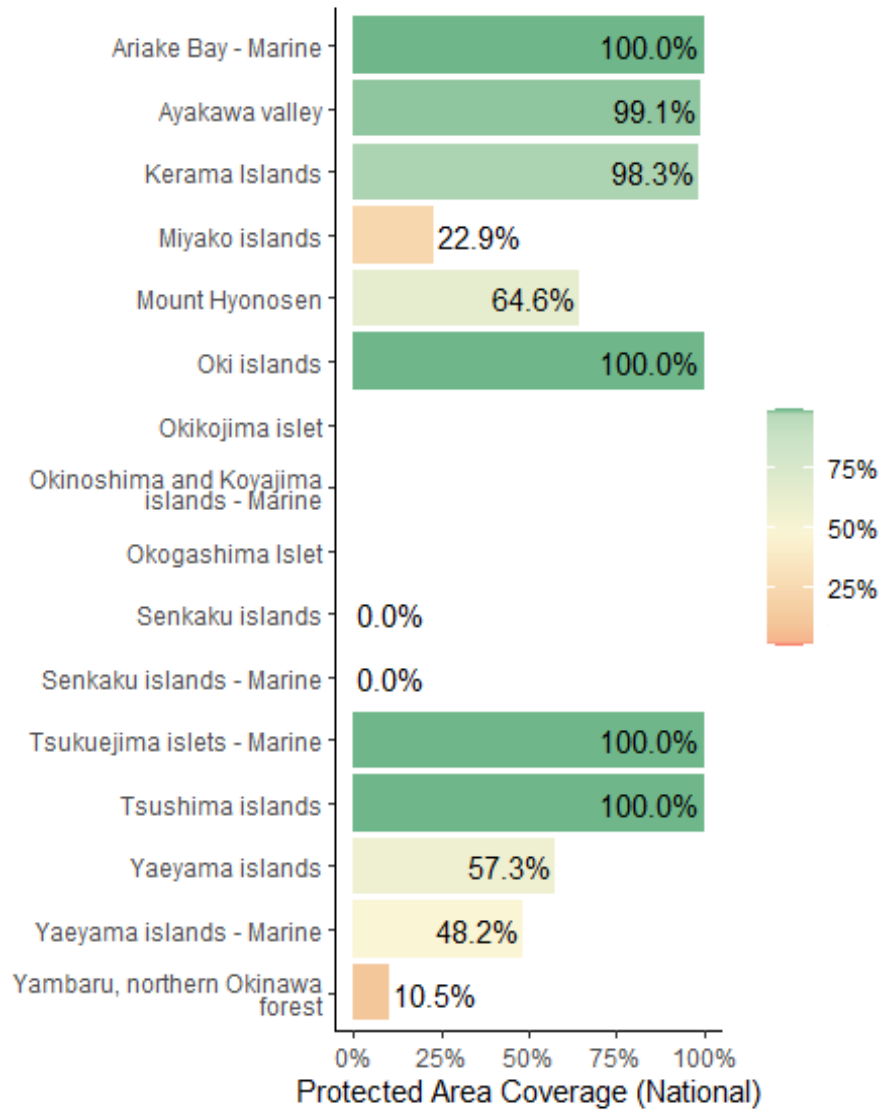
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44 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: JAPAN



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