

Japan's NBSAP and SEPLS related Policies

**Biodiversity Strategy Office
Nature Conservation Bureau
Ministry of the Environment, Japan**

**1. Process of incorporation of
the target policies/projects into the
NBSAP**

SEPLS related Strategy in NBSAP

■ Long-term goal (2050)

Improve the current situation of biodiversity in Japan by promoting maintenance/recovery and sustainable use of biodiversity and realize a “nature-harmonious society” in which ecosystem services can be enjoyed now and in the future.

■ Short-term goal (2020)

Strive to achieve our country-specific targets focusing on the achievement of Aichi Targets, and take effective and urgent actions in order to halt the loss of biodiversity.

5 Basic Strategies

1. **Mainstreaming Biodiversity in our daily life**
2. **Reviewing and re-building sound relationship between human and nature in local communities**
3. **Securing linkages among forests, countryside, rivers and the sea**
4. **Taking action with global perspective**
5. **Strengthening Scientific Basis for Policy Making**

SEPLS related Key Action Goals

National Target B-2

Engage in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries that ensure the conservation of biodiversity in a sustainable manner by 2020.

Example of Key Action Goal

B-2-1 Promote initiatives that seek a balance between production-related activities and the conservation of biodiversity such as sustaining agricultural production and managing production bases that can be operated sustainably (MAFF).

National Target D-1

Strengthen the benefits received from biodiversity and ecosystem services in Japan and elsewhere by giving consideration to the needs of women and local communities through the conservation and restoration of ecosystems by 2020. Carry out initiatives for each species with an awareness of the importance of the sustainable use of natural resources found in Satochi-Satoyama areas in particular.

Example of Key Action Goal

D-1-4 Promote the Satoyama Initiative, which is an initiative that aims to improve biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human welfare, both domestic and overseas (MOE, MEXT, MAFF, MLIT).

