




















***List of actions:***

- i. Publication of the *Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Access and Benefit Sharing Guidelines)*, in line with the Nagoya Protocol (2017) (2.5)
- ii. Advancing International Forestry Cooperation Projects (2.1, 2.2 and 2.4)

***Description of actions:***

- i. The Japanese government compiled a draft of the *Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS Guidelines)* in 2017. The ABS Guidelines came into force, following the Diet's ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, leading to depositing the instruments of ratification.
- ii. Through Japan's official development assistance, the Japanese government promotes international forestry projects, with the aim of developing business models that create economic value at every layer in the supply chain, from upstream to downstream, using forest resources sustainably. These models are then, introduced across developing countries.

***List of actions:***

- i. Promulgation and enforcement of an edict on general design methods of buildings using cross laminated timber (CLT) (2016)
- ii. Establishment of the Forest Service Industry Review Committee (2019) (2.4)

***Description of actions:***

- i. Issuance of an edict on the general design methods of buildings using CLT. In January 2017, the Liaison Council of Relevant Ministries and Agencies on the Promotion of CLT Utilization announced the so-called *New Roadmap for the Promotion of CLT*, with an aim to stimulate further demand.
- ii. Responding to emerging demand for forests in education, health and tourism, the government established the Forest-related Service Industry Review Committee, in order to consider policy direction in creating and promoting forest-related services industry and employment/ income opportunities for local communities.

*List of actions:*

*Description of actions:*

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- Development and testing of a method to quantitatively evaluate the status of biodiversity in national forests, with a view to developing a mechanism of quantitative assessments (2015) (2.5)

*Description of actions:*

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*Associated targets*

*Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.*





The proportion of privately-owned forests with forest management plans remain relatively low (at about 30% as of March 2018), due to aging of forest owners and difficulty of identifying ownership and boundaries of forest properties following inheritance procedures.

N/A



*Associated targets*







*Associated targets*





-Recognizing that forest and forestry have multifunctional roles linked to the environment, society and economy, the government is legally mandated to draft the Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry under a mechanism involving coordination among various relevant ministries.

In other policy matters where the jurisdiction lies with other ministries and agencies, but where forests are involved, the Forestry Agency of Japan participates in various forms of policy coordination.

- The following examples illustrate cooperation and coordination of the Forestry Agency of Japan with other ministries and agencies in implementing forest-linked measures:

- Driftwood disaster measures: w/ Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism;
- CLT dissemination: w/ Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism,
- Promotion of timber use in public buildings: w/ Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism;
- Revision of structural design standards for wooden school buildings: w/ Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology;
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*Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level*

*Associated targets*

- Japan annually reports on trends in the forest sector, including forest industry developments and measures taken by the government, through the *White Paper on Forest and Forestry*.

- The Forestry Policy Council, an advisory body of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, was established to deliberate on matters such as the formulation of the *Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry* and the *White Paper on Forest and Forestry*. Members are appointed by various stakeholders, including local governments, academics, members from the forest, forestry and timber industries, private companies, consumer groups and citizens.
- Whenever laws, regulations and important policies are established/ amended, the government seeks public comments, in accordance with the rules of the *Administrative Procedure Act*.



- The Forestry Agency of Japan, along with other stakeholders, as part of the Executive Committee for the International Day of Forests, organizes tree plantings and cultural exchange events in Tokyo each year. These events are open to participatio 139.46 530.95 424.n3(arv.ET



## **Success story 2**

### **Action taken:**

International Cooperation in Forest Conservation Technology

### **Goals and targets addressed:**

1.4

### **Outcome and results achieved:**

Japan is densely populated, and is short of flat inhabitable lands. Landscapes with geologically fragile structures, intense rainfalls, volcanic activities and earthquakes, make Japan inherently prone to disasters, such as hillside failure, debris flows and landslides. Under such circumstances, Japan has systematically implemented forest conservation projects, preserved lives, productive land and properties from mountainous disasters through afforestation, headwater conservation and preserving habitats. Through these efforts, the number of fatalities from such natural disasters has significantly declined.

Japan's experience in dealing with such vulnerabilities via forest conservation is shared with developing countries through various international cooperation efforts. For example, through JICA, Japan facilitates technology transfer, such as watershed management and soil erosion prevention, and supports