Trends and Challenges of Area-based Biodiversity Conservation in Japan

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1. Introduction

- The CBD/COP15 will set a target of 30 by 30 (30% of the land and ocean areas to be protected areas by 2030).
- Biodiversity offsetting, which are considered effective in achieving these goals
- Biodiversity offsetting are not mandatory in Japan
- Japanese government have been started considering for achieving 30 by 30

Purpose for this study

- Identify trends and future issues related to biodiversity conservation in Japan
- Clarify perspectives on the Japanese-style biodiversity banking

2. Method of this Study

- 2.1 Summited systems and activities like biodiversity offsets in Japan since the CBD COP10
- 2.2 Identified issues related to biodiversity conservation in Japan

3. Results

3.1 Systems and activities like biodiversity offsets in Japan since the COP10

- Latest consideration for implementation of

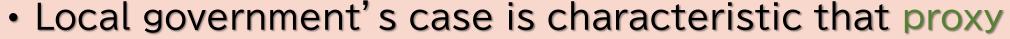


Table: Collected cases systems and activities like biodiversity offsets in Japan since the COP10

Year of Established or Published	Who Established or Published	Type of the Case	Title	Keyword
2015	Karumai Town, Iwate	Basic Plan	Karumai Town Basic Plan for Rural Area Promotion with Renewable Energy Generating	Proxy for compensatory mitigation using compensation payment
2015	Minoh City, Osaka	Ordinance	Mino City ordinance of Tax on Development Projects for Greening	Proxy for compensatory mitigation using development tax
2017	Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOE)	Case Studies	Collection of case studies on Biodiversity Conservation	Accumlating cases for Biodiversity Offsetting or like activity from other country and Japan
2018	MOE	Basic Plan	The 5 th Environment Basic Plan	Regional Circular and Ecological Sphere
2021	MOE	Considering for the new system	Draft Critera for Certification of Nature Symbiotics Sites	Nature Symbiotics Sites (Japanese-style OECM)
2022	MOE	Considering for the new system	Study Group on Economic Incentives for 30 by 30	Considering for Mitigation Banking

3.2 Challenges of Biodiversity Conservation in Japan

What context has been considered?

Up to 2022: Improvement the Environmental Impact Assessment system Since 2022: mainstreaming of biodiversity

Concern for same challenges on Biodiversity

What is Lacking in Biodiversity Conservation?

- 1. No-Net-Loss policy
- 2. Involvement of Various stakeholders
- 3. Awareness of spatial and chronological expanses on biodiversity
- 4. Venal motive for biodiversity conservation
- 5. Quantitative biodiversity evaluation based on

offsetting in the EIA that other countries have experienced

biological relevance

4. Conclusion (Perspectives in Japanese-style Biodiversity Banking)

Perspectives in Japanese-style Biodiversity Banking:

1.Implementation of No-Net-Loss policy 2.Involving Various stakeholders

3.Collection of biodiversity information with an awareness of spatial and chronological expanses
4.Long-term Financial Planning

5.Potential Analysis with Quantitative Biodiversity Evaluation Method

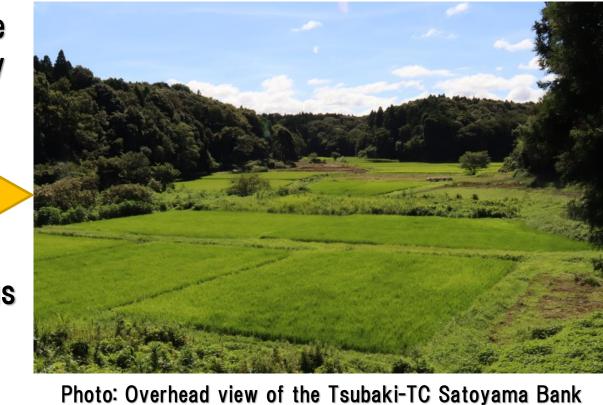
References

Karumai Town, Iwate Pref. (2015) : Karumai Town Basic Plan for Rural Area Promotion with Renewable Energy Generating.

Minoh City (2014) : Mino City ordinance of Tax on Development Projects for Greening

Implement to the first Biodiversity Bank in Japan

As the prospectus of Tsubaki-TC Satoyama Bank





Clematis patens



Neozephyrus japonicus Endangered Species in Tsubaki-TC Satoyama Bank

- MOE (2022) The Draft scheme for certification of the Areas where biodiversity is being conserved through private sector efforts (OECM) in Japan. Tsubaki-TC Satoyama Bank(2022) About Tsubaki-TC Satoyama Bank.
 - https://www.tsubakisatoyamabank.com