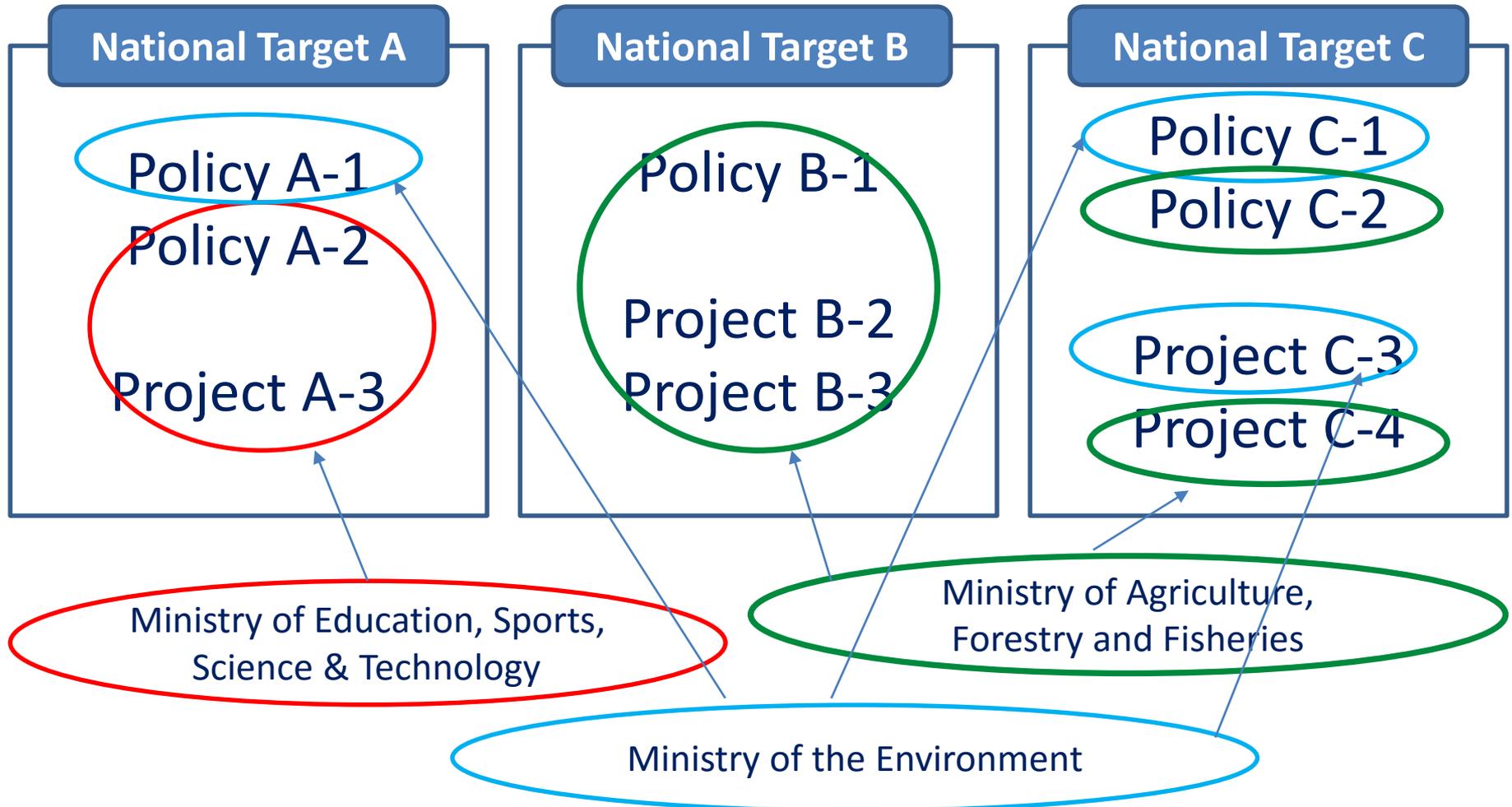
Process of Developing NBSAP 2012-2020



Local meetings (8 cities)

