VI. List of related measures

1. Contribution of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors to global environmental conservation
(1) Aim to solve a set of global environment problems at once
(2) Climate change and biodiversity
(3) Contributions to global conservation and recovery of forest ecosystems

GBF 2030 Targets	8, 11, 15, 20, 21

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
Aim to solve a set of global environment problems at once	Development of sustainable food systems	• Implement measures based on the MIDORI Strategy to enhance both productivity potential and sustainability of the food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors with innovation.	• MIDORI Strategy
	Promotion of international cooperation related to sustainable agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors	• Aim to actively contribute to global environment conservation, such as prevention of desertification, sustainable use of water resources, adaptation to climate change, and its mitigation, through active participation in international discussions on biodiversity and climate change.	• CBD, IPBES, UNFCCC, IPCC, etc.
Climate change and biodiversity	Promotion of integrated efforts for environmental issues	• Instead of dealing with climate change and biodiversity issues independently in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries policies, promote integrated efforts for these issues with attention to mutual synergies and trade-offs between them.	
		• Promotion of biomass utilization	• Basic Plan for the Promotion of Biomass Utilization (3rd)
Contributions to global conservation and recovery of forest ecosystems	Development of sustainable food systems	• Enhance the sustainability of global markets, including those in the agricultural and forestry sectors, in cooperation with countries that produce agricultural and forestry products, promote cooperation on conservation and development of forests in underdeveloped areas, and actively participate in international dialogues on relevant topics.	• The MIDORI Strategy Forest, Agriculture, and Commodity Trade (FACT) Dialogue
	International support for conservation and development of forests in developing countries	• Provide technical and financial cooperation for conservation and development of forests in developing countries, establish legal and sustainable wood supply chains, and work on bilateral international cooperation and multilateral support through international organizations to make mountainous watersheds more resilient by maintenance and conservation of forests.	• United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) • Montreal Process • Contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) • Contribution to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
	Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and promotion of sustainable forest management in developing countries	• Promote reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, etc. in developing countries (REDD+) and provide support for development of technologies and human resources, etc. to contribute to enhancement of forest functions to prevent and mitigate disasters.	• International forestry cooperation project • Project to support international development of forest technology

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
1) Agriculture

SDGs	
GBF 2030 Targets	7, 10, 11, 12

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(i) Promotion of agricultural production focusing more on biodiversity conservation (Risk reduction of chemical pesticides, etc.)	Promotion of integrated pest management	• Reduce the risk-weighted use of chemical pesticides by 10% by 2030. • Promote integrated pest management focusing on “prevention and forecasting” instead of depending only on chemical pesticides.	• Grant for consumer and safety measures • Development of measures and systems for pest risk management to contribute to stable food production • Support for conversion to green cultivation systems under the grant for promotion of the MIDORI Strategy
	Development of new pesticides, etc.	• Promote the development of new pesticides and other pest control technologies that may replace the use of conventional insecticides, including neonicotinoids, by 2040.	• Project to develop and demonstrate technologies for implementation of the MIDORI Strategy
	Promotion of the proper use of agricultural chemicals	• Conduct registration and reevaluation of agricultural chemicals based on the latest scientific knowledge and promote their proper use at production sites.	• Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Act • Agricultural Practices for Environment
(Reduction of chemical fertilizers and recycling of organic materials)	Promotion of the use of compost	• Reduce (the use of chemical fertilizers) by 20% by 2030. • Encourage farmers to use compost by development and wide-area distribution of quality-enhancing and pelleting technologies for compost.	• Project to develop and demonstrate technologies for implementation of the MIDORI Strategy
	Smart and efficient fertilization	• Improve efficiency of fertilization by applying fertilizers locally or according to soil and growth of crops and implement “smart fertilization” by accumulating and utilizing data.	• Support for conversion to green cultivation systems under the grant for promotion of the MIDORI Strategy

* To show how items of this strategy are connected with SDGs and GBF, particularly related goal icons and numbers are indicated here. (Not all related goals are covered.)
* The names of budgeted projects are based on the documents for decision on the FY 2023 estimated budget.

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
1) Agriculture (continued)

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Promotion of agriculture focusing on reduction of environmental impact, such as organic agriculture)	Reduction of the use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides	• Provide support for farming activities that are highly effective for global warming prevention and biodiversity conservation in conjunction with efforts by farmers' organizations to reduce chemical fertilizers and chemically synthesized pesticides by more than 50% in principle.	• Direct payments for environmentally friendly agriculture
	Promotion of organic agriculture	• (Area engaged in organic agriculture) 63,000 ha in FY 2030 • Provide support for human resource development by technical training for farmers newly engaged in organic agriculture in order to accelerate onsite efforts for expansion of organic agriculture. • Promote efforts of municipalities engaged in organic agriculture on a community-wide basis by providing them support for their trials and system development to promote organic agriculture from production to consumption, getting not only farmers but also businesses and people inside and outside the region involved, in combination with efforts to improve logistics efficiency and expand sales channels.	• Comprehensive project to promote organic agriculture • Project to promote development of organic farms and conversion to organic agriculture under the grant for promotion of the MIDORI Strategy
	Dissemination of practical techniques for organic agriculture and establishment of next-generation techniques	• Promote systematization and dissemination of onsite practical techniques and establish next-generation organic agriculture techniques for major items by 2040.	• Support for conversion to green cultivation systems under the grant for promotion of the MIDORI Strategy
	Dissemination and promotion of GAP	• Provide support for the expansion of the activities for international-level GAP, such as guidance to farmers by GAP trainers; acquisition of GAP certification by agricultural educational institutions and those farmers groups engaged in reduction of environmental impact; hosting of seminars and participation in business meetings to expand demand for GAP products; and promotion of business matching with GAP users.	• Project to accelerate expansion and promotion of GAP
(ii) Development and dissemination of agricultural production technologies focusing more on biodiversity conservation (Development and dissemination of technologies to reduce the environmental impact of chemical pesticides, fertilizers, etc.)	Promotion of integrated pest management	• Promote integrated pest management focusing on "prevention and forecasting" instead of depending only on chemical pesticides.	• Project to develop and demonstrate technologies for implementation of the MIDORI Strategy • Grant for consumer and safety measures • Development of measures and systems for pest risk management to contribute to stable food production • Support for conversion to green cultivation systems under the grant for promotion of the MIDORI Strategy
	Development of smart agricultural technologies	• Promote the development of smart agricultural technologies that contribute to environmental conservation, such as efficient spraying of chemical pesticides by early detectable and highly accurate pest forecasting technologies using AI, etc.	• Moonshot R&D Program for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
(Promotion of technologies for soil preparation and water management to achieve both productivity improvement and ecosystem conservation)	Soil preparation based on soil diagnosis	• Develop an environment where soil preparation based on scientific data such as soil diagnosis can be promoted.	• Promotion of data-driven soil preparation
	Maintenance and enhancement of soil fertility by promoting the input of organic materials, etc.	• Expand the use of pellet compost.	• Project to develop and demonstrate technologies for implementation of the MIDORI Strategy
		• Introduce green manure cultivation.	• Direct payments for environmentally friendly agriculture
	Increased utilization rate of chemical fertilizers	• Apply fertilizers locally to the rhizosphere, etc.	
	Promotion of environmentally conscious agricultural methods	• Collect and provide information on water management technologies for postponement of the winter flooding of paddy fields and midsummer drainage, etc.	• Direct payments for environmentally friendly agriculture
(iii) Promotion of conservation of ecological networks consisting of paddy fields, channels, irrigation ponds, etc.	Conservation of ecological networks	• Provide support for initiatives that contribute to improvement of the rural environment for conservation of water quality and ecosystems, in combination with efforts to conserve and manage resources such as agricultural land and water on a community-wide basis with the participation of not only local farmers but also various entities. • (Total number of participants in community-wide conservation and management of agricultural land and water) 14 million people/groups in total in FY 2025 • (Prevention of decrease in agricultural land area in hilly and mountainous areas) 75,000 ha in FY 2024	• Payments for activities to enhance multi-functionality • Direct payments for hilly and mountainous areas
	Development of ecological agricultural land and facilities	• Promote ecological considerations, such as efforts to reduce environmental burden and impact, when developing agricultural land and irrigation and drainage facilities.	• Agricultural infrastructure improvement and rural development project
	Securement of water to contribute to ecosystem conservation	• Provide support for examination and adjustment to acquire agricultural and environmental water etc..	• Project for maintenance and enhancement of irrigation and drainage facilities (Water-use adjustment project)

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
1) Agriculture (continued)

