

5. Conservation of Biodiversity and Its Sustainable Use

(1) The Current State of Biodiversity

The “Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (GBO3),” published by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, concluded that the 2010 Biodiversity Target has not been met at the global level. None of the twenty-one subsidiary-targets accompanying the overall target for significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 can be said to have been definitively achieved globally, although some have been partially or locally achieved. The “Japan Biodiversity Outlook,” published by Ministry of the Environment in May 2010, assessed Japan’s state of achievement of 15 of the 21 sub-targets set in order to achieve the 2010 Target. The assessment found that only 2 of those sub-targets had been achieved, while 10 sub-targets were not sufficiently achieved, and the remaining 3 were not achieved in any way. Based on this, it concluded that Japan’s state of biodiversity is improving in some areas, but its overall trend of loss of biodiversity has not stopped.

(2) Efforts to Make Biodiversity Permeate Society (Making Biodiversity Mainstream)

The government has released the “List of Actions by Citizens for Biodiversity,” which would give citizens ideas for individual biodiversity actions, through a wide variety of opportunities. The “Life on Earth Supporters’ Club,” which is a public relations organization started by celebrities, carried the message of the importance of biodiversity. In March 2010, the Japanese female singer MISIA was appointed “Honorary Ambassador for the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity,” and the government provided support for her activities.

The United Nations declared May 22 every year to be the “International Day for Biological Diversity,” and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is calling for a “Green Wave” that will connect a wave of trees planted from Earth’s East to West. The Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism encouraged extensive participation in activities for the “Green Wave 2010,” and approximately 1,600 groups and 111,000 people participated throughout Japan.

2010 was the year that the United Nations designated the “International Year of Biodiversity,” and the United Nations encouraged the establishment of national organizations consisting of a variety of parties and the holding of commemorative events. For that reason, in January 2010 the government established the “Japanese Committee for the International Year of Biodiversity” and held commemorative events such as the kick-off event.

In order to assist local governments in Japan and other countries to exchange information about biodiversity efforts and facilitate the promotion of their future activities, Aichi Prefecture and the City of Nagoya co-

hosted the “Nagoya Biodiversity City Summit” during the period of COP10, and the summit’s results were reported to the ministerial-level meeting at COP10.

The government provided assistance for the “Private Sector Engagement Initiative on Biodiversity,” which was established as a voluntary program mainly in the economic sector to promote private-sector participation in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly in such areas as conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use.

As a COP10-related conference, the government held the “International Youth Conference on Biodiversity in Aichi 2010” with the aim of providing opportunities for the world’s young people to meet each other and increase their awareness of biodiversity. 100 young people from 66 countries around the world participated in the Conference, and its results were announced at COP10.

In December 2010, the “Act on the Promotion of Conservation for Biodiversity Activities through the Cooperation among Regional Diversified Actors (Biodiversity Conservation Activity Promotion Law)” was enacted. This law is under joint jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The purpose of the law is to promote activities for biodiversity through collaboration by a variety of parties such as municipalities, NPOs, local residents, and corporations. In January 2011, the government started the examination for fundamental policies based on the Law, and a review session was held to examine promotion activities for biodiversity conservation and opinion exchanges at nine sites across Japan (Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Okayama, Takamatsu, Kumamoto, and Naha).

(3) Efforts for Rebuilding Relationships between People and Nature on the Earth

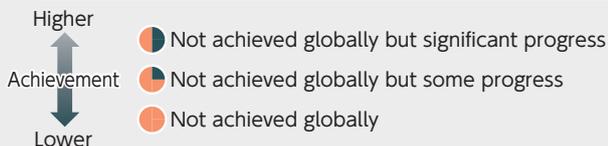
Five species of insects (*Cybister lewisianus*, *Cybister rugosus*, *Dytiscus sharpi*, *Neolucanus saundersii* donan Mizunuma, and *Melitaea scotosia*) were added to the list of national endangered species of wild fauna and flora prescribed in the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Law No. 75 of 1992; hereinafter referred to as the “Species Conservation Law”), and there are now 87 species of national endangered wild fauna and flora, consisting of 5 species of mammals, 38 species of birds, 1 species of reptiles, 1 species of amphibians, 4 species of brackish and freshwater fish, 15 species of insects, and 23 species of plants. In November 2010, the Program for the Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Population of *Pteropus pselaphon* was newly formulated, and the program is now being carried out for a total of 48 species.

