3. Effects and challenges of IAS management in Japan
Decrease in number of living animals

Trend of import number  (import number in 2003 = 100)

- Reptiles
- Ornamental fishes
- Mammals
- Birds
- Amphibians

2004: IAS Act
2005: IAS Act enter into force

Trade statistics of Japan (Ministry of Finance)
Positive effect of IAS act [2]

Increase in eradication budget

**MOE (Wildlife Division) Budget for IAS Eradication**

2003以前は全体額・内訳は一部推計値

2005: IAS Act enter into force

**MAFF Subsidy** for wildlife management (including IAS) to prevent agricultural damage…¥2,800 million (2009)
Establishment of the basic policy for invasive alien species

(Cabinet Decision, October 15, 2004)

“Basic Policy for Preventing Adverse Effects on Ecosystems caused by Invasive Alien Species”

- Prevention of intended introduction of IAS into environment
- For IAS that are already established and causing damages, mitigation shall be implemented systematically and flexibly
Effects and Challenges

Positive effects

[1] Prevention of intentional release
[2] Increase of eradication budget
[3] Established the basic policy to IAS

Challenges

- Prevention of unintentional introduction
- How to cope with widespread IAS
- Introduction of species inhabit other area of Japan
4. Climate change and IAS management
Global Warming Changes
- Size and quality of ecosystems
- Population and distribution of Species
- Phenology (periodic life cycle events)

Impact on biodiversity in Japan
- Global warming has been causing loss of biodiversity since latter half of 1950’s.
- There are some examples of change in ecosystems and species’ distribution that seems to have causal relationship to global warming.
- Global warming will continue to have effect on biodiversity.

... Increase in possibility of IAS establishment
... Change in
  - IAS distribution
  - impact on native species
... Change in
  - impact on native species
  - management method
The Basic Act on Biodiversity

The Basic Environment Law

Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming

Convention on Biological Diversity

The Basic Act on Biodiversity

National Biodiversity Strategy

- Increase of interests in biodiversity
- Needs for taking international initiative for the COP10

Improvement of basic legislation systems for wider promotion of biodiversity measures

Legislation by members: established on May 28 2008, entry into force on June 6 2008
National Biodiversity Strategy (Japan)

1995 1st National Biodiversity Strategy
2002 2nd NB Strategy
2007 3rd NB Strategy
2008 The Basic Act on Biodiversity

2010 “NB Strategy 2010 (4th NB Strategy)” was endorsed by the Cabinet in March

New elements
- First strategy set as required by the Basic Act on Biodiversity of Japan
- Setting up the mid-and-long term (until 2050) and short term (until 2020) targets
  ★ Set in consideration of the proposal by Japan on the post-2010 target
- Promoting the international efforts in light of COP10 to be held
  ★ Success of COP10, promotion of the Satoyama Initiative, enhancement of scientific basis, supports for developing countries, etc.
- Enhancing national measures, with COP10 as a trigger
  ★ Promoting the mainstreaming activities and regional efforts, enhancing the marine conservation and restoration, etc.

New NB Strategy to be formulated in light of the results of COP10
National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan


Biodiversity Crisis in Japan

1. Crisis brought about by human activities and development
2. Crisis brought about by underutilization of Satoyama biotopes
3. Crisis brought about by artificially introduced factors (IAS, chemicals)

The Third National Biodiversity Strategy (2007)

Crisis

1, 2, 3 + 4. Crisis brought about by Global Warming

Action Plan

Mitigation and Adaptation
- Conserving forests and wetlands fixing large amount of CO₂
- Forming ecological networks resistant to global warming
- Grasp changes in ecosystems by monitoring
  … “Monitoring Sites 1000” project etc.

The Forth National Biodiversity Strategy (2010)
CBD/COP10 in Nagoya
10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties
to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10)

Dates: October 18-29, 2010
- High-level ministerial segment October 27-29, 2010
- COP-MOP5 to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety October 11-15

Venue: Nagoya city, Aichi prefecture
- Main venue: Nagoya Congress Center

Participants: 193 parties, international organizations, and observers including NGOs
- 10,000 participants are expected in the Conference, Side events, etc.

Slogan: “Life in Harmony, into the Future”
Strategic Plan and Biodiversity Target
Evaluating progress toward the 2010 biodiversity target and Adopting the next target beyond 2010 (the post-2010 target)
※2010 biodiversity target: “To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss”

ABS (Access and Benefit Sharing)
Elaboration on the international regime for ABS (Access and Benefit Sharing)
※International Regime on ABS addresses sharing the benefits of users (developed countries) arising from the utilization of genetic resources with providers (developing countries).

Thematic / Cross-cutting agenda
- Protected areas
- Climate change and Biodiversity
- Sustainable use of biodiversity (the Satoyama Initiative)
- Enhancing the scientific basis (IPBES)
- Financial mechanism etc
- Public engagement (Business and Biodiversity)
ありがとうございました。

Life in harmony, into the future

ありがとうございます。

生物多様性、それはいのち
生物多様性、それは私たちの暮らし

Biodiversity is life
Biodiversity is our life