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(iv) Promotion of livestock farming focusing more on biodiversity conservation (Establishment of a system for the production increase and use of domestic feed)	Production increase of domestic feed	• Establish a system to further increase the production and use of domestic feed, such as improvement of work efficiency and operation of feed production organizations, use and stable production of superior feed crop varieties, utilization of public pastures, promotion of domestic production of concentrate feed, new application and quality improvement of unused resources, etc. • (Self-sufficiency rate of feed) 34% in FY 2030	• Increase of the production and use of domestic feed under the project for enhancement of the productivity and production system of livestock farming
(Promotion of utilization of livestock excreta)	Proper management of livestock manure	• Properly manage livestock manure based on the Act on the Proper Management and Promotion of Use of Livestock Manure.	• Livestock Manure Act
	Promotion of utilization of livestock manure	• Promote utilization of livestock manure according to regional conditions, such as production of high-quality compost that meets the needs of crop farmers or wide-area distribution through pelleting. • Promote the use of energy from methane fermentation of livestock manure and liquid fertilizer from fermentation residues. • (Utilization rate of livestock manure) approx. 90% in FY 2025	• Comprehensive support project for the livestock farming environment • Livestock farming cluster project • Grant for development of rural areas (Comprehensive development project for the livestock farming environment) • Measure for local production and consumption of biomass • Measure to support sustainable production for reduction of environmental impact
	Promotion of acquisition of GAP for livestock farming	• Promote measures for reduction of environmental impact by proper storage and treatment of waste and biodiversity-conscious initiatives.	• Acceleration of expansion and promotion of GAP for livestock farming
(Promotion of the improvement, conservation, and use of pastures and grasslands)	Improvement of pastures and grasslands	• Promote grazing and improve pastures and grasslands to maintain their productivity and functions on a community-wide basis. • Develop public pastures and other rangelands that have valuable grassland resources.	• Pasture related infrastructure development • Project for strengthening the function of public pastures
(v) Promotion of urban agriculture	Promotion of fulfillment of various urban agriculture functions	• Promote fulfillment of various urban agriculture functions by providing support for efforts to promote the development of allotment gardens and agriculture experience farms and to foster urban residents understanding of urban agriculture.	• Grant for rural revitalization (Measure for fulfillment of urban agriculture functions)

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
2) Forests and forestry

SDGs

GBF 2030 Targets: 1, 2, 3, 10

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(i) Conservation of biodiversity through management and conservation of forests (M**anagement** of diverse and healthy forests)		• (Percentage of single-storied forests that were induced to develop into multi-storied forests) 2.9% by 2023	
	Promotion of development of diverse forests	• Implement thinning according to the frequency of use of forest resources and natural disturbances, develop broad-leaved forests, or mixed needle-broad-leaved forests, adopt a longer cutting cycle, and ensure reforestation after logging.	• Forest development project
		• Promote forest conservation by forest pest control measures and prevention of forest fires.	• Project to prevent damage from forest pests • Measure for conservation of forest resources under the measure to promote the growth of forestry and wood industries
	Management of national forests	• In managing national forests, the forests are classified into functional types such as nature conservation type and water resource conservation type, so as to promote the maintenance of forests suitable for the growth and inhabitation of rare creatures, thinning, and induction to multi-storied forests. With consideration for the effective use of forest resources, their operations are managed appropriately as public forests	
(Response to natural forests and rare wildlife species)	Preservation and restoration of forest ecosystems and protection and management of scattered rare forest ecosystems	• Natural forests and forests where rare wildlife species grow and inhabit are basically left to natural transition. These forests are handled in coordination between national and private ones.	• Measure for fulfillment of multifunctional roles of forests and mountain villages
		• Promote continuous conservation and management for Satoyama secondary forests, etc.	
		• For national forests which play important roles in conservation of the natural environment, protection of wildlife and conservation of genetic resources, collaborative efforts are made with local residents and NPOs, etc. to protect rare wildlife species.	• Measure for promotion of regional collaboration • Measure for protection and management of rare wildlife species
(Extensive and elaborate protection and management of forest ecological networks in national forests)	Protection and management of protected forests	• Among national forests, primeval natural forests and forests where rare wildlife species grow and inhabit are designated as “protected forests” to promote their protection and management.	• Protected forests system
	Conservation and management of green corridors	• Designate "green corridors" that mutually connect protected forests and form ecological networks in national forests and promote their conservation and management, so as to facilitate interaction between populations and ensure conservation of species and genetic diversity by securing migratory pathways that link the habitats of wildlife.	• Green corridors system
(Fulfillment of publicly beneficial functions of forests by protection forests)	Planned advancement of protection forests	• For forests that are particularly expected to fulfill publicly beneficial functions, such as water resource conservation and prevention of sediment runoff, designation as protection forests is advanced in a planned manner. • (Area of protection forests) 13.01 million ha by FY 2033	• Protection forest system
(Promotion of forest management to forest owners)	Regional conservation and management of forests	• Local municipalities promote the management of forests whose owners are unable to manage appropriately with the use of the Private Forest Management Entrustment System. • Promote conservation and management efforts in areas where biodiversity is conserved.	• Private Forest Management Entrustment System
(ii) Contribution through forestry and utilization of domestic forest resources taking biodiversity into consideration (Consideration for biodiversity in forestry practices)	Biodiversity-conscious planning	• Specify guidelines for operation methods with consideration for protection of valuable wildlife in regional forest plans, etc.	• Forest planning system
	Development of human resources for proper forest development	• Develop forest practice planners who play a central role in creation of forest management plans and forest management planners who implement sustainable management of forests.	• Measure for development of forest planners
	Promotion of reforestation	• Establish a labor-saving and low-cost afforestation system adopting new technologies such as integrated operations and elite trees to achieve sustainable use and continuous cultivation of forest resources.	• Measure to promote cost reduction of reforestation
(Sustainable and effective use of domestic forest resources)	Efforts to expand wood demand through proper production activities	• Promote structural reforms focusing on cost reduction of production, distribution, and processing of materials and establishment of a system to stably supply products that have reliable quality and functions.	• Measure to enhance the production infrastructure for forestry and wood industries
		• Promote development and dissemination of CLT and wood-based fire-resistant materials as well as widespread use of domestic timber in public buildings and private non-residential buildings.	• Measure to enhance supply and use of construction wood • Measure for cyclical growth of forestry and wood industries
		• Promote the use of woody biomass for energy in a manner that ensures the sustainability of forests	• Measure for cyclical growth of forestry and wood industries • Measure to create wood demand and enhance its export capacity
		• Promote research, technology development, and dissemination of new plastic alternative materials made from woody biomass, such as cellulose nanofibers and glycol lignin.	• Strategic technology development and demonstration

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
3) Fisheries industry

SDGs

GBF 2030 Targets: 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(i) Promotion of conservation and restoration of the marine environment (Conservation and restoration of the environment of fishing grounds including seaweed beds and tidal flats)	Fulfillment of multifunctional roles of fisheries and fishing villages	• Provide support for regional activities of fishermen that contribute to fulfillment of multifunctional roles of fisheries and fishing villages, such as maintaining and restoring the environment and ecosystems and securing sea areas for their safe activities.	• Project for fulfillment of multifunctional roles of fisheries
	Improvement of the fishery environment according to life history of aquatic creatures	• Promote improvement of the fishery environment so that a favorable space for the habitat environment can be created from seagrass beds and tidal flats to offshore areas according to life history of aquatic creatures.	• Infrastructure development project for fisheries
	Conservation and restoration of coral reefs	• Work on technology development for extensive conservation and restoration of coral reefs that serve as spawning and feeding grounds for fishery resources and nurturing grounds for juvenile fish.	• Cost for the measures to revitalize fishing villages
	Development of rural community sewerage facilities	• Continue to develop rural community sewerage facilities, sewer systems, and septic tanks in an efficient and coordinated manner based on “Prefectural Initiative” on wastewater treatment formulated by the prefectural governments in order to preserve the water quality of agricultural water and drainage while contributing to the water quality preservation for public water areas. • (Proportion served for treating domestic wastewater) 95% in FY 2026	• Rural development project • Grant for development of rural areas • Grant for Vision for Digital Garden City Nation
	Water quality improvement	• Provide support for farming activities that are highly effective for global warming prevention and biodiversity conservation in conjunction with efforts by farmers’ organizations to reduce chemical fertilizers and chemically synthesized pesticides by more than 50% in principle.	• Direct payments for environmentally friendly agriculture
		• Properly deal with environmental conservation and agricultural water use in rural area and,develop water quality conservation facilities to contribute to comprehensive conservation of water resources by purifying the water quality of drainage from irrigation and drainage facilities to public water areas.	• Project for the water quality preservation
	Prevention of red soil runoff	• Develop cultivated soil runoff prevention facilities to reduce land-based impact on water quality by preventing runoff red soil etc. from agricultural land and its surroundings in Okinawa prefecture and Amami islands.	• Project for the water quality preservation
	Measure for red tide, dysoxic water masses, and nutrient salt shortage	• Develop, demonstrate, and enhance technologies to reduce the damage in fisheries caused by red tide, dysoxic water masses, and nutrient salt shortage in each sea area.	• Project to promote enrichment of the fishing ground environment
(Promotion of measures against marine plastic waste)	Development of environmentally conscious fishing gear	• Provide support for development of fishing gear that mitigates its impact on marine creatures including whales.	• Project for surveys on the impact of marine plastics
	Collection and disposal of marine litter	• Promote the establishment of a framework by which fishermen collect marine litter during their operations and bring it back for disposal by the local government.	• National Action Plan for Marine Plastic Litter
(ii) Promotion of development or maintenance of coastal environment/fishing ports and fishing grounds taking biodiversity into consideration	Development of drainage facilities in fishing communities	• Develop community drainage facilities, sewers, and septic tanks in an efficient and coordinated manner based on “Prefectural Initiative” on wastewater treatment formulated by the prefectural governments. • (Penetration rate of wastewater treatment) 95% in FY 2026	• Infrastructure development project for fisheries • Grant for development of rural areas (Development of fisheries community sewerage systems) • Grant for promotion of development for regional revitalization
	Improvement of the fishery environment according to life history of aquatic creatures	• Promote improvement of the fishery environment so that a favorable space for the habitat environment can be created from seagrass beds and tidal flats to offshore areas according to life history of aquatic creatures.	• Infrastructure development project for fisheries
(iii) Further promotion of fishery resource management (Promotion of a new resource management system)	Enhancement and improvement of the accuracy of resource surveys and assessments	• Gradually increase the number of fish species subject to stock assessment and start surveys of those species. • (Increase of the number of fish species subject to stock assessment) Approx. 200 species in FY 2023	• Project to promote surveys and assessments of fishery resources
		• Develop a system to electronically collect landing information from major fisheries cooperatives and markets in landing areas. • (Number of markets where landing information is collected) 400 or more in FY 2023	• Project to promote smart fisheries
		• Establish an electronic catch reporting system (implemented from Minister-licensed fisheries; to be expanded successively). • (Percentage of electronic reporting implemented in Minister-licensed fisheries) 100% in FY 2023	
		• Conduct surveys and assessments of major fish species in the waters around Japan (sardine, mackerel, etc.) and international fishery resources caught in the high seas (bonito, tuna, etc.).	• Project to promote surveys and assessments of fishery resources
		• Provide support for efforts to examine the impact of changes in the marine environment on fishery resources to find out the mechanisms of resource changes and the medium- and long-term trends of resources, as well as efforts to monitor the fishing ground formation and the status of catches in real time.	• Project to promote surveys and assessments of fishery resources