As for the case of the Japanese crested ibis, in March 2010, a number of Japanese crested ibis were attacked by a marten and killed at an acclimation training facility at the Sado Japanese Crested Ibis Conservation Center.

Table 5-1 Status of 2010 Biodiversity Target

Subsidiary targets	Status	Details
Goal1 Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes		
1.1 : At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.		More than half of terrestrial eco-regions meet the 10% target. However, management effectiveness is low for some protected areas. Marine and inland water systems lack protection, though this is increasing.
1.2 : Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected.		An increasing proportion of the sites of importance for conserving birds, and those holding the last remaining populations of endangered species, are being protected.
Goal2 Promote the conservation of species diversity		
2.1 : Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.		Many species continue to decline in abundance and distribution. However, some efforts have resulted in the recovery of targeted species.
2.2 : Status of endangered species improved.		Species are on average at increasing risk of extinction. However some species have moved to lower risk categories.
Goal3 Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
3.1 : Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.		Progress has been made towards conserving genetic diversity of crops through ex situ actions; however agricultural systems continue to be simplified. Genetic resources in situ and traditional knowledge are protected through some projects, but continue to decline overall.
Goal4 Promote sustainable use and consumption		
4.1 : Products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.		Progress for some components of biodiversity such as forests and some fisheries. Globally, sustainable use does not account for a large share.
4.2 : Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources or the impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.		Unsustainable consumption has increased and continues to be a major cause of biodiversity loss.
4.3 : No species of wild fauna or flora endangered by international trade.		Wild fauna and flora continue to decline as a result of international trade, but successes achieved particularly through implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
Goal5 Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced		
5.1 : Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.		Some progress in reducing the rate of loss in areas, but many biodiversity sensitive regions continue to decline.
Goal6 Control threats from invasive alien species		
6.1 : Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.		Not achieved globally as the introduction of invasive alien species continues to increase as a result of greater transport, trade, and tourism. However, action related to plant protection and ballast water promises to reduce the risk of new invasions.
6.2 : Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.		Not achieved globally, though some management plans are in place. Most countries lack effective management programs.
Goal7 Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution		
7.1 : Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.		Limited action has been taken to enhance the resilience of biodiversity. However, the establishment of biodiversity corridors may help species to migrate and adapt to new climatic conditions.
7.2 : Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.		Measures to reduce the impacts of pollution on biodiversity have been taken, resulting in the recovery of some previously heavily degraded ecosystems. However, many previously pristine areas are being degraded. Nitrogen deposition continues to be major threat to biodiversity in many regions.
Goal8 Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods		
8.1 : Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.		There have been continuing and in some cases escalating pressures on ecosystems. However, there have been some actions taken, to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services.
8.2 : Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and others, especially of poor people.		Many of the biological resources, such as fish, mammals, birds, amphibians and medicinal plants, are in decline, with the world's poor being particularly affected.
Goal9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities		
9.1 : Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.		Long-term declines in traditional knowledge and rights continue, despite the actions taken to protect them in some areas.
9.2 : 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing.		An increasing number of co-management systems and community-based protected areas have been established.
Goal10 Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources		
10.1 : All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.		An increasing number of material transfer agreements have been developed under the Treaty.

