

Japan: Towards the 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy

Japan developed its 1st National Biodiversity Strategy to respond quickly to the obligation under the Convention at the Ministerial Meeting attended by all Ministers in 1995. It was also decided that the progress should be monitored annually.

Based on the results of the reviews, Japan revised the Strategy and developed the 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy in 2002. It identifies 3 crises on Biodiversity in Japan and sets out the strategy to address the identified crises. On the basis of the 2nd Strategy, many significant progresses have been achieved as summarized below.

Since the development of the 2nd Strategy, there have been substantial progress and changes such as the agreement on the target 2010, the publication of the MA and the GBO2, and the change in socio-economic situation in Japan. Taking into account these progress and changes, Japan is now on the process of revising its strategy. We are hoping to establish the 3rd strategy by the end of 2007.

What did we achieve?

Amendment of the Natural Parks Law to incorporate biodiversity viewpoints (2002).

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The Cartagena Law (The Law Concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs))(2003).

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Designation of 707 new national monitoring sites to observe long term ecosystem change. We are planning to increase the sites up to about 1000 by the end of FY2007.

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The number of National Wildlife Protection Areas has increased from 54 to 66. Consequently the area has also increased from approx. 4.95 mill.ha to 5.38 mill.ha. The number of Ramsar wetlands has also increased from 11 to 33.

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The Invasive Alien Species Act (2004) which enables the border control, regulation on the use and domestic extermination of Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Based on this act, 83 species are designated and under regulation as IAS which cause adverse effect on biodiversity, human safety, etc.

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Development of the Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources for Users by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Japan Bioindustry Association (2005)

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The Law for the Promotion of Nature Restoration (2002) which enables community-based restoration projects with involvement of broad stakeholder including civil society. Implementation of the model program for the conservation and restoration of SATOYAMA ecosystem.