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
3) Fisheries industry (continued)

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(iii) Further promotion of fishery resource management (Promotion of a new resource management system) (continued)		• (Catch) To be recovered to the same level as in FY 2010 (4.44 million tons) by FY 2030	
	Promotion of TAC management based on MSY-based stock assessment	• The management system of conventional TAC fish species will be shifted to the MSY-based system. For the expansion of TAC fish species, TAC management of other species, mainly those with large catches, will be examined and implemented in sequence, based on the progress of their stock assessment and other conditions. (Percentage of TAC management implementation in Japan based on catch) 80% in FY 2023	• Project to promote the development of a new resource management system
	Introduction of IQ management	• IQ management based on the new Fishery Act will be introduced to Minister-licensed fisheries for which IQ-like management has been adopted or individual catch quota allocation has been implemented under the current systems. Initially, IQ management will be introduced to Minister-licensed fisheries mainly targeting current TAC fish species.	• Project to promote the development of a new resource management system
	Shift toward resource management agreements	• The current resource management plans will be gradually shifted to resource management agreements, which specify the management goals to be achieved. The effectiveness of the resource management will be regularly verified, and the verification results will be reflected in the content of the efforts.	• Project to promote the development of a new resource management system
(International resource management)	Sustainable use of international fishery resources	• Establish science-based conservation and management measures through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.	• Project to support the enhancement of resource management capacity for bonito and tuna • Project to achieve sustainable fisheries
	Measures for whaling	• Promote collection of scientific data necessary for resource management of cetaceans and advance the resource management in collaboration with international organizations.	• Project for surveys on sustainable use, etc. • Project for smooth implementation of demonstration, etc.
(Efforts for effective resource management)	Compliance with resource management rules	• Strengthen controls on poaching of abalones, sea cucumbers, etc. in coastal areas and illegal foreign fishing vessels in waters around Japan, as well as promote the proper domestic distribution of specified aquatic animals and plants based on the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants.	• Fishery Act, Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants, etc.
(iv) Promotion of biodiversity-friendly fisheries	Reduction of bycatch	• Reduce bycatch of sharks, seabirds and sea turtles through development of bycatch mitigation measures and outreach activities to fishermen.	• Project to promote enrichment of the fishing ground environment
	Prevention and mitigation of fishery damage from harmful creatures	• Promote measures such as the management of the number of visiting Steller sea lions based on scientific knowledge in order to both avoid their extinction and mitigate fishery damage.	• Comprehensive project to prevent fishery damage from harmful creatures
	Conservation of rare wild aquatic creatures	• Create a red list of marine creatures for rare wild aquatic creatures by assessing their scarcity.	• Project to promote enrichment of the fishing ground environment
	Protection of fragile ecosystems and their coexistence with sustainable fisheries	• Implement appropriate protection measures based on assessments of the impact of demersal fisheries on fragile ecosystems through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.	• Regional Fisheries Management Organization (Science Committee)
(v) Establishment and operation of marine protected areas	Appropriate designation and operation of marine protected areas, etc.	• Promote biodiversity conservation by advancing appropriate designation and management of marine protected areas and OECMs, and, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, by examining marine areas which meet requirements for OECMs.	• Project to promote enrichment of the fishing ground environment
(vi) Promotion of the release of juvenile fishes, sustainable aquaculture production, and conservation of inland water fisheries taking biodiversity into consideration (Promotion of the release of juvenile fishes that takes biodiversity into consideration)	Promotion of release of juvenile fishes in harmony with the environment and ecosystems	• Promote release of juvenile fishes with consideration for ecosystems and sustainability of resources based on the “Technical guidelines for reducing the risk of impacts on genetic diversity related to the release of artificial seedlings.”	• Project to promote technological development to produce fishes hatchling and juveniles such as salmon
(Promotion of sustainable aquaculture production that does not degrade the environment of fishing grounds)	Development and dissemination of alternative raw materials for fish meal	• Promote conversion from fresh feed to formula feed and development and dissemination of alternative raw materials for fish meal.	• Research project for transformation of the aquaculture industry into a growth
	Development and dissemination of artificial juvenile production technologies	• Promote development and dissemination of artificial juvenile production technologies for aquaculture of Japanese eel, bluefin tuna, etc.	• Research project for transformation of the aquaculture industry into a growth
		• (Artificial juvenile ratio in aquaculture of Japanese eel, bluefin tuna, etc.) 13% by FY 2030	• Comprehensive project for management of fishing grounds and resources in inland waters

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
3) Fisheries industry (continued)

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Promotion of sustainable aquaculture production that does not degrade the environment of fishing grounds) (continued)	Reduction of environmental impact in aquaculture	• Establish an aquaculture area improvement plan for each aquaculture area to manage it and promote aquaculture that can reduce impact on the marine environment.	• Research project for transformation of the aquaculture industry into a growth
		• Prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases and provide guidance when it occurs, as well as provide support for measures to prevent the spread of specified diseases	• Grant for consumer and safety measures (Development of the aquaculture hygiene management system)
		• Provide support for development of vaccines and epidemic control systems to promote systematic vaccination, etc. to reduce disease damage in aquacultured fish.	• Project for epidemic control in fisheries
		• Reduce the occurrence of drug-resistant bacteria in aquacultured fish by monitoring and surveying the trends of drug-resistant bacteria.	• Contract cost for the project to ensure the safety of production materials
	Promotion of the salmon and trout propagation project	• Promote the salmon and trout propagation project with consideration for ecosystems and biodiversity in rivers and their surroundings, based on the results of monitoring of hatchery release and related technological development conducted by the national research and development agency, Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency.	• Project to promote technological development to produce fishes hatchling and juveniles such as salmon
(Promotion of conservation of inland water fisheries)	Fulfillment of multifunctional roles of fisheries and fishing villages	• Provide support for regional activities of fishermen that contribute to fulfillment of multifunctional roles of fisheries and fishing villages, such as maintaining and restoring the environment and ecosystems and securing sea areas for their safe activities.	• Project for fulfillment of multifunctional roles of fisheries
	Measures against feeding damage by great cormorants and alien fish	• Develop effective methods for population management of great cormorants and control of alien fish and promote control activities using these methods.	• Comprehensive project for management of fishing grounds and resources in inland waters
	Resource propagation with consideration for the fishing ground environment	• Promote the development of propagation methods with consideration for the fishing ground environment and the improvement of spawning grounds and seedling production facilities.	• Comprehensive project for management of fishing grounds and resources in inland waters

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
4) Prevention of damage to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries through proper management of wildlife