10.2 : Benefits arising from the commercial utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources.		There are few examples of the benefit being shared with the countries providing such resources.
Goal 11 Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention		
11.1 : New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties.		While resources continue to be lacking, there have been modest increases in official development assistance related to biodiversity.
11.2 : Technology is transferred to developing country Parties.		Some developing countries have mechanisms and programs in place for technology transfer.



Source: "Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (GBO3)" , Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Figure 5-1 Summary of Major Programs for the Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Population

<p>Japanese crested ibis Order: Ciconiiformes Family: Threskiornithidae</p> <p>■ Rank on the Red List of the Ministry of the Environment: Extinct in the Wild (EW)</p> <p>■ Habitat: Widespread throughout Japan until the Edo era</p>  <p>■ Summary of the Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captive breeding at the Sado Japanese Crested Ibis Conservation Center and three other locations in Japan • Re-introduction of ibises into the wild in Sado City, Niigata Prefecture • Monitoring study of re-introduced ibises 	<p>Itasenpara Bitterling Order: Cypriniformes Family: Cyprinidae</p> <p>■ Rank on the Red List of the Ministry of the Environment: Critically Endangered (CR), Category IA</p> <p>■ Habitat: Nobi Plain, Toyama Plain, and Yodo River System</p>  <p>■ Summary of the Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countermeasures against illegal fishing and cooperation with local agencies • Promotion of conservation through workshops and exhibition panels for local residents • Captive breeding in Gifu World Fresh Water Aquarium and other facilities • Experimental re-introduction in Yodo River
<p>Okinawa Rail Order: Gruiformes Family: Rallidae</p> <p>■ Rank on the Red List of the Ministry of the Environment: Critically Endangered (CR), Category IA</p> <p>■ Estimated population: Approximately 1,000</p> <p>■ Habitat: Northern part of Okinawa Island (Yanbaru areas)</p>  <p>■ Summary of the Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of inhabiting situation in the entire Yanbaru area • Campaigns and implementing road signs to avoid traffic accidents • Captive breeding and establishment of technologies 	<p>Callianthmum) Order: Ranunculales Family: Ranunculaceae</p> <p>■ Rank on the Red List of the Ministry of the Environment: Vulnerable (VU), Category II</p> <p>■ Habitat: Mount Kita</p> <p>■ Estimated population of flowers: Approximately 600 (Ministry of the Environment 2000 Red Data Book)</p>  <p>■ Summary of the Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting inspections and implementing warning notice boards and protection fences to prevent illegal digging • Survey of inhabiting situation and awareness promotion for mountain climbers

Source: Ministry of the Environment

As a result, a committee looking into that fatal accident made proposals, and the facility was improved, and workers were stationed on-site to oversee Program for the Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Population of the Japanese Crested Ibis. Following releases in 2008 and 2009, Japanese crested ibis were released into the wild for the third time in November 2010 and for the fourth time in March 2011.

In January 2011, to address bird strikes, including those involving endangered species, at wind power generation facilities, the government compiled various knowledge, information, and preventive measures that should be considered to reduce effects on bird species, into a “Guidebook for Appropriate Location of Wind Power Generation Facilities to Avoid Bird Strike.”

For species such as Japanese crested ibis, *Prionailurus bengalensis euptilurus*, and *Gallirallus okinawae* that have an extremely high risk of extinction and that are hard to maintain using only conservation policies in their original habitats, conservation measures are being taken outside their habitats, such as breeding them in captivity. The government developed the “Basic Policy for Ex-situ Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in Japan” in FY 2008, and the “Basic Concept on Returning Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to the Wild” in FY 2010. The government also conducted model projects (three projects for animals and two projects for plants) with the objective of establishing techniques for conservation of wild fauna and flora outside their habitats and returning plants and animals from ex-situ conservation facilities to the wild.

Since October 2010, highly pathogenic Avian Influenza has been detected in fecal samples of waterfowl and swab samples of dead wild birds and poultry across Japan in places such as Hokkaido, Tottori Prefecture, and Kagoshima Prefecture. In addition to performing a regular survey of viruses and elucidating the status of the birds’ migration, the government has strengthened the surveillance of wild birds throughout Japan with the cooperation of local governments. The government also continued to conduct appropriate protection, and management of birds and animals also continues to be conducted.