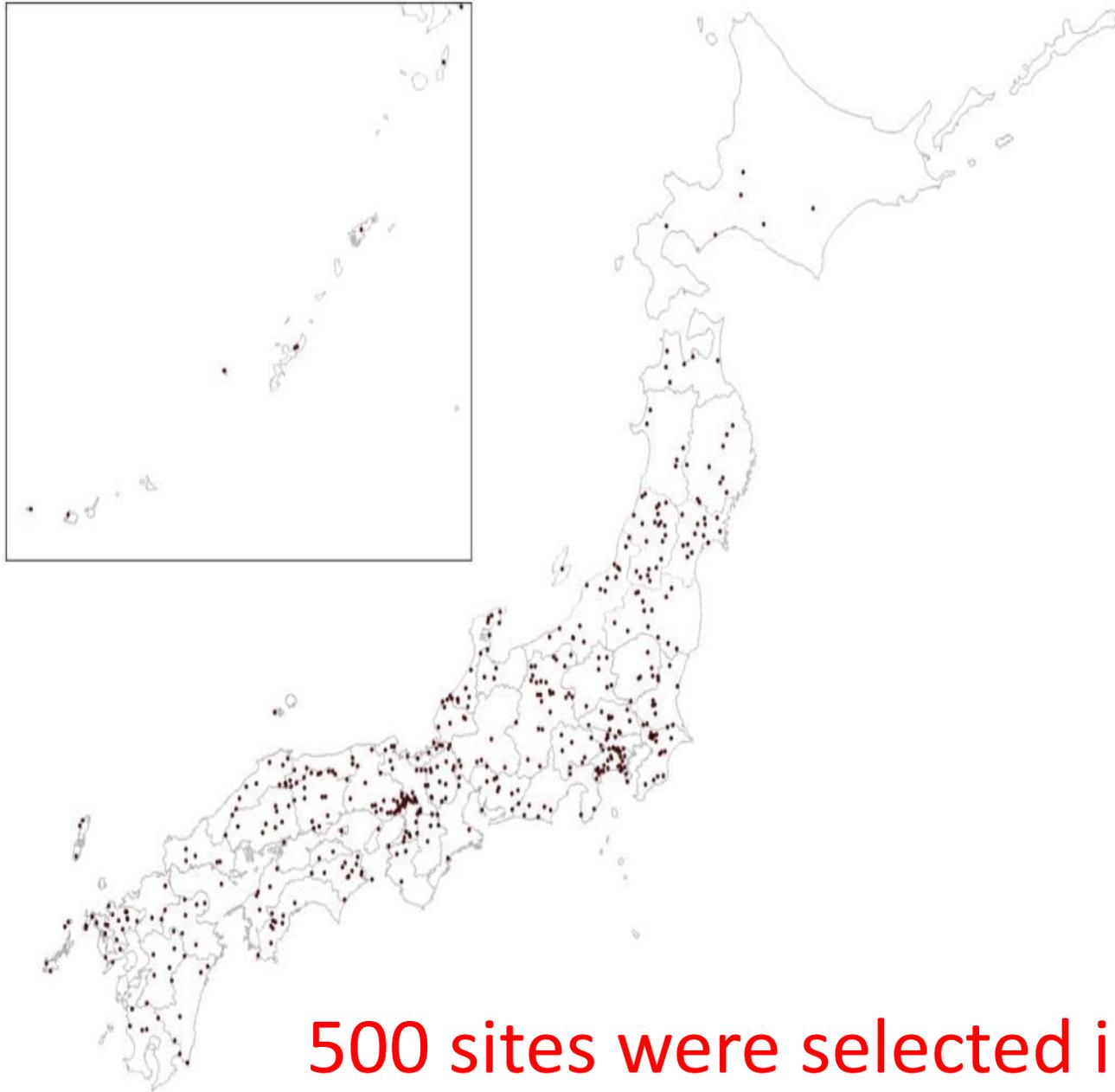
Public Comment (Jul. 6 ~ Aug. 5)
Submitters : 170 approx.
Total number of comments 1,300 approx.