SDGs 

GBF 2030 Targets: 4, 6, 9

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(i) Promotion of the reduction of damage due to wildlife and the development and conservation of Satochi-Satoyama areas	Promotion of measures to prevent damage due to wildlife	• Promote the development of damage prevention plans by municipalities based on the Act on Special Measures for the Prevention of Damage Caused by Wildlife • Provide comprehensive support for efforts such as habitat environment management by development of buffer zones, prevention of damage by installing guard fences, and the regulation of wildlife population sizes in order to keep their adequate habitat density. • Develop and secure wildlife hunters by promoting the establishment of wildlife damage control teams, and strengthen the capture system through support for activities • (Number of the members of wildlife damage control teams) 43,800 in FY 2025 • Improve and strengthen measures such as wide-area capture, promotion of utilization of ICT and other new technologies, development of incineration disposal facilities, promotion of adequate utilization of captured wildlife as edible meat by developing sales channels and new products, and development of human resources for hunters and those engaged in processing facilities. • (Use of wild game meat) 4,000 tons in FY 2025	• Grant for comprehensive countermeasures to prevent damage due to wildlife
(ii) Promotion of forest damage control caused by wildlife	Prevention of damage to forests caused by Sika deer, etc.	• In order to prevent the damage by Sika deer from becoming more serious, measures are taken to improve the efficiency of Sika deer capture by those related to forestry. Also, development and demonstration are conducted for new capture technologies using ICT, etc., which are particularly useful for effective Sika deer damage countermeasures, such as saving labor of capture and habitat monitoring and improving their efficiency. • Conduct wide-area and effective Sika deer capture in remote natural forests and areas spanning multiple prefectures in national forests in order to maintain and enhance the land conservation function of forests. • (Percentage of municipalities where the area of new forest damage by Sika deer has been reduced among municipalities that have designated forest areas to prevent damage by wildlife) previous fiscal year or more	• Project for emergency countermeasures against damage to forests caused by Sika deer, etc.
	Development and conservation of forests	• Promote activities to develop and conserve forests, such as developing mixed needle-broad-leaved forests or broad-leaved forests with consideration for the habitat environment of wildlife.	• Forest development project
(iii) Promotion of measures against damage to fisheries caused by wildlife	Mitigation of damage by Steller sea lions	• Implement proper conservation and management based on the latest scientific knowledge, including the management of the number of visiting Steller sea lions based on scientific grounds, in order to both avoid their extinction and mitigate fishery damage.	• Comprehensive project to prevent fishery damage from harmful creatures
	Mitigation of damage by giant jellyfish	• Take appropriate measures such as surveys on the generation status of giant jellyfish and effective elimination.	• Comprehensive project to prevent fishery damage from harmful creatures
	Mitigation of damage by great cormorants	• In order to mitigate the damage by great cormorants, effective methods for their population management are developed and disseminated. Moreover, in wide-area collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and prefectural and other local governments, various measures, mainly capturing great cormorants, are implemented efficiently and effectively across the country.	• Comprehensive project for management of fishing grounds and resources in inland waters
(iv) Prevention of establishment of alien species (Measures against alien species based on the Act on Alien Species, etc.)	Prevention of invasion and establishment of invasive alien species	• Implement procedures for permission for raising invasive alien species based on the Act on the Prevention of Adverse Ecological Impacts Caused by Designated Invasive Alien Species.	• Invasive Alien Species Act
	Fostering of understanding of alien species	• In order to promote coordination with various entities, the “list of alien species that may pose risks to ecosystems in Japan” is used to increase interest and understanding of alien species and promote appropriate action.	• List of alien species to prevent ecological damage
(Prevention of damage to agriculture and forestry)	Prevention of damage by invasive alien species	• Promote capture of invasive alien species with the intention of eradicating them, through the confirmation and approval of the control implementation plan made in accordance with the Invasive Alien Species Act.	• Invasive Alien Species Act
	Prevention of the spread of alien species in agricultural land and channels	• Promote the development of technologies to control and manage alien species that cause water flow problems in agricultural channels(*golden mussels, Corbicula fluminea*, etc.) and invasive weeds (*bur cucumbers, Alternanthera philoxeroides*, etc.).	• Project to develop and demonstrate technologies for implementation of the “MIDORI” Strategy
	Prevention of crop damage	• Promote timely and appropriate control of pests that damage crops (*Pomacea canaliculata, Aromia bungii*, etc.) in collaboration with prefectures and other authorities.	• Grant for consumer and safety measures
	Prevention of damage to forests and forestry	• Implement measures for adaptive extermination and prevention of the spread of the habitat ranges, while giving consideration to the impact on the current ecosystem.	• Agreement system for maintenance and enhancement of publicly beneficial functions

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity at production sites
4) Prevention of damage to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries through proper management of wildlife (continued)

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Prevention of damage to fisheries)	Prevention of damage to inland water fisheries	• Develop and disseminate effective control methods and provide support for inland water fisheries cooperatives that work on control of invasive alien species harmful to fisheries (largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and bluegill).	• Comprehensive project for management of fishing grounds and resources in inland waters
	Examination on the use of alien species for recreational fishing	• In lakes and marshes where largemouth bass have been used for recreational fishing, how to make a livelihood without depending on alien species will be examined in collaboration with relevant authorities.	
(Prevention of invasion into Japan)	Prevention of invasion by import plant quarantine	• In order to prevent invasion of pests that may damage useful plants such as crops, all plants, etc. and their containers or packages are inspected (import plant quarantine) by the plant protection stations.	• Plant Protection Act
	Cooperation on monitoring of invasive alien species, etc.	• For those other than pests subject to import plant quarantine, when organisms suspected to be invasive alien species are found in import plant quarantine, the plant protection station contacts Customs and the Ministry of the Environment in response to a request for cooperation from the Ministry of the Environment.	• Invasive Alien Species Act
(Prevention of establishment of alien species used in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries)	Prevention of establishment of alien species subject to industrial management	• For alien species classified as those subject to industrial management, measures are taken to prevent the spread and establishment into the habitats of native species, including their conversion to native species.	• Action plan to prevent damage by alien species
	Measures for buff-tailed bumblebees	• Provide support for demonstration and holding of seminars for conversion to the native species bumblebees, and raise awareness of the need for proper management, such as prevention of their spread into the habitats of the native species.	• Promotion of development and enhancement of beekeeping • Policy on the use of alternative species of buff-tailed bumblebees
	Restriction of the use of alien species in public projects	• In public projects, alien species listed on the “list of alien species to prevent ecological damage,” including invasive alien species, are to be basically avoided. When no alternative species exists, measures to prevent their spread into the habitats of native species will be promoted.	
	Management of alien species subject to industrial management in inland water aquaculture	• For alien species subject to industrial management such as brown trout, relevant parties cooperate with each other to promote efforts to prevent the spread of their habitat.	• Guidelines for the management of alien species subject to industrial management in the fisheries sector

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(2) Assist the production frontline by efforts throughout the supply chain
1) Establishment of biodiversity-conscious systems of procurement, distribution, consumption, and resource circulation

SDGs	
GBF 2030 Targets	7, 15, 16

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Recycling of plastic resources in food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries)	Promotion of recycling of plastic resources	• Promote research on advanced practices at agricultural sites and recycling technologies for waste plastic in order to reduce plastic discharged from agriculture and improve the recycling rate. • Provide support for efforts to collect information on environmentally friendly design and use it for awareness-raising activities, so that consumers can understand volume reduction and other features of environmentally conscious design.	• Promotion of recycling of plastic resources
	Development of fishing gear made of environmentally conscious materials	• Provide support for development of fishing gear that mitigates its impact on marine creatures including whales. • (Reduction of additional pollution due to marine plastic litter) 0 by 2050	• Project for surveys on the impact of marine plastics
(Promotion of distribution of wood with consideration for multiple functions of forests)	Promotion of distribution and use of legally harvested wood	• In order to expand distribution and use of legally harvested wood, which is aimed at in the Clean Wood Act, awareness-raising activities are conducted through a council consisting of a wide range of stakeholders.	• Measure to create wood demand and enhance its export capacity
(Certification system to support preferred procurement from producers committed to biodiversity conservation)	Utilization of the certification system	• Provide support for the development of sustainable and stable wood supply systems, including consensus building for acquisition of forest-certified wood and efforts for its widespread use. • Increase domestic and international recognition of the fisheries eco labels and promote acquisition of certification • (Number of production-stage certifications with internationally accepted fisheries eco labels) 225 in FY 2025	• Comprehensive project to promote wooden construction in urban areas to utilize forests • Project to promote the widespread use of the fisheries eco labels developed in Japan • Support project for acquisition of certification with the fisheries eco labels
(Initiatives to reduce business-derived food loss and waste)	Reduction of food loss and waste	• Examination and demonstration for the reform of business practices • (Reduction of business-derived food loss and waste by half compared to FY 2000) Halve 5.47 million tons by FY 2030	• Comprehensive project for reduction of food loss
(The role of financial institutions in the supply chain)	Initiatives for greening of policy approaches	• Promote ESG finance related to enhancement of sustainability and environmental conservation.	• MIDORI Strategy

2. Mainstreaming biodiversity throughout the supply chain
(2) Assist the production frontline by efforts throughout the supply chain
2) Promote understanding of biodiversity and promoting behavioral change