The Law for Ensuring the Safety of Pet Food (Law No. 83 of 2008) was enacted in June 2009. Based on this law, the pet food manufactured after December 2010 must be labeled with information regarding five categories including raw materials, the country of the production, and the date of expiration.

(4) Efforts to Ensure Connections among Forests, Villages, Rivers, and the Ocean

The government made a general evaluation of the nature of the national and quasi-national parks in accordance with changes in the natural environment and in social circumstances and diversification of landscape scenery, and released the compiled findings in October 2010. As a result, 18 areas, including the Amami Islands in Kagoshima Prefecture and the Yanbaru area of Okinawa Prefecture, were selected as candidates for newly designated national or quasi-national parks or

for a large-scale expansion. During the next decade, the government will conduct field research, initiate coordination for those candidate areas, and consider the designation of specific areas. In Japan, this is the first review and announcement of candidates for national or quasi-national parks in the last 39 years (first time since 1971), and this is the very first analysis based on scientific data.

In FY 2010, the government reconsidered park zones and park plans for Shiretoko National Park, Bandai-Asahi National Park, Oze National Park, Joshin’etsuk-Kogen National Park, Hakusan National Park, Zao Quasi-National Park, Yatsugatake-Chushink-Kogen Quasi-National Park, and Aichik-Kogen Quasi-National Park. In particular, the Suzaka-Takayama area of Joshinetsu Kogen National Park was entirely reconsidered for the first time since its designation in 1949. Specifically, 1,765ha of its land, including wind-swept sites and subalpine coniferous forests, was changed from ordinary zones to special zones to further protect the area. In addition, the ecosystem management work, which started with the revision of the Natural Parks Law in 2009, was additionally applied to Shiretoko, Oze, and Hakusan National Parks, enabling comprehensive and adaptive measures against ecosystem damage caused by deer and alien plants.

Based on the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law (Law No. 88 of 2002), the zones that require particular protection of wildlife are designated as national wildlife protection areas. In FY 2010, Tadanaejima, Onoharajima, Kanmuriijima-Kutsujima, Birojima, and Yonaguni were newly designated, and as of the end of March 2011 throughout Japan there were 77 national wildlife protection areas (569,245ha), 67 national wildlife special protection areas (146,552ha), and 2 national wildlife protection designated areas (1,159ha).

In September 2010 the Ministry of the Environment developed the “Action Plan for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Satochi-satoyama” with the objective of expanding efforts by various entities to form a national movement. In addition, the Ministry of the Environment will introduce activity sites and experts on its webpages in order to promote volunteer activity participation by urban residents, as well as carry out training sessions, to provide advice and other assistance for continuation and promotion of activities aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of satochi-satoyama.

Following the development of the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy based on the Basic Act on Ocean Policy (Law No. 33 of 2007), the Ministry of the Environment formulated the Strategy for Conservation of Marine Biodiversity, indicating Japan’s points of view on marine protection areas, among others.

The Ministry of the Environment also formulated the Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reef Ecosystems to promote comprehensive efforts to conserve coral reefs.

(5) Efforts to Take Actions from a Global Point of View

In order to facilitate information-sharing, opinion exchanges, and collaboration among a variety of sectors for COP10, which took place in the City of Nagoya,

Aichi Prefecture in October 2010, the government held two round-table meetings in FY 2010 for the “10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 5th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,” which was established in February 2009. In addition, in order to promote concerted government efforts for the preparation of COP10, the Ministry of the Environment held the “Meeting of Vice-Ministers of Relevant Ministries and Agencies for the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10),” attended by the vice ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries of relevant ministries and agencies, and carried out site management and operations at the “Secretariat of the Government of Japan for CBD-COP10” jointly established by the relevant ministries and agencies.