Success factors and obstacles in incorporating SEPLS related policies into NBSAP



2. Implementation status, challenges and future considerations

Ecologically significant Satochi-Satoyama



500 sites were selected in 2015

Ecologically significant Satochi-Satoyama

■ Purpose

- To identify Satochi-Satoyama areas which are significant from the perspective of biodiversity conservation
- To conserve and to inherit Satochi-Satoyama through generations

■ Selection Standards

1. Mosaic patterns made up of various ecosystems
2. Habitats for various wildlife
3. Contribution to ecosystem networks

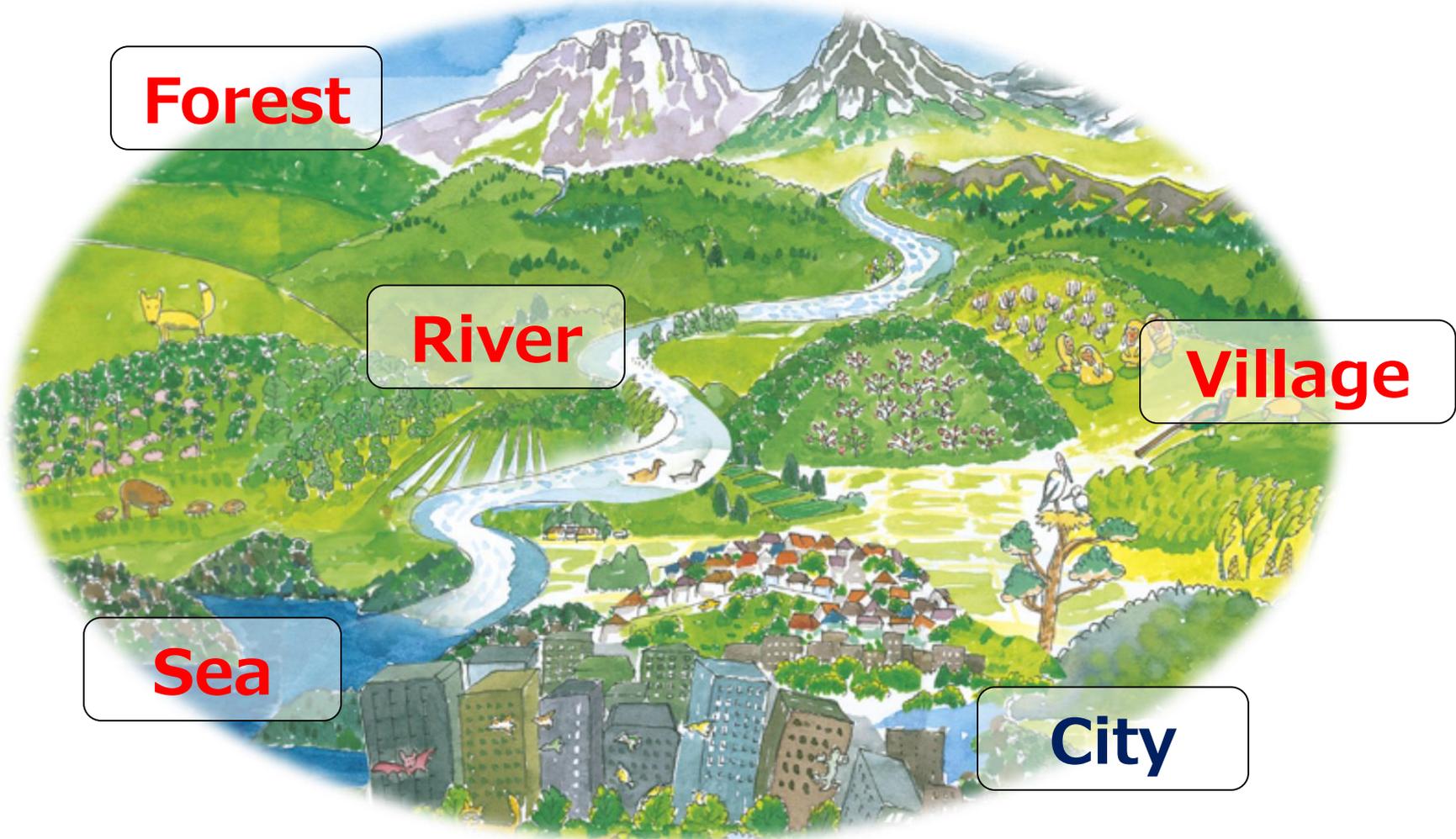
■ Selection Process

- Experts meetings (national/regional level)
- Ecological assessment data (national/regional level)

■ Current situation of implementation and challenges

- 500 sites selected in 2015
- Autonomic utilization for branding agricultural products and tourism by local authorities and citizens

Connecting and Supporting of “Forests, Villages, Rivers and the Sea” project



Connecting and Supporting “Forests, Villages, Rivers and the Sea” project

■ Goals

- To conserve the richness of interconnected forests, villages, rivers and seas and enhance their bounty (ecosystem services)
- To realize a society where everybody contributes to maintaining the bounty of forests, villages, rivers and the sea



10 pilot projects

Project types

- Forestry/Fishery/Agriculture products certification
- Human resources development
- Community business
- Circulation of resources within the community
- Restoration of tidal wetlands

Connecting and Supporting of “Forests, Villages, Rivers and the Sea” project

Pilot project in Minami-Sanriku

Appropriate management of natural resources

- Forest management
- Quality assurance of the products

The community recognize the value of FSC/ASC Certified products

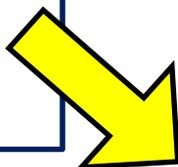
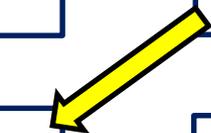
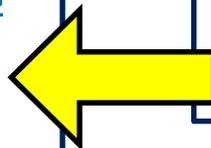
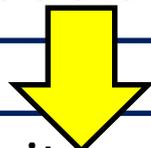


Sustainable forestry, fishery and agriculture

- Increase in market demands
- Rise in product price

Widely recognized for the certified products

- Strategic product development
- Market development



3. Contributions to achievement of relevant national targets and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Contributions to Aichi Targets

Aichi Targets 7

By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

National Targets B-2

Engage in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries that ensure the conservation of biodiversity in a sustainable manner by 2020.

Related indicator groups

- Total number of participants in regional community activities related to the conservation and management of regional resources, such as agricultural land and water
- Cumulative number of new certifications of eco-farmers
- Maintenance areas geared towards conserving ecological networks
- Area of agricultural lands that are prevented from being abandoned in areas including hilly and mountainous areas
- Surface area conserved by forest plans
- Surface area in which seagrass beds and tidal flats are being conserved and created

etc.

Contributions to Aichi Targets

Aichi Targets 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

National Targets D-1

Strengthen the benefits received from biodiversity and ecosystem services in Japan and elsewhere by giving consideration to the needs of women and local communities through the conservation and restoration of ecosystems by 2020. Carry out initiatives for each species with an awareness of the importance of the sustainable use of natural resources found in Satochi-Satoyama areas in particular.

