Aichi Biodiversity Strategy 2020

~Toward Achieving

the Aichi Biodiversity Targets~

Aichi Prefectural Government
CBD COP 10 held in Aichi, in 2010

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020
(CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets)

Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity
Basic Target (Vision) : Realizing Coexistence between People and Nature in Aichi

Mission 2020: Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity

214 Action Plans under 5 Main Stays

A  Creating positive ecological network
B  Harmonious balance between economic growth and biodiversity
C  Preservation and control of wildlife
D  Sharing the value of biodiversity
E  Participation and collaboration of various stakeholders
Challenges against Biodiversity in Aichi

Land Use in Aichi, 2015

- Forest 42.4%
- Urban Use 18.4%
- Farm Land 15.0%
- Wetland 4.6%
- Road 7.7%
- Other 11.9%

- Decrease of eco-tone due to Developments
- Abundance of farming
- Ecosystem disturbances caused by agri-chemicals
- Loss of habitats caused by urbanization
- Degradation of Forests due to insufficient level of management
- Ecosystem disturbances caused by invasive alien species
Protected natural areas make up 17% of Aichi.
In Aichi prefecture, 685 species of plants and 636 species of animals are collected. 511 plants and 337 animals are endangered. (As of March 2015)

15 species are legally protected under national law, and 15 species are protected under prefectural code.
Control against IASs
Strength of Aichi for Biodiversity

Collaborative Efforts toward “Coexistence between People and Nature”
Aichi’s unique initiatives: Aichi Method

Ecological Networks

Aichi Mitigation

Biodiversity Potential Map

Quantitative Evaluation Method

Checklist for biodiversity networks
To avoid or mitigate influence on nature while conducting development.
Study in order of avoiding influence, minimizing influence, and compensating.

Example of Mitigation
When there is a road construction plan going through a forest

- **Avoidance**
  - Originally planned route
  - Avoid influence on nature by stopping the development or performing the plan in an alternate location.

- **Minimization**
  - Change a portion to a tunnel
  - Minimize impact on nature by reducing the development area.

- **Compensation**
  - Creating nature in a different place
  - Compensate nature lost due to development with created nature within development area, or conserved, reproduced, or created nature outside the development area.
Aichi Mitigation

1. Compensate within area of development

2. Compensate outside area of development

Lost by development

Habitats, that are restored, created and improved

Ecological Network which Aichi tries to restore

Forests
What is the Ecological Networks?

Urban development divided natural environments

By connecting natural areas with greenery and aquatic lines, living creatures are able to move around wider area.
Forming ecological networks through collaboration among various stakeholders

Developers (companies, governments, etc.)

Landowners (companies, governments, residents, etc.)

NPOs, researchers, etc.

Ecosystem Networks Councils

Feasibility studies and other assistance from the prefectural government

Aichi Forest and Greenery Promotion Project (subsidy)

Developing networks of organisms by networking with people
An activity of a Council, Collaboration by Companies, an NPO, and Students
9 Councils to Cover the Prefectural Area

1. Chita Peninsula
2. Eastern Hills
3. Nishi-Mikawa
4. North Owari
5. Shinshiro-Shitara
6. Higashi-Mikawa
7. Atsumi Peninsula
8. South Nishi-Mikawa
9. West Owari
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Organizations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Academic</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Budgetary support: Aichi Forest and Greenery Tax

Aichi Forest and Greenery Tax

- Individual
  Annually add 500 yen to prefectural tax

- Corporation
  5% of prefectural tax is added.

Donation

Aichi Forest and Greenery Fund

Aichi Forest and Greenery Projects
- Restoration of forests (artificial forests)
- Conservation and utilization of satoyama forest
- Conservation and creation of green in city
- Support for environment activities and studies
- Participation by residents

Forest and Greenery Committee
(Ensuring transparency in project, reflecting residents' opinions)
196 municipalities of 54 have their own BSAP.

Capacity Building for municipalities to encourage them to build their own BSAP.

6 municipalities of 54 have their own BSAP.

Enlarging Efforts: Addressing to Municipalities
Network of Local Governments on Biodiversity

Established in 2011

Members:
155 local governments,
35 prefectures, and
120 municipalities
Group of Leading Subnational Governments toward Aichi Biodiversity Targets (GoLS)