Internationally, Japan participated in the preparatory negotiations and made contributions to holding meetings of the convention’s subsidiary bodies and working groups. Japan attended the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly contributing to the International Year of Biodiversity held in New York in September 2010, called for cooperation in making COP10 a success, and held consultations with individual countries.

As for the protocol on access and benefit sharing (ABS) of genetic resources, because a conclusion could not be reached on an ABS draft protocol at the 9th meeting of ABS working group held in Cali (Colombia) in March 2010, the resumed 9th meeting of ABS working group and the meeting of inter-regional negotiating group of the ABS working group were held in Montreal (Canada) in July and September, respectively. As the COP10 Presidency, Japan provided financial contributions required for holding the above two meetings, so that the Parties could consult fully on ABS.

During COP10, Japan as the COP10 Presidency cooperated with the secretariat of the Convention and put its fullest efforts into the operation of the meetings and leading discussions. As a result, a total of 47 decisions were adopted, including the strategic plan for Biodiversity 2010–2011 (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets), and the Nagoya Protocol, on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources.

It was strongly pointed out that in order to implement the decisions of COP10 and other aspects of the Convention it is necessary to provide developing countries with financing, technology transfers, and capacity building. As the COP10 Presidency, in FY 2010 Japan contributed JPY 1 billion to the Convention Secretariat from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, in order to support capacity building activities by developing countries aiming to achieve the Aichi Targets.

With the adaptation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, to support the early entry in to force of the protocol, the government established a new fund in the World Bank, intended for conservation of natural habitats for genetic resources and the transfer of technology to developing countries. Japan has contributed 1 billion yen to this fund.

In order to slow the accelerating loss of biodiversity

worldwide, it is not sufficient to merely conserve pristine environment. It is also important to make the development of human activities in harmony with the conservation of biodiversity in human-influenced natural environments, which have been impacted by human activities such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries, all over the world. To tackle this issue, the efforts to promote sustainable use and management of natural resources in human-influenced natural environments were proposed and announced at COP10 as the “*Satoyama* Initiative.” The “International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI)” was also launched to promote information sharing and research. At COP10, it was recognized by the conference of the parties that the *Satoyama* Initiative could be a useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments, for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. A decision was made to invite the parties to the convention, other governments and relevant organizations to participate in the IPSI to further advance the *Satoyama* Initiative. In March 2011, the first IPSI regular meeting was held in the City of Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture. At that meeting, members of its steering committee were elected and collaborative activities under the IPSI were endorsed.

Just prior to COP10, Japan served as host of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP/MOP 5), which was held in October 2010. At that meeting the “Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety” was adopted.

Based on the Ramsar Convention, as of the end of March 2011, Japan has 37 Ramsar sites registered as internationally important wetlands. In addition to promoting efforts for conservation and wise use of those Ramsar sites, consideration is being given to adding candidate sites for Ramsar sites, and in September 2010 the government released a list of 172 potential candidate sites that would meet international standards for Ramsar sites. Japan has also cooperated with countries in Southeast Asia in order to designate, conserve, and wisely use internationally important wetlands in the area.

In addition to regulations on imports and exports of endangered threatened wild fauna and flora based on CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), Japan also regulates domestic transfers of species listed in Appendix I of the Convention. Relevant ministries, agencies, and organizations have also been cooperating to reduce illegal trading of species subject to the convention’s regulations, including trade through the Internet.

Yakushima, Shirakami-Sanchi, and Shiretoko are inscribed on the World Heritage List, based on the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention). Conservation and management measures for these sites have been implemented a collaborative manner within relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, local relevant parties, and experts. In June 2010, the government launched a scientific committee comprised

of experts for Shirakami-Sanchi, following the similar efforts for Shiretoko and Yakushima, Consequently, all the Japanese sites come to have the same system of knowledge-based conservation and management.