Related indicator groups

- Surface area covered by forest plans
- Total number of participants in regional community activities related to the conservation and management of regional resources, such as agricultural land and water
- The number of cooperative activities for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative
- The number of places with initiatives to develop Satoumi areas

4. Future steps and lessons learned

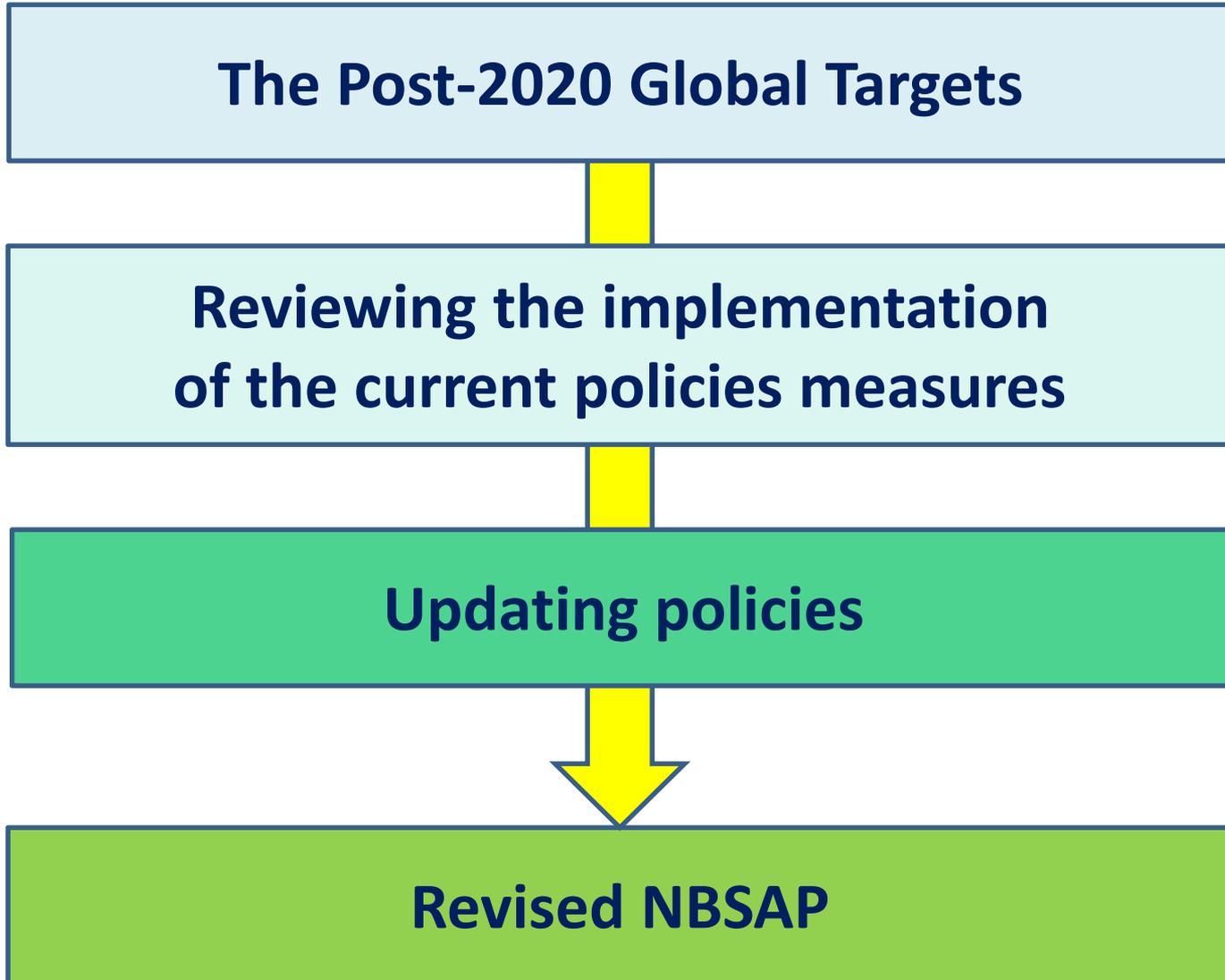
Future Steps

The Post-2020 Global Targets

**Reviewing the implementation
of the current policies measures**

Updating policies

Revised NBSAP



Lessons learned

Policies/projects incorporation

- There are SEPLS related policies and projects in our NBSAP.
- Real integrated projects might be needed to effectively and efficiently manage SEPLS.
- Because the government budget is very limited, it is impossible to manage all the SEPLS using the government budget.
- To manage SEPLS sustainably, it is important to secure sustainable fund sources such as a part of the sales of agricultural products.
- Sustainable management models for SEPLS should be developed by analyzing case studies and extracting the essential elements for autonomous SEPLS management.

Policies/projects implementation

- Once incorporated into NBSAP, policies and projects are implemented by responsible ministries.

Policies/projects contribution to targets

- By using indicators, we will be able to assess the policies' contributions to relevant Aichi Targets, but it will be difficult to assess the contribution of each project.