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Organizer : Change Our Next Decade (abbreviation: COND)

Co-organizer: Japan Committee for International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN-J)

Cooperation : The Nature Conservation Society of Japan (NACS-J)

Auspices: Japan Committee for United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNDB-J)



Japanese BIODIVERSITY Youth Ambassador ACTIVITY REPORT 2020



COND
Change Our Next Decade

Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador Activity Report

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Introduction



Change Our Next Decade
President
Kotoko Yadomaru

"We will change our next decade."

To realize this passion, we formed an organization for the 15th meeting of the COP to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP15) named it "Change Our Next Decade."

The achievement status of the "Aichi Biodiversity Targets" formulated in CBD-COP10 in 2010 was insufficient. The name of this organization has a strong desire to change this situation significantly and halt the loss of biodiversity in the "next 10 years" when we will be the main characters.

For one year in 2020, the unprecedented "Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador" has been working with 10 teams in 6 areas all over Japan as a representative of youth who will change the future of the earth. They have looked back on the past 10 years, focusing on activities rooted in the local area, and have seriously considered and acted to change the next 10 years. I realize that their activities have certainly changed the impression of youth from other generations.

The activities of "Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador" were nominated for the Top 20 of the WIN WIN Sustainability Youth Award 2020, and it was also an opportunity to start a collaborative project with the Mauritian youth that I met by chance.

It takes a great deal of courage to carry out unprecedented efforts on the front lines, and we can never do anything with half-hearted feelings. It was a year in which we all ran through while encouraging each other, helping each other, and respecting each other.

Biodiversity is the foundation of our lives. We will continue to accumulate future-oriented changes every day, and eventually, we will make big changes in the next 10 years.

Towards living in harmony with nature

Purpose of the Report

This report summarizes the activities of "Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors" for one year. They were appointed by the Japan Committee for International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN-J) for the CBD-COP15.

10 teams divided into 6 areas, Hokkaido, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, and Kyushu, looked back on the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity through one year's activities and considered to the act to change the next 10 years as a youth who will lead the next generation. In this report, we have summarized the activities of each team on 2 pages each, and by using photographs and charts together. We aimed to convey to readers the unique activities of each region in an easy-to-understand.

In addition, Change Our Next Decade (COND), which has been in charge of planning and managing "Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador," is energetic in addition to local activities such as policy advocacy, public awareness activities, and international collaborations. We have contributed to the conservation of biodiversity as Japanese youth. This report provides a brief report page not only for the activities of "Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador" but also for various activities carried out by COND.

We would be happy if the person who picks up this report can understand the state of the COND members who have been working seriously with their friends. And if we can play a part in the mainstreaming of biodiversity and living in harmony with nature.

Please take a look at the activities of about 40 Japanese youths who worked hard during the COVID-19 that caused the global pandemic.

About Change Our Next Decade (COND)

What is Change Our Next Decade (COND)?

We are a youth organization with the vision of "increasing the number of youths involved in the field of biodiversity, making the importance of the environmental field mainstream, and creating a society in living in harmony with nature." Young people aged 15 to 30 from all over Japan are working together. Through these activities, we have 3 missions: (1) to increase young generation's interest in biodiversity and voluntarily take continuous action, (2) to empower young generations to be able to actively advocate their opinions at global venues such as international conferences, and (3) to recover or halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030.

Change Our Next Decade has been engaged in various projects since its establishment in August 2019 to embody its vision and mission.

Focusing on regional activities by Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors who are active all over Japan, we have developed several projects that take advantage of the expertise and special skills of each member in the Commission on Policy Advocacy, the Commission on Communication, and the Commission on International Collaboration. Not only are Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors involved, but Japanese Biodiversity Youth Messengers and Committee members are also working on its projects inside and outside the organization.

One of our strengths is our working environment, where each member can actively engage in activities with a sense of purpose suited to their depth of knowledge and interests (details of each activity are described on page 26).

What is Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador?

"Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador" is a regional title given to individuals between the ages of 15 and 30 to be "the representatives of youth who will change the future" it is a special system limited to 2020. This is a nationwide youth initiative for the CBD-COP15 to be held in Kunming, China, in 2021(*TBC)

The IUCN-J recruited "youths who want to take action in their region to conserve biodiversity" from all over Japan and appointed 30 of them as the "Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador." They were divided into 10 teams consisting of 2 to 4 people for each of the 6 areas: Hokkaido, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, and Kyushu. Each group carried out activities based in their region for one year.



Activities of Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador

Past Activities

The appointed Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors attended "Nijumaru COP4 (sponsored by IUCN-J)" held in Nagoya city, Aichi Prefecture, in January 2020 and discussed the concept and direction of activities in each region.

Paying attention to keywords related to biodiversity, the youth ambassadors conducted a review on what has been implemented, what has been achieved, and what remains as an issue over the past 10 years.

Based on this review, we set long-term, medium-term, and short-term goals to think about what we need to do to change for the better over the next 10 years. Based on this, we made a one-year action plan on how we will change in the next 10 years. This meeting became a rallying point for youths toward 2020, and they proceeded to carry out their activities in each region.

Regional teams focused on various subjects in the field of biodiversity,

such as wetlands, endangered species, environmental education, and wildlife management. Each team carried out its activities at a local level.

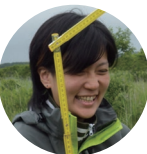
They considered what is needed to make the next 10 years better by doing activities according to each team's goal. Examples of activities that were carried out involved conducting interviews and questionnaire surveys on people who are active in the field, conducting events and on-site lectures for dissemination of knowledge, and creating and distributing videos using SNS to reach a wide range of generations.

These activities culminated in the announcement of each team's efforts at the "Biodiversity and SDGs Youth Conference" held in Aichi in early February. In the activity briefing session, the year-long achievements of Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador in each regional team were also reported again in late February.





Member



Mizuna Sato
Hokkaido prefecture
Graduate Student
Wild Animal Protection Management



Emi Takahashi
Hokkaido prefecture
Working Adult
Environmental Education

Background

For each of the 3 keywords we selected, we compiled a chronological table of ordinances and events that had been implemented in Hokkaido from 2011 to 2020 as a review of the past 10 years, and examined what Hokkaido was lacking and what it needed to work on.

Based on the information obtained from the review, we held an opinion exchange meeting with experts and conducted a questionnaire survey on the awareness of biodiversity in order to consider the issues facing Hokkaido in the next 10 years, and compiled a list of what is necessary to resolve the issues that have been identified by 2030.

In addition, we used Twitter and Instagram to disseminate information about the activities of Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador and the nature of Hokkaido as part of our activities.

KEYWORD

To Protect Hokkaido's Indigenous Organisms from the Discord and Negative Effects Caused by the Proximity between Human and Nature

Hokkaido has about 20% of Japan's forests and about 80% of Japan's marsh, making it a region where people can live in harmony with rich nature. Having Tsugaru Strait as a boundary between Honshu, the biota of Hokkaido differs from that of Honshu, and many species that can only be found in Hokkaido live and grow there. However, it is also true that the close proximity between humans and nature is the cause of many conflicts and negative impacts on nature. Thus, we have chosen three keywords.

Wildlife

In Hokkaido, where agriculture, forestry, and fisheries are flourishing, damage caused by wild birds and animals is serious, but there are also many

rare species that live in Hokkaido's unique environment, such as high mountains and marshes.

Alien Species

In Hokkaido, there are concerns about the impact on the ecosystem of not only alien species from abroad, but also domestic alien species brought in from other parts of Japan, which compete with native species.

Marsh Conservation

Hokkaido is home to about 80% of Japan's marshlands, and the marsh ecosystem has a unique structure that makes it an important environment for maintaining biodiversity.

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

EPO Hokkaido: Discussion with Mr. Mizobuchi

We exchanged opinions on the following topics: communicating more voices from the field in order to let people know about biodiversity initiatives; actively conducting activities involving young people in depopulated areas; and deepening exchanges and exchanging information between people in rural and urban areas, which may help to bridge the gap in awareness between regions. We also exchanged opinions on how to deepen exchanges and exchange information between people in rural and urban areas so that the gap in awareness between regions can be bridged.