As for the Ogasawara Islands, for which the government submitted a nomination dossier to the World Heritage Center in January 2010, the government collaborated with relevant organizations to accept an on-site investigation by experts from the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, an organization that assesses nominations, and to appropriately respond to requests for additional information. Measures were also considered for conserving the globally important natural value of the domestic candidate Ryukyu Islands (the islands southwest of Tokara Island are subject to review), while obtaining the cooperation of relevant people in the area.

Based on bilateral migratory bird conventions and other frameworks with the United States, Australia, China, Russia, and South Korea, joint research efforts were continued for Short-tailed Albatross, Steller's sea eagle, and the *Larus saundersi* Gull in order to conserve birds that migrate between the countries. In November 2010 in Niigata Prefecture, meetings of bilateral conventions and agreements and other frameworks for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats were held with Australia, China, and South Korea. Their information and opinions were exchanged concerning protective policies, studies, and research concerning migratory birds.

In June 2010, the 6th International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) East Asia Regional Workshop was held in Phuket (Thailand), and the ICRI East Asia Regional Strategy on MPA Networks 2010 was formulated. The map of coral reef habitat in the Asian/Oceanic region that was created was made public on the related webpage.

The 9th session of the United Nations Forum on Forests was held from January through February 2011 in New York. Under the theme of "Forests for People,

Livelihoods and Poverty Eradication," consideration was given to assessment of the progress made on implementation of Non-Legally-Binding Instruments on all types of forests, and methods of implementing sustainable forest operations (provision of financing, technology transfers, etc.) At the High-Level Segment held during the forum, an official opening ceremony was held for the International Year of Forests, 2011, and a Ministerial Declaration was adopted clarifying the importance of sustainable forest management and implementation, as well as future efforts for international cooperation.

At the 46th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) that was held in Yokohama in December 2010, projects and activities for promoting development of tropical timber trade and sustainable tropical forest operations were approved. Decisions were also adopted concerning the ITTO's activity report on the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity 2010 and action plans for the International Year of Forests, 2011.

In order to comprehensively assess and analyze the country's state and trends of biodiversity, including social aspects, Japan established the Committee on Comprehensive Assessment of Biodiversity in Japan in FY 2008, and the Committee released a report in May 2010. Further, with the aim of establishing indicators that will be important for assessing the state of achievement of targets in order to prevent loss of biodiversity on national land, the government conducted a review concerning special analysis and assessment methods for the state of and changes in the biodiversity of national land.

As for "The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)," which are international efforts that conduct economic analysis on loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the government provided assistance for the compilation of the Final Report for COP10, and conducted the research on policies related to economic assessment of biodiversity with TEEB.

6. Basics for Various Policies, and Measures Related to the Participation of Various Entities and International Cooperation

(1) Government's Overall Efforts

(a) The environmental conservation expenditures

Regarding the governmental budget relating to environmental conservation, the Ministry of the Environment liaises with each government office and ministry and makes adjustments to their budgets relating to environmental protection, and presents and compiles those budgets into the environmental conservation expenditures to ensure that the government as a whole deploys the environmental protection measures effectively and efficiently. The total amount of expenditures in FY 2011 was JPY 1,209.1 billion.

(b) Check of the subsequent progress of the Basic Environmental Plan

The Central Environment Council reviewed the progress of the implementation of policies based on the Basic Environmental Plan and submitted a report to the government. In the 4th review of the Third Basic Environmental Plan conducted in 2010, the Council focused on the following five priority fields: 1) efforts for global warming, 2) efforts to ensure material recycling and to establish a sound material cycle society, 3) efforts to reduce environmental risks from chemical substances, 4) efforts for the conservation of biodiversity, and 5) promotion of developing human resources and communities for environmental conservation among the ten priority fields of the Plan. The result was reported by the Central Environment Council Chairman to the Minister of the Environment in October 2010, and the