SDGs	
GBF 2030 Targets	9, 12, 14, 15, 16

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Promoting understanding of environmentally friendly agriculture)	Ensuring consumers' understanding, interest, and trust in environmentally friendly agriculture, including organic agriculture	• Work with retailers and food and beverage businesses that handle domestically produced organic food products to promote efforts to stimulate demand of these products by widely communicating to consumers the value and features of organic initiatives which contribute to achievement of SDGs, such as biodiversity conservation and prevention of global warming. • (Percentage of domestic supplies in the domestic organic food market) 84% in FY 2030	• Japanese Organic Supporters
		• Provide support for collaborative initiatives with businesses engaged in distribution, processing, and retail sales of domestic organic agricultural products to stimulate their demand from consumers and for processing use, for the purpose of creating a new market related to domestic organic agricultural products.	• Project to promote the development of the organic food value chain
		• Promote the development of networks to encourage mutual exchange and collaboration among municipalities that utilize organic agriculture to promote their regional development, as well as provide support so that good practices of local support initiatives for organic agriculture, such as the use of organic food in school lunches, can be shared and communicated to the stakeholders including consumers.	• Municipality network for organic agriculture and regional development
(Promotion of Shokuiku (food and nutrition education) and agriculture, forestry, and fishery experience)	Provision of opportunities for experience and exchange in forests	• National forests with excellent natural landscapes and suitable for forest bathing, nature observation, etc. are offered to the public as "Recreation Forests" for their health and recreation. In addition, forest development by the public is promoted through initiatives such as “the development of forests with public participation under contract” to provide private organizations with a field of national forests or "corporate forests" established by a profit sharing afforestation contract concluded with companies, etc.	• Measure to create new use of forest space (Project to develop tourism resources utilizing forest landscapes)
	Promotion of Shokuiku that takes into account environmentally friendly food production and consumption	• Aiming to achieve the goals set out in the Fourth Basic Plan for the Promotion of Shokuiku, Shokuiku activities collaboratively implemented by local stakeholders are promoted intensively and efficiently . Moreover, nationwide expansion of Shokuiku is sought through hosting of a National Convention on Shokuiku Promotion and review of food guides.	• Grant for Consumption and Safety Measures (Promotion of Shokuiku in Communities) • Commissioned projects for Nationwide expansion of Shokuiku activities
(Promotion of sustainable production and consumption)	Sustainable Consortium for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food (SCAFFF) 2030 project	• Promote sustainable production and consumption by encouraging changes of value and behavior from consumption focused on price and quality to consumption focused on sustainability through dialogues with various stakeholders on the platform of the Sustainable Consortium for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food (SCAFFF) project.	• Project to promote the visualization of environmental consideration in the food supply chain
(Promotion of understanding of the function of agriculture and rural areas)	Promotion of exchanges and settlement between urban and rural areas	• Promote fulfillment of various urban agriculture functions by providing support for efforts to promote the development of allotment gardens and agriculture experience farms and to foster urban residents’ understanding of urban agriculture.	• Grant for rural revitalization (Measure for fulfillment of urban agriculture functions)
		• Support the areas engaged in countryside-stay services to develop their operation systems and improve the tourism contents and provide integrated assistance for the development of accommodations and experience facilities utilizing old folk houses, etc.	• Grant for rural revitalization (Measure for innovation from rural areas)(countryside-stay promotion type)
		• Provide support for awareness-raising efforts for Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (J-NIAHS) through dissemination of information	• Grant for rural revitalization (Project to disseminate information on rural areas)
(Promotion of understanding of measures against wildlife damage)	Efforts for utilization of captured wildlife as regional resources	• In addition to various countermeasures such as development and securement of wildlife hunters, efforts for utilization of captured wildlife as regional resources are promoted, which include promotion of adequate utilization of captured wildlife as edible meat, development of human resources with knowledge of hygiene management for hunters and those engaged in processing facilities, and branding of wildlife meat (wild game meat). • (Number of the members of wildlife damage control teams) 43,800 in FY 2025 • (Use of wild game meat) 4,000 tons in FY 2025	• Grant for comprehensive countermeasures to prevent damage due to wildlife
(Promotion of the development of forests with public participation)	Promotion of awareness-raising of the roles of forests and forestry	• Promote awareness-raising activities through networking with companies, NPOs, etc. and holding of greening events, and advance education on the forest environment, Mokuiku (wood use education), forestry learning through experience, and so on.	• Measure to develop a national campaign for realization of carbon neutrality
(Promotion of understanding of conservation of fishing grounds and ecosystems in inland waters)	Awareness-raising of ecosystems in inland waters	• Promote awareness-raising activities by fisheries cooperatives to increase the public understanding of the importance of inland water ecosystems and the activities of fisheries cooperatives that are responsible for their conservation and restoration.	• Comprehensive project for management of fishing grounds and resources in inland waters

3. Promotion of conservation and use of agricultural, forestry, and fishery spaces
(1) Securing and developing human resources for the conservation and use of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries spaces

SDGs 

GBF 2030 Targets: 1, 2, 3, 10, 22, 23

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Measures in farming village areas)	Support for hilly and mountainous areas	• Provide support for activities in hilly and mountainous areas to maintain agricultural production activities for the future by compensating for disadvantages in agricultural production conditions. • (Prevention of decrease in agricultural land area in hilly and mountainous areas) 75,000 ha in FY 2024	• Direct payments for hilly and mountainous areas
	Support for efforts utilizing the farming village environment	• Support the areas engaged in countryside-stay services to develop their operation systems and improve the tourism contents and provide integrated assistance for the development of accommodations and experience facilities utilizing old folk houses, etc.	• Grant for rural revitalization (Measure for innovation from rural areas)(countryside-stay promotion type)
	Promotion of social implementation of smart agricultural technologies	• Promote social implementation of smart agricultural technologies utilizing cutting-edge technologies such as robots, AI, and IoT that can save and lighten labor.	• Project to develop and demonstrate technologies for implementation of the MIDORI Strategy • Project to develop, demonstrate, and implement smart agricultural technologies
	Development and securement of new farmers	• In order to further attract and retain human resources in agriculture, assistance is provided for the enhancement of local support systems, along with funds for training of new farmers, start-up of farming business, and promotion of employment as farmers, as well as support for the introduction of machinery and facilities for business development.	• Comprehensive measure to develop new farmers
	Promotion of women's active participation	• Develop female farmers who can play leading roles in the region and promote the development of the work environment friendly to women.	• Project for Promoting future agriculture led by women
(Measures for mountain village areas)	Efforts to maintain the vitality of mountain village areas	• Provide financial support for expenses necessary for employment guidance, forest worker training, etc. in order to develop and secure new forestry workers. • (Retention rate of new workers (forest workers, first-year trainees) after three years of employment) 80% in FY 2025 • Implement initiatives to create and promote the Forest-related Service Industry that generates new employment and income opportunities by utilizing forest space in health, tourism, education and other sectors.	• Green Employment Program • Measure to create new use of forest space
(Measures for fishing village areas)	Securement of new workers	• Provide funds to pre-employment fishermen, promote employment and retention through long-term training at fishery sites, and support the acquisition of qualifications such as the maritime officer license and the enhancement of management skills of fishermen. • (Number of new fishermen) 2,000 in each fiscal year	• Comprehensive support project to develop management entity

3. Promotion of conservation and use of agricultural, forestry, and fishery spaces
(2) Promotion of conservation and use of agricultural, forestry, and fishery spaces

SDGs 

GBF 2030 Targets: 1, 2, 3, 10, 11

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Measures for revitalization of rural areas)	Various initiatives for biodiversity conservation	• Increase participants in local joint activities in collaboration with various personnel and organizations such as land improvement districts inside and outside the community, so that multifunctional roles of agriculture and rural areas can be passed down to the next generation and their benefits can be widely appreciated by the public.	• Direct payments for hilly and mountainous areas
		• Provide support for initiatives that contribute to improvement of the rural environment for conservation of water quality and ecosystems, in combination with efforts to conserve and manage resources such as agricultural land and water on a community-wide basis with the participation of not only local farmers but also various entities. • (Total number of participants in community-wide conservation and management of agricultural land and water) 14 million people/groups in total in FY 2025	• Payments for activities to enhance multi-functionality
		• Provide support for awareness-raising efforts for Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (J-NIAHS) through dissemination of information.	• Grant for rural revitalization (Project to disseminate information on rural areas)

3. Promotion of conservation and use of agricultural, forestry, and fishery spaces
(2) Promotion of conservation and use of agricultural, forestry, and fishery spaces (continued)

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Measures for the sustainable use of Satoyama forests)	Promotion of outreach to Satoyama forests by diverse actors	• (Number of forest volunteer groups) 4,582 in FY 2025 • Provide support for efforts to conserve and manage forests by activity organizations of local residents, so that communities in mountain village areas can be maintained and revitalized through fulfillment of multifunctional roles of forests and creation of related population. • Promote the use of woody biomass for energy in a manner that ensures the sustainability of forests	• Measure for fulfillment of multifunctional roles of forests and mountain villages • Measure for cyclical growth of forestry and wood industries • Measure to create wood demand and enhance its export capacity
(Promotion of conservation and use of the fishing village environment)	Promotion of exchanges and settlement between urban and fishing villages	• Promote efforts to create exchange population and related population between urban and fishing villages with *nagisahaku* (“Seaside Stay”)and workations. • (Exchange population between cities and fishing villages by revitalization of fishing villages) increased by approx. 2 million	• Grant for rural revitalization

3. Promotion of conservation and use of agricultural, forestry, and fishery spaces
(3) Promotion of biodiversity conservation through forests, villages, rivers, and seas

SDGs

GBF 2030 Targets	10, 11, 12

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
(Promotion of biodiversity conservation in rural areas)	Promotion of environmental improvement in rural and Satochi-Satoyama areas	• Provide support for activities in hilly and mountainous areas to maintain agricultural production activities for the future by compensating for disadvantages in agricultural production conditions. • (Prevention of decrease in agricultural land area in hilly and mountainous areas) 75,000 ha in FY 2024 • Promote environmentally friendly agriculture with consideration for biodiversity conservation.	• Direct payments for hilly and mountainous areas • Direct payments for environmentally friendly agriculture
(Promotion of biodiversity conservation integrally in forests, villages, rivers, and seas)	Planned advancement of designation of protection forests	• For forests that are expected to fulfill publicly beneficial functions, such as protection forests for fish breeding, designation as protection forests is advanced in a planned manner.	• Protection forest system
	Maintenance for conservation of fishing grounds	• Provide support for regional activities of fishermen that contribute to fulfillment of multifunctional roles of fisheries and fishing villages, such as maintaining and restoring the environment and ecosystems and securing sea areas for their safe activities.	• Measure for fulfillment of multifunctional roles of fisheries

3. Promotion of conservation and use of agricultural, forestry, and fishery spaces
(4) Promotion of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction

SDGs

GBF 2030 Targets	11

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
Promotion of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction	Promotion of the resilience of agriculture and rural areas	• Promote the development of drainage facilities, measures for irrigation ponds and efforts for watershed flood control in response to disasters that are getting more frequent and severe.	• Agricultural infrastructure improvement and rural development project (Strategic conservation and management of irrigation and drainage facilities and measures for disaster risk reduction)
	Promotion of forest conservation measures	• Promotion of the establishment of forest conservation facilities in protection forests and other areas, the improvement of forests with degraded functions, and the maintenance of coastal disaster prevention forests, etc. • (Percentage of coastal disaster prevention forests, etc. that are properly conserved) 100% in FY 2023	• Forest conservation project