Questionnaire on Biodiversity in Hokkaido

The following is an excerpt of the results(103 responses)

Species that should be protected from damage by birds and animals

Ezo Deer	44%
Raccoons	27%
Brown Bears	18%

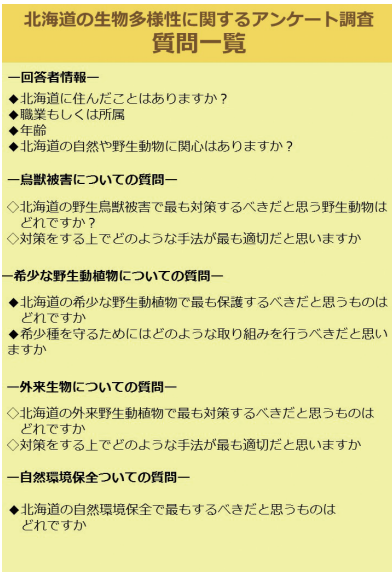
Rare species that should be protected

Raptors	43.7%
Waterfowl	13.6%
Don't know	13.6%
Plants	7.8%

Alien species that should be protected

Mammals	45.6%
Don't know	15.5%
Plants	11.7%
Crayfish	9.7%
Amphibians	6.8%

Many of the free responses in the questionnaire indicated that more efforts should be made to spread awareness about biodiversity.



	Alien Species		Wildlife		Marsh Conservation	
	Government	Community	Government	Community	Government	Community
2005	Alien Species Act				Inauguration of Kushiro Marsh Natural Regeneration Agreement	
2006					Inauguration of Hokkaido Ramsar Network (HRN) Inauguration of East Asia • Australia Region Flyway • Partnership	
2007	Hokkaido Prefecture :Bombus Terrestris Busters Activity					
2008		Introduced in textbooks				
2009	Technical Guidelines for the Control of Raccoons in Hokkaido					
2010	Revision of the Hokkaido Blue List				Approval of Lake Fuuren Shunkunitai East Asia Australia Region Flyway Partnership	
2011						
2012			"Shiretoko Peninsula Ezo Deer Protection and Management Plan Term 2" "Shiretoko Peninsula Brown Bear Protection and Management Policy"		Registration of Oonuma National Park Special Area to the Ramsar Convention	
2013		Revision of Alien Species Act	Establishment of Hokkaido Seal Management Review Meeting Operating the "Ordinance of the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Hokkaido"	Selling Ezo deer meat in 6 of the Coop Sapporo stores in Hokkaido		
2014			Hokkaido Ezo deer countermeasure promotion ordinance, Prohibition of possessing lead bullets	Revision of the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law	Approval of Notsuke Peninsula • Notsuke Bay East Asia • Australia Region Flyway • Partnership	
2015			Settlement of "Hokkaido Seal Management Plan"		Revision of the Kushiro Marsh Natural Regeneration Agreement	
2016	Hokkaido Prefecture : Designated Alien Species		Establishment of certification system for Ezo deer meat processing facilities The First Review Meeting of Hokkaido Brown Bear Protection and Management			
2017	Inauguration of the Hokkaido Invasive Frog Network	TV Tokyo: "Draining the Entire Pond" starts broadcasting	Settlement of "Hokkaido Brown Bear Management Plan" Settlement of "Hokkaido Seal Management Plan (Season 2)"			
2018	Hokkaido Prefecture : Revision of the Blue List	Changes in the grant content of "e-mizu" and "Hokku Fund"	Hokkaido Prefecture: The manual for capturing Ezo deers in the restricted area of wildlife sanctuary			
2019						
2020		Sapporo: Experience of Environmental Education				40th Anniversay of Kushiro Marsh Ramsar Convention Registration

Look Back on The Past Decade

Hokkaido team created a chronological table of changes in Hokkaido's diversity over the past 10 years in the themes of "alien species," "wildlife (wild birds and animals)," and "marsh conservation," and summarized the changes that have occurred.

