14 November, 2013



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Outline

- 1. NECTAとは
- 2. 自然再生の重要性(保全だけでなく)
- 3. CBDCOP11で採択された自然再生決議の実施
- 4. 日本の自然再生:協議会方式(ラウンドテーブル)による効果的な協働の実現
- 5. 生態系サービスの評価等による成果の可視化の実現

- What is NECTA?
- Call for nature restoration, not only preservation / conservation
- Nature Restoration system in Japan: Roundtable scheme of decision making
- CBD COP 11 decision for the promotion of nature restoration
- Needs for the benchmarking tools to enhance the restoration outcomes.

Natural Environment Coexistence Technology Association (NECTA)

public-interest corporation

Experts' network founded to assist activities related to "
(2002).

Research & Development on:

- Technologies for and of nature
 - technologies
- Technologies for the between man and
 - nature
- technologies in the filed of natural environment.

Publication: "Reviving Nature's Legacy"

_____based

on the Research & Development.
Whole processes of nature restoration from concept to realization; planning / design / construction / maintenance / monitoring / project assessment

Natural Environment Coexistence TechnologyAssociation 社団法人自然環境共生技術協会

よみがえれ自然(表紙

workshops and training courses







Biodiversity is essential natural capital for livelihood

Mangrove restoration initiative in South East Asia

examples of the activities of members



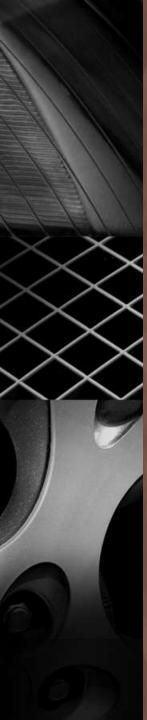


-Intensive shrimp farming pond is not sustainable.

Pollution, disease, acidity, salinity,,,

-Nature oriented sustainable Silviculture + Fishery -Bioremediation

By KANSO co.ltd. Res.Ass.Global Mangrove



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Call for Nature Restoration

1963

Under Use of Forest Ecosystems





By Dr.T. Suganuma and MOE Japan

1997 2004

Sika deer over population because of declining hunting pressure after wolf extinction.

Coastal erosion

Degradation of

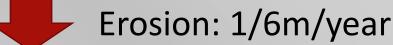
by

s and excessive slope stabilization of mountain areas.



Degradation of Sediment Transport System







Photos by Dr. Mukai

- Omotehama, Aichi & Shizuoka
- Sea turtles are refused to lay their eggs.

Photo: Omotehama Network

NHKブックス No.1193

森林飽和国土の変貌を考える

森林飽和

国土の変貌を考える



Ohta Takehiko





-1193

Under Use of forest resources

- Forest "saturation"
- The history of 1000 years of over use of vegetation in mountains had changed in these 50 years.
- Elimination of the sediment transport system has been causing the heavy coastal erosions now.



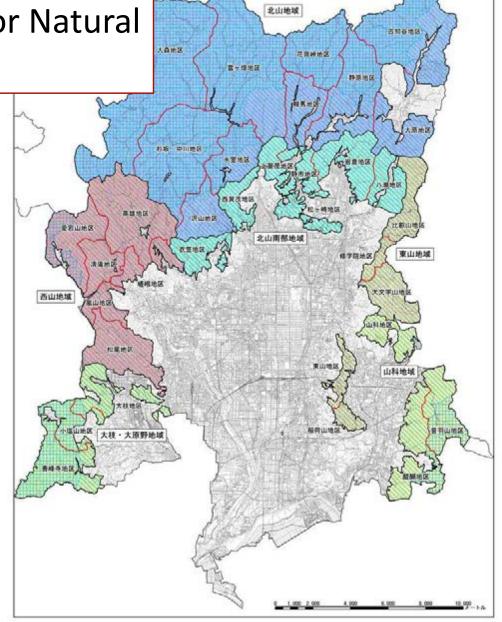
Preservation Areas for Natural Scenery

1995:

自然風景保全地区

(25,780ha)