4. Promotion of conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources
(1) Promotion of conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources useful for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries

SDGs

GBF 2030 Targets: 4, 5, 9, 13

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
Promotion of conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources useful for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Collection, conservation, and use of genetic resources	• Collect and conserve domestic and international genetic resources, and develop a network (PGRJapan) to enable integrated management of genetic resource information in Japan. • (Collection and preservation of unexplored genetic resources in the Asian region, etc.) 3,000 or more accessions by FY 2025 • (Breeding parental lines that incorporates useful traits such as disease resistance, high functional ingredients, etc.) five or more parental lines by FY 2025 • (The number of genetic resources registered through the development of PGRJapan) planning of an increase of 30,000 or more accessions by FY 2025	• Project to develop and demonstrate technologies for implementation of the MIDORI Strategy
		• Explore, collect, conserve, and distribute genetic resources related to the agricultural sector, as well as evaluate their properties and publish their information.	• Genebank Project for agricultural biological resources
		• Promote collection, conservation and evaluation of genetic resources of wood important in terms of biodiversity conservation.	• Strategy for research and technological development in the forest, forestry, and wood industry sectors
		• Conduct surveys on systems related to genetic resources, promote conservation of genetic resources, and develop capabilities to build relationships of trust in countries that possess genetic resources, so as to smoothly facilitate the acquisition and utilization of overseas genetic resources necessary for the development of new varieties that respond to climate change, etc.	• Project to promote conservation and utilization of overseas genetic resources that respond to climate change, etc.
		• Smoothly promote the introduction of plant genetic resources important for advancement of variety development in Japan through the multilateral system of ITPGR.	• Contribution to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGR)
		• Promote the widespread use of technologies such as the conservation of poultry genetic resources using PCGs (primordial germ cells) that contribute to stable utilization of local resources such as locally raised chickens.	• Promotion of improvement and enhancement of livestock capacity under the project for enhancement of the productivity and production system of livestock farming
	Revitalization of rural areas by protecting and passing down food culture	• Protect and pass down food culture, such as local cuisine unique to each region, which leads to the revitalization of rural areas.	• Project to coordinate and communicate multifaceted values of food culture

4. Promotion of conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources
(2) Ensuring biodiversity in Japan through regulation of genetically modified crops

SDGs

GBF 2030 Targets: 17

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
Ensuring biodiversity in Japan through regulation of genetically modified crops	Regulation of genetically modified crops	• Conduct scientific evaluation of the effects of genetically modified crops on biodiversity, and approve only those that have no problems.	• Act on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (Cartagena Act)
	Provision of information on genome editing crops	• As for genome editing crops, provided information is accepted and published after confirming that they have no problems with the effects on biodiversity, prior to the production and distribution of these crops.	• Specific procedures for providing information on biodiversity impacts of organisms obtained by using the genome editing technology in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors (notification)

5. Evaluation and utilization of initiatives to conserve biodiversity in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors
(1) Survey and research on biodiversity in agricultural, forestry, and fisheries spaces
(2) Visualization of initiatives to conserve biodiversity in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors
(3) Consideration of providing biodiversity data that finance and business can use

SDGs 

GBF 2030 Targets: 15 , 16 , 21

Items	Related measures	Contents of the related measures (goals)	Project names, etc.
Survey and research on biodiversity in agricultural, forestry, and fisheries spaces (Promotion of initiatives related to biodiversity in agroecosystems)	Utilization of the assessment method for the effect of agricultural methods on biodiversity	• Utilize the method that uses birds in paddy fields and their prey and plants in order to assess the effect of agricultural methods contributing to biodiversity conservation.	
	Assessment of ecosystem services and development of effective agricultural methods	• Promote the development of technologies that can accurately and efficiently evaluate the pollination function of wild insects and the pest control function of indigenous natural enemies, among the benefits (ecosystem services) that agriculture receives from biodiversity.	• Project to develop and demonstrate technologies for implementation of the "MIDORI" Strategy
(Promotion of initiatives related to biodiversity in forest ecosystems)	Promotion of the monitoring of forest resources	• Promote the monitoring of forest resources, in which the data related to internationally agreed standards and indicators, such as wood production, biodiversity, prevention of global warming, and conservation of water resources in watersheds, are collected and analyzed using a unified method.	• Basic survey on the diversity in forest ecosystems
(Promotion of initiatives related to biodiversity in marine ecosystems)	Accumulation of the data on resource trends	• Continue the research and study on the resource trends of major target fish species caught in coastal areas and the high seas, as well as the factors of their variation, and accumulate the relevant data.	• Project to promote surveys and assessments of fishery resources
Visualization of initiatives to conserve biodiversity in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors	Examination of methods to visualize initiatives to conserve biodiversity	• Survey and analyze the status of visualization methods for biodiversity conservation efforts, and provide information that will serve as a reference for producers and companies.	• Project to promote the visualization of environmental consideration in the food supply chain
Consideration of providing biodiversity data that finance and business can use	Provision of information on international trends, etc.	• Work with relevant ministries and agencies to encourage companies involved in the food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries to timely obtain necessary information on international trends concerning ESG assessment methods and information disclosure requirements for companies, and to consider providing biodiversity data that can be used for corporate assessment, in order to facilitate a smooth transition.	• Sustainable Consortium for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food (SCAFFF) project
	Promotion of relevant measures to expand ESG investments and loans	• Promote relevant measures to raise ESG ratings of companies involved in the food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries and expand their ESG investments and loans.	• Project to promote the visualization of environmental consideration in the food supply chain

VII. Glossary

Alphabetical order

Terminology	Description
AI	Artificial Intelligence; A system that uses computers to artificially perform the functions of human intelligence.
Antimicrobial agent	A chemical substance effective in treating bacterial infections. It is used as a veterinary medicine for the treatment of livestock, poultry, and aquaculture in the fields of fisheries and animal agriculture.
Artificial juvenile	Juveniles are young fishes and larvae of fish, algae, and shellfish used for aquaculture. Artificial juveniles are such juveniles produced under rearing environment.
Basic Act on Biodiversity	The objectives of the act are to conserve rich biodiversity and realize a society in harmony with nature that can enjoy its benefits into the future by promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in a comprehensive and systematic manner. It presents basic principles for the conservation and use of biodiversity, the formulation of the National Biodiversity Strategy, and other basic ideas for the implementation of biodiversity policies in Japan.
BBNJ	Marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction; The Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction was adopted in June 2023. The objective of the Agreement is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, for the present and in the long term, through effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention and further international cooperation and coordination.
Biodiversity	Biodiversity is the rich and diverse life on Earth and its connections. Over the course of 4 billion years, life on Earth has evolved by adapting to a variety of environments, resulting in a diversity of life forms that are said to total 30 million species. Each of these lives has its own character, and they all live supporting each other directly or indirectly. The Convention of Biological Diversity states that there are three tiers of biodiversity: ecosystem diversity, species diversity, and genetic diversity.
Blockchain	A technology for managing data on a computer network. Data can be tracked by linking together so-called "blocks" of data. It is expected to be used for the purpose of grasping and managing information on production and distribution channels.
Carbon neutrality	It means net-zero carbon dioxide emissions attained by balancing emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases. Emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are subtracted from the amount absorbed; i.e., by forests, to achieve net zero emissions. In October 2020, then Prime Minister Kan declared the "Goal to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (carbon neutrality) by 2050, meaning a carbon-free society by 2050."
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Its official name is the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. This is an international agreement to prevent adverse effects on biodiversity caused by living modified organisms, and came into effect in September 2003. Japan concluded the Protocol in November of the same year, and it entered into force in Japan in February of the following year.
Cascading	Reusing wood, that was used as a building material, as boards and paper, and finally as fuel.

Cellulose Nanofibers	Cellulose (the main component of plant cell walls) fibers that are finely broken down to the nanometer-level. They are used to make composite materials, which are lightweight while being highly durable, with resins, rubber, glass, and other materials, with some of them being put into practical use.
CLT	Cross Laminated Timber; It is a prefabricated engineered wood product made of orthogonal layers of sawn lumber that are laminated by gluing. It is a large thick board that is used as a structural material in construction.
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Convention on Biological Diversity; In 1992, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity were adopted in conjunction with the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit). The CBD aims to create a comprehensive framework for the conservation of life on Earth, which was prompted by a sharp decline in tropical rainforests, a sense of urgency about the ongoing extinction of species, and the loss of biological resources essential to the survival of the human race. It took effect in 1993. Japan concluded the treaty in the same year. This Convention aims for (i) conservation of diverse life on Earth together with its habitats, (ii) sustainable use of biological resources, and (iii) fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources.
COP15	The 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The meeting was held in two parts: Part I, October 2021 (Kunming, China), and Part II, December 2022 (Montreal, Canada), and adopted new global biodiversity targets by 2030 (Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework).
The Dasgupta Review	Published in 2021 by the UK's economic and finance ministry, this is a report by Professor Emeritus Dasgupta of the University of Cambridge, which analyzes the relationship between biodiversity and economics. With an understanding of ecosystem processes and the impact of economic activities on them, the review presents a new framework to include nature in economics and decision-making.
Direct cause	Elements that have a direct effect on changes in nature. They include natural factors beyond human control (i.e., earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, extreme weather events) and factors caused by human decisions (i.e., habitat modification, deforestation and tree planting, use of wild species, climate change, soil, water and air pollution, and introduction of species). IPBES report (2019) presented five direct causes that impact biodiversity loss, in order from the greatest to smallest: (i) changes in land and sea use, (ii) direct harvesting of organisms (including fishing and hunting), (iii) climate change, (iv) pollution, and (v) invasive alien species.
Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)	Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction; In the concept of green infrastructure, Eco-DRR particularly focuses on disaster prevention and mitigation. In implementation and examination of disaster prevention and mitigation measures for regions, Eco-DRR avoids development of land that is vulnerable to natural disasters, exposing lives and property to dangerous natural phenomena (avoidance of exposure), and aims to build higher disaster-resistance in the regions (reduction of vulnerability) by taking advantage of the diverse functions of ecosystems through sustainable management, conservation, and regeneration of ecosystems.
Ecosystem services	Benefits that ecosystems provide to people. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment classifies such benefits into 4 categories: supply services (food, water, forest products, etc.), conditioning services (control and regulation of climate, etc.), cultural services (recreational and educational uses), and basic services (production of oxygen through photosynthesis, nutrient cycling, and support for other ecosystem services).