As a result, it became apparent that while there are a number of ordinances and regulations in place within the government to promote measures for these three themes, there is still a lack of awareness among Hokkaido residents.

In recent years, the SDGs and alien species have been discussed more and more in society, and they have been included in textbooks, so there are more opportunities to see them. We have found that there is a lack of follow-up with the generation working in society and involved in child care.

Next Decade

From the past 10 years, we have come to realize that we need to do 2 things to promote biodiversity in Hokkaido.

First, we need to create opportunities for the generation in their 20's to 40's, who are raising children, to learn about biodiversity and become interested in it. The reason is that although people in their 20's to 40's play the most significant role in society, it's the generation with the least environment to learn. Furthermore, they are the ones raising the next generation, and to raise awareness as a whole society, people in their 20's to 40's hold the key.

Second, it is to use social networking services and other media to disseminate information such as government initiatives that only those who are interested can know. In Hokkaido, not only the government but also the research community is making advanced efforts in various natural fields. However, these efforts are confined to small environments.

We thought that it is necessary to improve each other's good points by sending out information beyond the boundaries of government and research institutions and to become allies rather than enemies so that we can work together to conserve biodiversity.



Member



Taro Kawabe
Chiba prefecture / Working Adult
Protected Area Studies, Environmental History,
Green Politics



Aki Konno
Tokyo Metropolitan / High School Student
Energy, Renewable Energy and Biodiversity



Masaharu Sakamoto
Chiba Prefecture / Working Adult
Tidal flats, Yatsuda-paddy Fields at the bottom of
Low valley

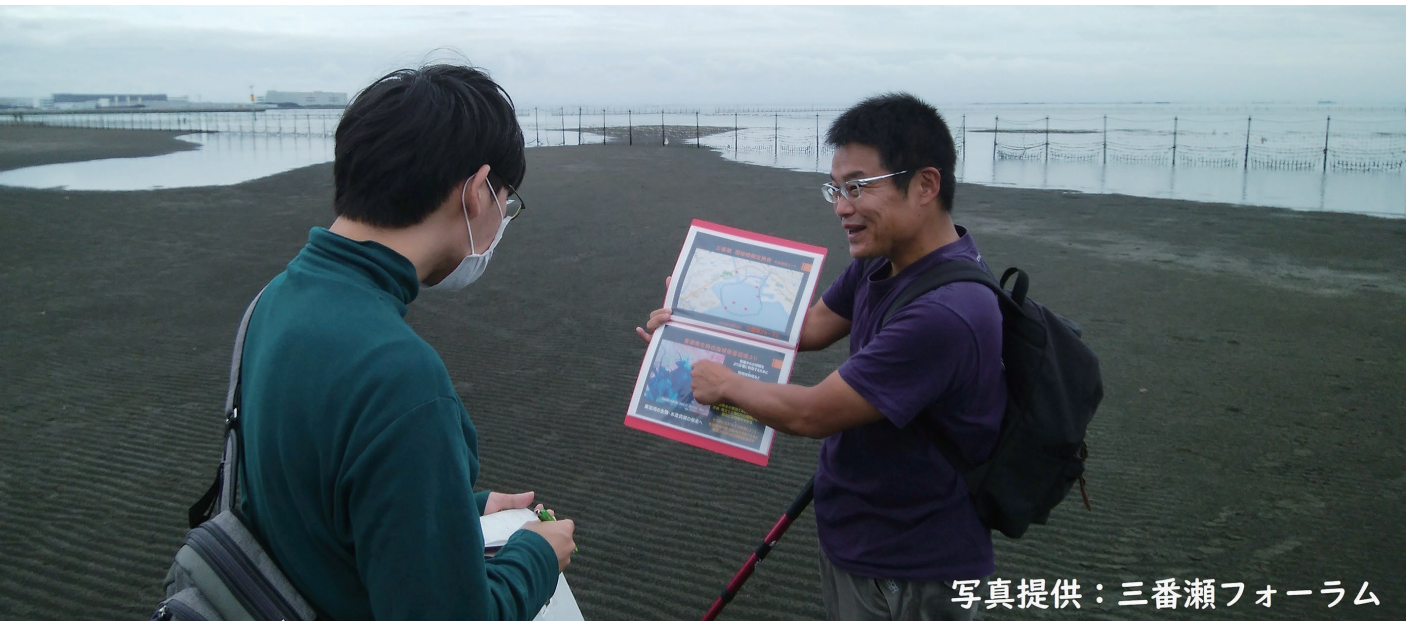


Nagisa Hirama
Tokyo Metropolitan / High School student
Co-existing Human and Animals, Capitalism