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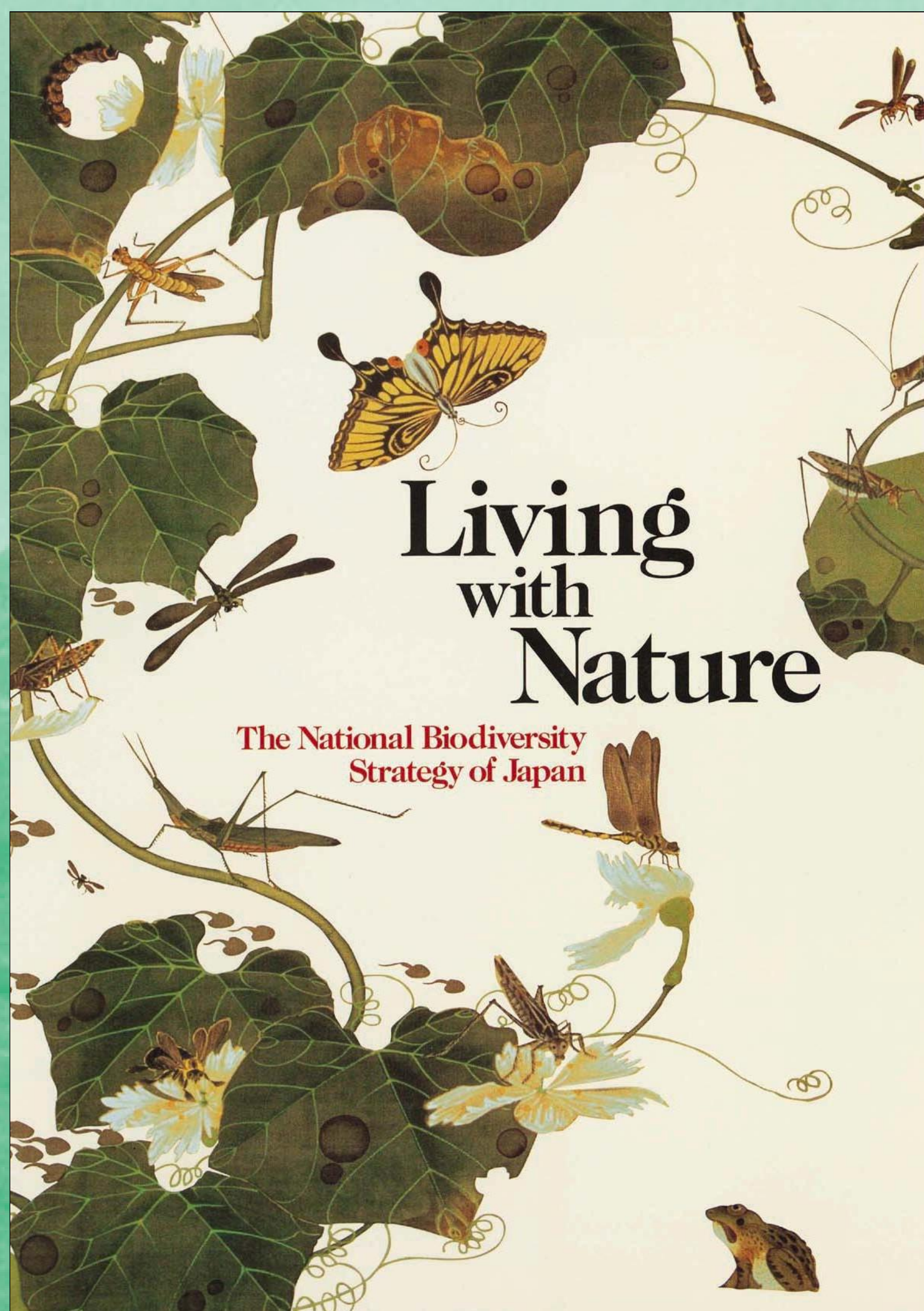
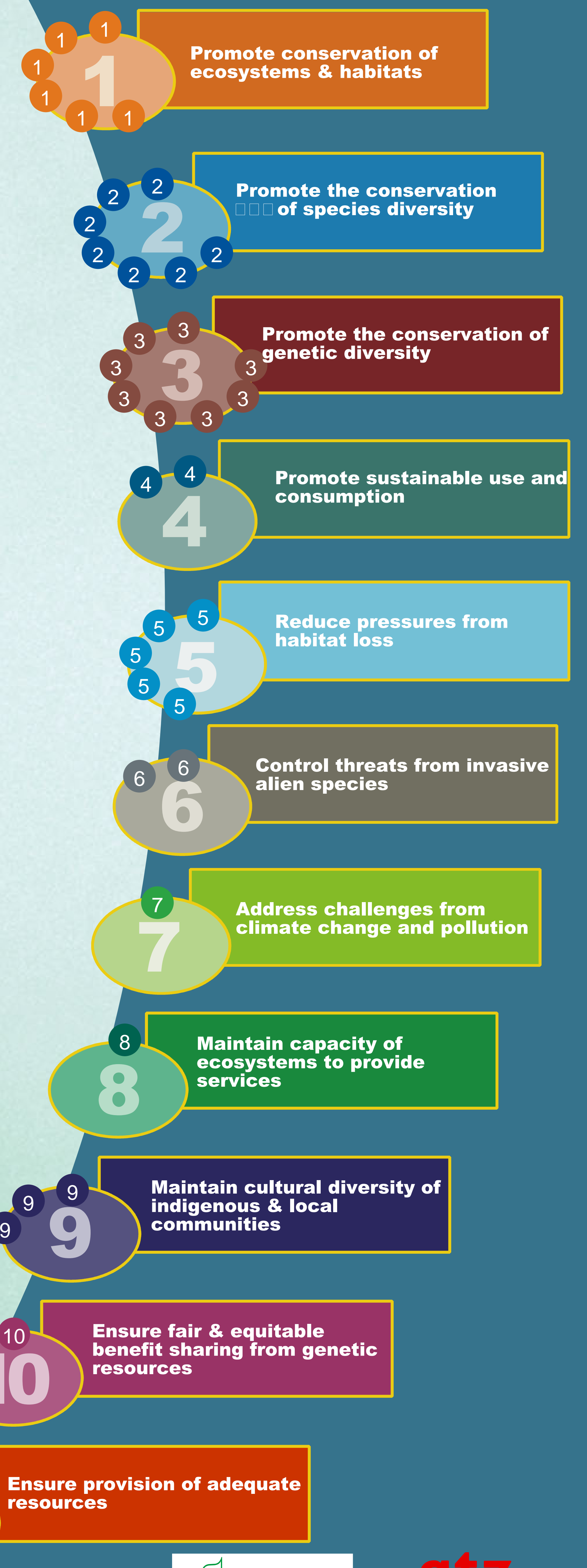
Implementation of the wildlife protection and breeding programs for 38 endangered species which require intense measures for survival such as the Japanese crested ibis, the Blakiston's fishowl and the Iriomote wild cat.

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Promotion of the international cooperation on the conservation of biodiversity, such as Technical cooperation in Indonesia and Malaysia through JICA.

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2010 Biodiversity Target



The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan



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