Elite trees	Elite trees are individuals resulting from artificial crossings of trees, such as Japanese cedar and cypress, which were chosen for their superior characteristics, such as having good growth and material.
Environmentally friendly agriculture	Sustainable agriculture that takes advantage of the material cycles of agriculture. It gives consideration to reducing the environmental impact caused by the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in soil preparation, while maintaining productivity.
ESG investing and finance	Loans and investments are made with an emphasis on and selection of companies that give consideration to the environment, society, and governance. It is similar to Socially Responsible Investment (SRI), but while SRI is based on ethical values, ESG investing is based on a concept of economic perspective in which consideration for the environment, society, and corporate governance leads to sustainable corporate growth, medium-to long-term earnings, and long-term returns.
Ethical consumption	It refers to consumer behavior that is considerate of people, society, and the environment, aiming for a better society. Such behavior includes selecting products that support people with disabilities, fair trade products, products with donations, eco-friendly products, and biodiversity-conscious products (backed by a certification system), and buying local products and products from a disaster-affected area.
Exclusive Economic Zone	The sea area permitted to be established within 200 nautical miles of the territorial sea baseline of a coastal state. A coastal state has sovereign rights for the exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of natural resources, and jurisdiction over the installation and use of artificial islands, facilities, and structures, the protection and conservation of the marine environment, and marine scientific research.
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; It is one of the United Nations agencies that aims to ensure all people have regular access to sufficient quantity and quality of food to live healthy and active lives.
The fisheries eco labels	A labeling system for fisheries products that helps consumers to selectively purchase products that were caught and produced in a manner that is conscientious for the sustainability of ecosystems and resources.
Food loss and waste	Some of the food produced for human consumption goes to waste even though it is still edible.
Food systems	It includes the full range of actors involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal of food (supplied by the food industry, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries), and value-added activities associated with those steps, in addition to the wider economic, social, and natural environment where such actors and activities are embedded.
Forest, Agriculture, and Commodity Trade (FACT) Dialogue	It is a Japanese translation of FACT Dialogue. An international dialogue aimed for cooperation to establish agricultural supply chains without deforestation, hosted by the United Kingdom, the host country of the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 26). At COP 26, a joint statement was issued stating that the signatories will advance their cooperation.
Forest-related Service Industry	It utilizes forest space in diverse purposes such as health, tourism, and education to create jobs and income opportunities in mountain villages.
FSB	Financial Stability Board; An organization of financial authorities of major countries established in 2009 to stabilize the international financial system.
Future vision of Seaweed Beds and Tidal Flats	An action plan by the Japanese government for effective and efficient conservation and development of seagrass beds and tidal flats, combining hard and soft measures.

GAP	Good Agricultural Practice; A set of management activities of agricultural production process to ensure its sustainability in regard to such field as food safety, environmental conservation , and worker safety.
Genome editing	It is one of the new breeding techniques that can speed up breeding and develop varieties that have been difficult to develop in the past, by intentionally changing the targeted genes. It has been reported that, although it is rare, some off-target genes may be cut, which also may happen with conventional breeding. Thus, even if off-target genes were to be cut, only ones without unintended mutations are selected to be used, as with conventional breeding methods.
Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO5)	Global Biodiversity Outlook 5; As the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the final evaluation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the CBD Secretariat compiled and published this in 2020 based on the national reports of each member state and the IPBES assessments.
Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems; It was initiated in 2002 by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). It is a policy to designate sustainable agricultural, forestry, and fisheries systems that should be passed on to future generations, including agricultural practices that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.
Glycol lignin	Lignin is one of the main components of wood, making up about 30%, and glycol lignin is a material made from domestic Japanese cedar, which is modified to have functionality such as heat-resistance and processability. It is a promising material to be used in a variety of applications, including automobile interiors and exteriors.
Green corridors	Forests designated among the national forests in Japan with the aim of securing migration routes for wildlife, expanding habitats, and promoting interactions of wildlife.
Groundwork	In the implementation of local environmental development, work (creative activities) on the ground (of a community) through a three-way partnership among residents, administration, and companies. The activities are led by the residents, and companies participate to contribute to the local community, having a different take from the traditional administration-led planning and implementation of projects.
G7 2030 Nature Compact	Annex to the communique resulting from the G7 Summit held in June 2021.
Highly migratory fishes	Fish species such as skipjack and tuna that migrate widely in and out of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
ICT	Information and Communication Technology; A collective term for technologies related to computers and data communications.
Indirect cause	According to the IPBES report (2019), they are various elements that indirectly influence changes in the environment and that are human-induced direct causes, including the policies and governance of a society and their influences on other elements. Indirect causes are driven by social values and behavior patterns.
Innovation	It creates new values and major social changes by adopting new ideas and mechanisms that are completely different from the ones in the past, not limited to technological innovation.
Institutional investor	Investing corporations and organizations whose main source of income from invested assets is the return on securities such as stocks and bonds. Common examples include life insurance companies, non-life insurance companies, trust banks, investment advisory companies, and pension fund and pension trust managing companies.

Integrated pest management	A method of managing pests and weeds by appropriately combining various control methods according to the occurrence of pests, constructed around preventive efforts to develop cultivation conditions that are less likely to have pests and weeds. Thus, the occurrence of pests and weeds are controlled and managed to stay below the level at which economic damage occurs.
The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation	A private, nonprofit organization established to develop IFRS standards and promote their adoption. The organization was founded in 2001 to serve the public good by promoting global economic credibility, growth, and long-term financial stability. IFRS standards include IFRS accounting standards set by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards set by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), which was created in November 2021. Currently, IFRS accounting standards have been adopted in more than 140 jurisdictions.
International organic agriculture	"International organic agriculture" refers to organic agriculture certified by the Organic JAS. The term "organic agriculture" refers to agriculture that uses methods that minimize the environmental impact of agricultural production, on the basis that the production doesn't involve chemically synthesized fertilizers and pesticides, or recombinant DNA technology.
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGR)	A treaty adopted by the General Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. For sustainable agriculture and food security, the treaty aims to establish a multilateral system that would enable obtaining plant genetic resources through simple procedures in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity by setting common rules on, for example, provisions of plant genetic resources only for food and agricultural researches, breeding and training, and conservation purposes.
Invasive alien species	Organisms that were not originally in the area but were introduced from other areas by human activities that have a significant impact on the local natural environment and may threaten biodiversity.
Invasive alien species	According to the Act on the Prevention of Adverse Ecological Impacts Caused by Designated Invasive Alien Species, those are alien species (limited to those originating overseas) chosen from those that cause or are likely to cause damage to the ecosystem, human lives and bodies, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and designated as invasive alien species. When selected as an invasive alien species, the handling of the species, such as feeding, cultivation, storage, transport, and import, is regulated, and when damage has already occurred or is likely to occur, its control is carried out by the national or local government.
IoT	Internet of Things; It connects various devices to the Internet to exchange information. It enables automatic control, remote control, etc.
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; An intergovernmental organization established to strengthen the link between biodiversity science and policy making in order to apply scientific views on policies.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; An intergovernmental organization founded in 1988 to provide a scientific basis for governments' policies on climate change.
IQ	Individual Quota; (also called Individual Transferable Quota). It allocates a share of fish catch to each fishing vessel in a management category which is assigned to a specific water area and a type of fishery. A person who intends to harvest fishery resources shall be assigned the quantity that can be harvested. Under the new Fishery Act, the TAC (Total Allowable Catch) system is based on management with the IQ.

ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization; An international organization established in 1986 to promote sustainable management of tropical forests and development of trade in tropical timber produced sustainably and legally.
IUU fishing	IUU (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) fishing refers to unregulated fishing activities that do not comply with national laws and international fishing rules, including unauthorized operations, operations that are unreported or falsely reported, and illegal operations by stateless fishing vessels and fishing vessels of countries that are not members of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.
KPI	Key Performance Indicator; An outcome goal to be achieved for each policy.
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which include international targets on biodiversity to be achieved by 2020, are replaced by a new set of international targets on biodiversity to be achieved by 2030. This framework was adopted at COP 15 held in Montreal, Canada in December 2022.
Leaders' Pledge for Nature	An international agenda launched at the UN Summit on Biodiversity in 2020 with a commitment to restore lost biodiversity by 2030. It commits to taking 10 actions to restore the lost biodiversity over the next 10 years by 2030. Japan announced its participation in May 2021.
Marine biodegradable plastic	In addition to having the function and physical properties of a plastic, this type of plastic decomposes in the ocean by the action of microorganisms and eventually transforms into carbon dioxide and water.
Microbiota	A community of bacteria that exists in an ecosystem.
MIDORI Strategy	Aiming to establish sustainable food systems, this strategy works to enhance both productivity potential and sustainability in the food industry, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries through innovation. It was formulated in May 2021.
Midseason drainage	Paddy fields are drained to dry the soil during the growing season of rice. This practice is effective in preventing rice plants from falling, controlling excessive tillering, removing harmful gases, and improving workability by hardening the soil. Avoiding the period while tadpoles and dragonfly larvae that need water to grow and move on to the land reduces the impact on these creatures.
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	A comprehensive scientific assessment of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems on a global scale, initiated by the United Nations from 2001 to 2005. From the assessment, it was demonstrated that biodiversity provides ecosystem services, and the richness of ecosystem services clearly has a great bearing on human well-being.
Montreal Process	An agreement adopted by 12 countries (excluding the European Union) with temperate forests (Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, Uruguay, United States) to work to develop and apply criteria and indicators to assess, analyze, and evaluate the sustainability of forest management. The countries agreed on 7 criteria and 67 indicators in 1995. In addition, the indicators related to Criterion 7 were revised in 2008, and now there are 7 criteria and 54 indicators.
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding; A written memorandum of agreement between parties.
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield; It means the maximum catch that enables sustainable reproduction, and under the new Fishery Act, achieving the MSY is a goal of resource management.
Nagoya - Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol	Its official name is Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and it was adopted in MOP 5. The protocol requires measures to be taken by parties with regard to liability and redress when the transboundary movement of genetically modified organisms causes damage to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Nagoya Protocol	Its formal name is the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was adopted at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity 10 (COP 10) in 2010. It sets rules for smooth acquisition of overseas genetic resources necessary for development of new varieties of crops, and for allocation of a portion of the profits from their use to countries that provided the genetic resources.
Natural capital	The term refers to capital (stocks) created by nature, such as forests, soil, water, air, and biological resources, based on the idea that the natural environment is one of the important resources that supports people's lives and the business foundation of companies.
Nature-based solutions (NbS)	Nature-based Solutions; A concept of sustainable utilization of nature's functions that will lead to the resolution of diverse social issues. A resolution at the resumed session of the 5th UN Environment Assembly in 2022. It states that "Actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use, and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems which address social, economic, and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience, and biodiversity benefits."
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measures; An effective conservation measure based in an area other than a protected area. The definition of the OECM, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its 14 sessions, is as follows. "A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally-relevant values." Discussions on standards to certify areas where biodiversity is conserved by the private sector rather than by law are progressing in Japan.
Paris Agreement	An international framework on climate change adopted in Paris in 2015. It stipulates that continued efforts should be made to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In addition, it states that countries have to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (global carbon neutrality) in the second half of this century.
Pelleting	To make a substance into granules. Pelleting compost has several advantages, including improved storage, easy distribution over a wide area, and easy application.
The planetary boundary	A method that objectively evaluates the impact of human activities on the Earth's systems. It is considered that, regarding each change occurring on Earth, societies can develop and prosper if they remain within a safe operating space, but any crossing of boundaries will cause irreparable changes to the natural resources on which humans depend.

Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)	Principles for Responsible Investment; A set of investment principles that states that ESG factors can affect investment performance and promotes incorporation of ESG factors into investment decision-making processes. Those principles were formulated in 2006 under the leadership of the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and convened by the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Finance Initiative, a group of institutional investors around the world. The number of signatories has grown from 63 in the inaugural year to more than 3,800 as of 2021.
Protected forests	Forests among the national forests designated for the purpose of maintaining the natural environment consisting of forest ecosystems, and protecting wildlife and genetic resources. This policy was launched in 1915 for the National Forest Management Program in Japan and functions as a pioneering system to conserve the natural environment. Protected forests are classified into three types: Forest Ecosystem Reserves, Biotic Community Protected Forests, and Rare Population Protected Forests.
Protected waters	An area designated by a prefectural governor or the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as suitable surface water for aquatic animals to lay eggs, juvenile fish to grow, and seedlings of aquatic plants to develop, and thus necessary measures should be taken for their protection and development.
Protection forests	A forest zone that is preserved where clear-cutting is carried out in order to protect new stands and ensure their public function.
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	Its official name is the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat. It is a convention on wetlands, adopted at an international conference held in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971.
Recombinant DNA technology	A technique in which DNA fragments derived from one or more organisms are introduced into the genome of another target organism to give new traits.
REDD+	REDD+ stands for **R**educing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and Forest **D**egradation **and** the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+, "+" includes the parts after "Degradation"). It is a framework for climate change mitigation measures aiming to promote reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and increased absorption, by controlling deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries through sustainable forest management and adequate forest conservation.
Regional Fisheries Management Organization	An international organization established based on a treaty to manage the fisheries within various national and international waters. The organization decided on measures for the conservation and management of its target resources in the target waters with the participation of the member countries.
Renewable energy	Energy derived from energy sources that replenish themselves, such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, and biomass.
Rocky-shore denudation	A phenomenon in which seaweed communities (seaweed beds) decline or disappear significantly beyond the range of seasonal fluctuations and secular changes over years, resulting in poor vegetation in shallow reefs and boulders. When rocky-shore denudation occurs, it takes a long time for seaweed beds to recover, leading to a decrease in shallow reef resources and poor growth of seaweed, which greatly affects coastal fisheries.

SATOYAMA Initiative	It refers to an international effort aimed for realizing a society in harmony with nature through sustainable management and reconstruction of secondary natural areas, Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS), called Satoyama or Satoumi in Japan. The initiative was advocated by Japan in 2007 together with the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS). The SATOYAMA Initiative International Partnership (IPSI) was launched during COP 10 in 2010 as a forum for promoting concrete initiatives.
SBTs for Nature	Science Based Targets for Nature; Targeting establishment in 2020, the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) is taking the lead in developing approaches that allow companies to set science-based targets that aim to prevent nature loss. It is defined as "Measurable, actionable, and time-bound targets, based on the best available science, that allow actors to align with the Earth's limits and societal sustainability goals with regard to the interconnected systems of water, biodiversity, land, and oceans on the value chain."
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals; Adopted unanimously at the UN Summit in September 2015. To achieve a sustainable, diverse, and inclusive society that leaves "no one behind," 17 international goals were set to be attained by 2030 (under the goals, there are 169 targets and 232 indicators.). Its five characteristics are universality (all countries, including the developed world, to take action), inclusiveness (reflecting the philosophy of human security and "leaving no one behind"), participatory (role played by all stakeholders), integration (integrated approach to social, economic, and environmental issues), and transparency (regular follow-up).
Smart agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries with advanced technologies such as robotics, AI, and IoT.
Supply chain	It refers to the supply network, including production, processing, and distribution, from the time of resource extraction as a raw material to arrival at the end consumer as a product. Domestic production activities affect the environment within and outside of a country through the supply chain. A sustainable supply chain needs to be established to reduce environmental impact and ensure the future use of natural resources.
Sustainable Consortium for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food (SCAFFF) Project 2030	This project promotes sustainable activities in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and the food industry giving consideration to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As of the end of December 2022, 173 companies and organizations have joined the project.
TAC	Total Allowable Catch;). A quantity specified as the maximum quantity that can be taken in one year for each fishery resource. Under the new Fishery Act, resource management is based on TAC.
TCFD recommendations	These are recommendations from the TCFD (Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures), a task force established by the FSB (Financial Stability Board). It requires companies to assess their climate-related risks and opportunities by using climate scenarios such as the 2°C target, reflect them in their management strategies and risk management, and understand and disclose their financial impact.
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity; An international initiative to focus attention on the economic value of biodiversity on a global scale, to indicate the magnitude of impacts associated with loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystems, and to encourage governments and companies to take and design measures for sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures The task force was launched in June 2021 to develop a framework for corporate disclosure of financial information regarding biodiversity and to direct financial flows to activities that benefit nature.
Transformative Change	According to the IPBES report (2019), these are changes across fundamental systems of technology, economy, and society, including paradigms, goals, and values. Implementation of transformative change is likely to take place after 2030, leading to achievement of the goals of conservation and sustainable use of nature and the realization of a sustainable society.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change In 1992, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity were adopted in conjunction with the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit). The goal is to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at levels that do not harm the climate system.
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests; A forum for intergovernmental dialogue on all forest issues, that was established under the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to study measures to promote sustainable forest management around the world.
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	A comprehensive treaty on the international maritime order adopted by the United Nations in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. It stipulates the division of maritime areas such as territorial waters, EEZs, continental shelves, high seas, and the deep seabed. It also states that the coastal states have sovereign rights over resources within their EEZs and the obligation to take conservation measures and to optimally utilize and manage living resources.
World Economic Forum	An independent, nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting exchanges among leaders in political, economic, academic, and other fields in order to address global and regional economic issues. It was founded in 1971 by the Swiss economist Klaus Schwab.
World heritage sites	Properties listed on the World Heritage List created under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The properties are classified as cultural heritage that includes buildings and monuments, natural heritage including natural sites and features, and mixed cultural and natural heritage that has the value of both. The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in 1972 and entered into force in 1975. Its purpose was to establish a system of international cooperation and assistance to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage from threats of damage and destruction, as World Heritage sites for all humankind.

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