Background

Both Chiba and Tokyo Prefectures, where we live, face Tokyo Bay. Before we started this project, two of our members knew tidal flats, and the rest of us did not know it. We thought that it was a problem not to know Tokyo Bay well. Because it means we do not know our familiar nature, although Tokyo Bay is the most accessible sea for us geographically. At first, we thought we needed to tell people about something, but then we noticed we need to know about our environment first.

Mainly, we focused on our understanding of "tidal flats" between the land and the sea. Tidal flats are easily accessible for us because they are located on the landside. Therefore, we wanted to know about the ecosystem of tidal flats and economics and the conservation activity related to it. The connection between humans and tidal flats continues to be vulnerable because tidal flats' areas are decreasing even today by human activities. We started to look for what we need to do, hearing from activists concerned with tidal flats and surveys for people to understand tidal flats.



写真提供：三番瀬フォーラム

KEYWORD

The Relationship between the Tidal Flats of Tokyo Bay and People

What kind of sea do you think of when you hear "Tokyo Bay?" In the Edo period, Tokyo Bay was the cornerstone of Edo's food culture that functioned as a treasure of a trove of diverse seafood, and tidal flats were a cradle of life because they provided nourishment to sea creatures. In the latter half of the Meiji period, the tidal flats in Tokyo Bay were about 136 km². But, more than 90% of them have disappeared due to massive land reclamation caused by building industrial and residential lands by accelerating modernization during the rapid growth period.

The disappearance of tidal flats means removing the borderline between the land where people live and the sea. It does not only affect sea creatures

but also people who are living around the coast. They lost Tokyo Bay as a "familiar sea," and it is possible that people are not interested in Tokyo Bay and related to the environment.

Goals for 2030

- Spreading the importance of tidal flats to people in the Kanto region
- Making people feel more familiar with the tidal flats

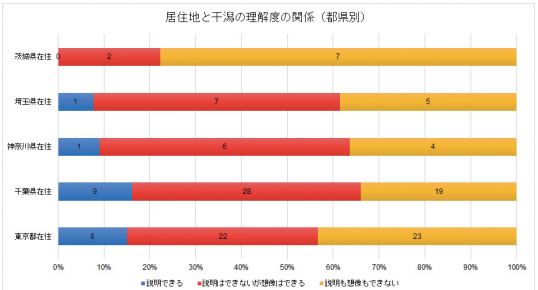
First, we show the various attractions of tidal flats to youth. And then, we spread awareness to the other generations about the importance of tidal flats and their relationship with people.

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

Focusing on "The relationship between the tidal flats in Tokyo Bay and people," we have studied the actual circumstances of the tidal flats in Tokyo Bay, which are shrinking. First, we searched for gradation of tidal flats and surrounded them in Tokyo Bay and their current problems. And we reviewed the 10 years from 2011 to 2020 mainly, a condition on the conservation of tidal flats, changing people's lives, and policy related to tidal flats in Tokyo Bay. As a result, diverse actors cooperate for the recovery of the shallow waters of Tokyo Bay. On the other hand, we found that some activist groups have been facing an aging-generations and lack

of members of the next generation. Moreover, severe blue tide happens, which hits many native species living in the innermost part of Tokyo Bay devastatingly every year.

In addition to this study, we researched youth's interest in the relationship between nature and people. We surveyed tidal flats and held a "Biodiversity cafe" to communicate with the youth generation. It turned out that the importance of the tidal flats in Tokyo Bay is not known well by youth. But we will keep making efforts by using SNS and "Biodiversity Cafe" to spread the attractive tidal flats in Tokyo Bay toward 2030.