Protecting forests as surrounding environment



自然風景保全地区

Ancient Capital Cities Preservation Law

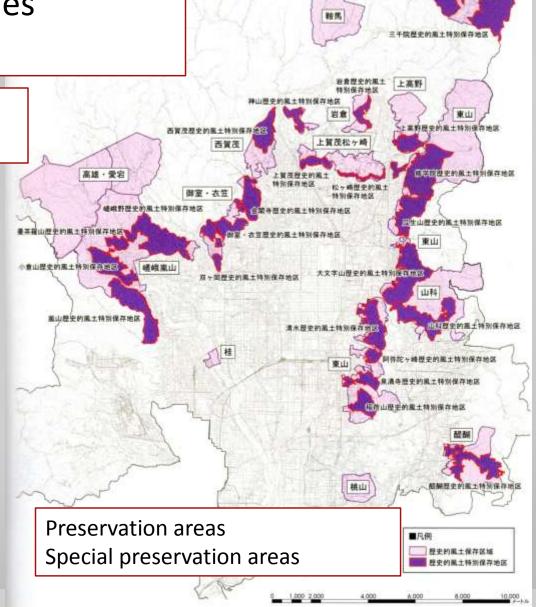
1969:

古都保存地区

Strict preservation by buying-out system



Kyoto City

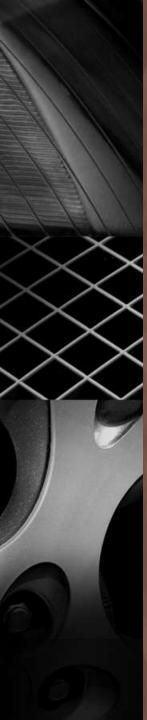




Biodiversity crises by







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Nature Restoration Schme in Japan

Definitions of Nature Restoration

- In order to recover healthy ecosystem
- Restore rivers, wetlands, tidal flats, satoyama and forests which had been damaged or destroyed due to developments.

Conservation

Restoration

Creation

Maintenance of the Current Conditions



Kushiro approach for Nature Restoration

Degradation of Nature by Development

Proposals for Nature restoration (2001)

Three strategic goals:

- (1) Nature restoration,
- (2) Co-existence with Agriculture
- (3) Contribution to Regional development

Two principles:

- (1) View point of the Watershed
- (2) Start from five buffer areas

Jpn Government

Local Government

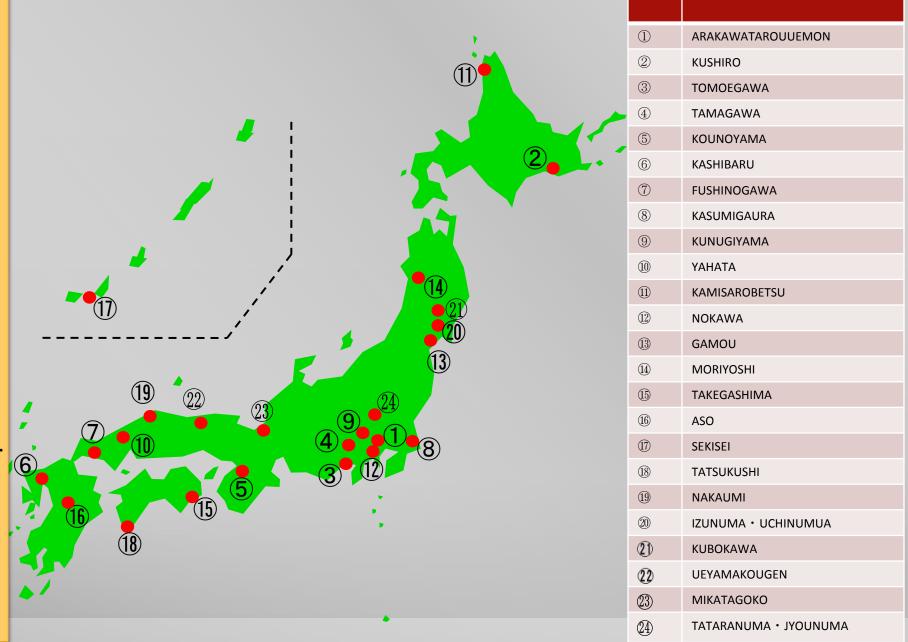
NPOs

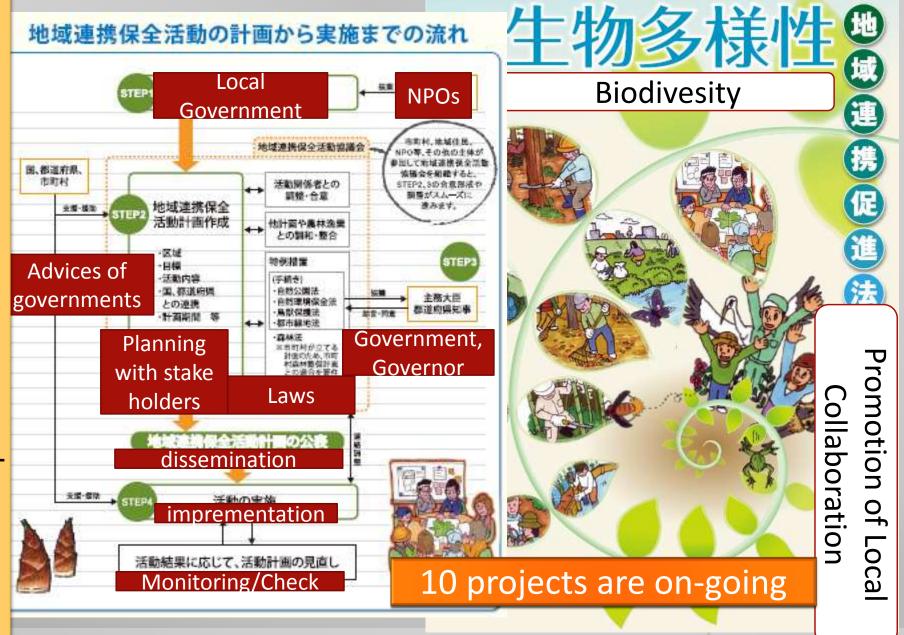
Experts

Eight key points:

- (1) Set target
- (2) Scientific approach
- (3) Monitoring
- (4) Cooperation
- (5) Information sharing
- (6) Environmental education
- (7) Sustainable development
- (8) Promotion of local life

Nature Restoration committees of Japan







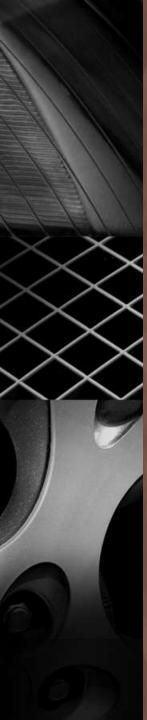
Technological

assistance

Coordination

etakeholder

throughout



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International policy

7 December 2011

XV/2. Ways and means to support ecosystem restoration

SBSTTA15

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of

funding, in collaboration with relevant international organizations and other partners to initiate work to:

(a) Compile the information on
	developed by government agencies, non-governmental
	organizations, private sector • • • • •

- (b) Consolidate the ______ to address the needs of, and prepare materials for different targeted end-users such as policymakers, implementing agencies • •
- including lessons learned (both positive and negative), and experiences used at different spatial scales and for specific ecosystems and make this information available to support:

4. (b) <i>Invites</i> Parties, other Governments, relevant intergovernmental						
organizations, the Society for Ecological Restoration, the International						
Union for Conservation of Nature, the World Resources Institute \cdot · · , to						
support countries in implementing ecosystem restoration by:						
(i) Making available tools such as e-learning programmes;						
(ii) Compiling and disseminating						
and information on socioeconomic aspects, and methods for assessing the						
success of restoration projects;						
(iii) Facilitating						
and supporting existing networks, subject to the domestic legislation of the						
Parties;						
(iv) Supporting and/or coordinating capacity-building;						
(v) Convening regional/sub-regional on key themes;						
(vi) Enhancing and exchange programmes among agencies and						
restoration practitioners for their mutual benefit;						

COP9 (Oct. 2008) ドイツ・ボン (Bonn, Germany)

決議IX/28 都市及び地方自治体の参加促進
 Decision IX/28 Promoting engagement of cities and local authorities

▶ 生物多様性国家戦略・行動計画の実施に向けた地域行動を促進し支援 promote and support local action for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plan

COP10 (Oct. 2010) 愛知県名古屋市 (Aichi-Nagoya)

・ 決議X/22 生物多様性のための準国家政府、都市及びその他地方自治体の行動計画 Decision X/22. Plan of Action on Subnational Governments,

Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity

都市のインフラ整備等に生物多様性への配慮を組み込むことの奨励
integrate biodiversity considerations into public procurement policies and urban infrastructure investments

COP11-

Cities and Biodiversity Outlook, CBO















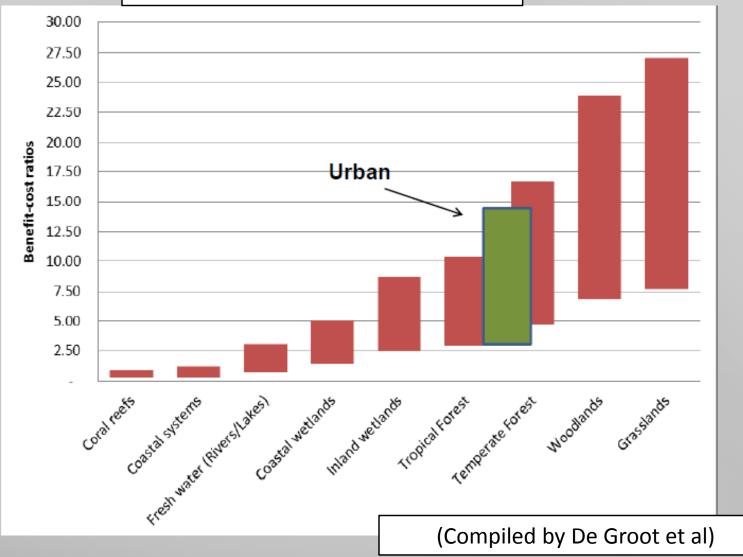
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Visualizing benefit of restoration

City	Pollution removal Kg/ha/y	C seques- tration Tons/ha/y	C storage Tons/ha/y	Storm- water reduction m ³ /ha/y	Energy savings kWh/ha/y	Reference
Sacramento Ca	93	20.2	663	1000	9.8	McPherson 1998, 2001 Scott et al. 1998 Xiao et al. 1998 Simpson 1998
Modesto Ca	210	18.4	-	390	16.8	McPherson et al. 1999
Washington DC	118	3.5	115	-	6.2	Nowak et al. 2006ab
Chicago II	86	4.9	86	-		McPherson et al. 1997
Philadelphia Pa (I)	146	2.9	96	-	5.2	Nowak et al. 2007
Philadelphia Pa (II)	-	-	-	-	-	Philadelphia Parks Alliance 1998
Beijing	132	-	-	-	1.4	Jim & Chen 2009
Lanzhou	4.1	-	-	-	22.7	Jim & Chen 2009
Guangzhou	42.4	4.0	25.0	-	14.1	Jim & Chen 2009
Hangzhou	-	-	-	167	-	Jim & Chen 2009

Quantification of Urban ecosystem services (Compiled by Elmquist et al.)





City Biodiversity Index (CBI: the "Singapore Index") 都市の生物多様性指標 (シンガポール指標)

City Biodiversity Index (Nagoya version) 都市の生物多様性指標改善試案 (名古屋市)

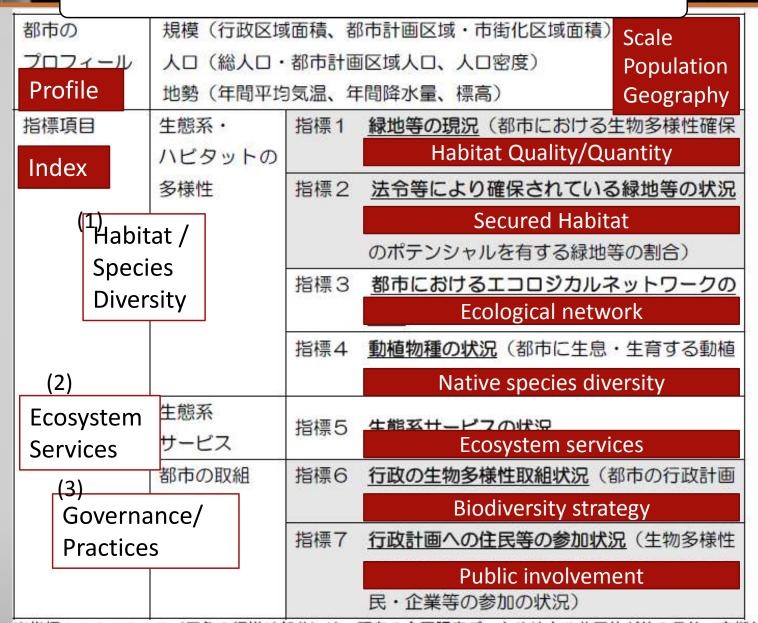


Necessity 必要性 Simplicity 簡便性 Applicability 適用可能性



日本版都市の生物多様性指標(素案)

CBI Jpn version developed



※指標1・2・6・7 (灰色の網掛け部分) は、既存の全国調査データや地方公共団体が他の目的で定期的に実施する調査結果を活用して算定することが可能な指標であり比較的簡便性の高い指標であることから、都市の生物多様性指標の算定に当たっては、これらの指標を優先して算定することが望ましい。

Conclusion

- Nature ______needed to achieve the Aichi Targets in natural, rural and urban areas.
- Research & Development, compiling, disseminating the relevant information.
- Visualizing ecosystem services.
- NECTA is ready for the restoration & assessment projects.

Blignaut et al. 2008



Thank you for your attention.



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