Look Back on The Past Decade

We reviewed articles and interviews to understand the subjects "people who protect them - organizations that protect tidal flats in Tokyo Bay" and "people who live - activities that connect tidal flats and daily life." We found the 2 critical issues. First is massive damage by the blue tide in the innermost part of Tokyo Bay. Second, the lack of the next generation who takes over the activities. In the northwestern part of Chiba Prefecture, the native fishery resources have steeply decreased due to the blue tide and landfills. The alien species "Hard clam," which is resistant to deficient oxygen, has been certified as a Chiba brand fishery resource. The alien species have been saving the fishery. In Sanbanze tidal flats, Chiba Prefecture, local citizen groups stopped significant development in 2016 and 2020 due to long-term research and administrative negotiations. But, the members of those organizations are aging. In particular, the Tama River estuary tidal flat is located in an area with extremely few tidal flats, so human resources who can explain the tidal flats are very few.

On the other hand, as a good point for tidal flats conservation, "The Public-Private Cooperation Forum for Tokyo-Bay Restoration" was established in 2012 to recover Tokyo Bay. And a learning facility of Sanbanze for people opened in Funabashi City in 2015 and Urayasu City in 2019. Besides, Kasai Marine Park was listed as the first Ramsar Convention on Wetland in Tokyo in 2018. In this way, it was also a remarkable decade that people had started to revitalize the tidal flats and the whole of Tokyo Bay to leave for future generations.

Next Decade

We held "Biodiversity cafe" three times to exchange opinions with youth about distinctive biodiversity in the Kanto region. To improve this event, we tried to do it in various ways. In the first session, we shared thoughts of familiar nature in the Kanto region. In the second session, we compared the local area of present and past. We learned our places in a way not only examined by spatial scale but time one. In the third session, we discussed the unique relationship between tidal flats and people through subjects of alien species, landfills, etc. There were meaningful events as an opportunity for open discussion and sharing, but we need to gather more participants throughout the events.

In addition, to get to know the current state of people's interest in tidal flats, we surveyed the awareness of tidal flats among youth living in the Kanto region. We received 142 respondents. We found that few were familiar with tidal flats. In addition, it turned out that high interest in environmental issues was not equal to recognizing the role of tidal flats. Also, the degree of recognition was not always high, even in the municipalities where tidal flats are located. We want to attempt what kind of activities are adequate to make people more familiar with tidal flats.



Member



Canal Ando
Tochigi prefecture
Highschool Student
Ocean- The conservation of fisheries resources and the survival of sushi



Rihito Yamaguchi
Chiba prefecture
Highschool Student
Ocean Problems- Observation of marine creatures and cleaning rocky shores and beaches

Background

Today, 30% of marine resources in the world are overfished, and it is said that fishery resources will be depleted in the next 20 years. In response to this problem, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SGDs aimed to designate 10% of the marine area as protected area. Japan has gone further and also agreed to make 100% of its sea sustainable by 2025. However, currently, only 0.4% of Japan's exclusive economic zone is regulated to be used in their natural states, such as natural parks and natural beach conservation districts. Typically, Japan should make efforts to increase the number of natural parks and conservation districts. On the other hand, Japan claims that 8.3% of its sea area are protected areas, but this is counting the areas where "the sea area where fishing is carried out can be a marine protected district because it is managed by a fishery cooperative." Regarding its sustainability, we decided on "Ocean Policy" as the keyword because we thought that it was necessary to improve on it to maintain truly abundant biodiversity. As a youth living in Japan, a country surrounded by the sea, we have decided to take a stand to change the current situation and make marine biodiversity more sustainable.

KEYWORD

Ocean Policy that Centered on Marine Protected Area (MPA) and "Increasing the Proportion of Young People who are Familiar with the Ocean"

We, Kanto 2(Fluere), two high school students, Canal Ando and Rihito Yamaguchi, have been working on "ocean policy" that centered on Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and "increasing the percentage of young people who are familiar with the ocean" as our keywords. Although the oceans support rich biodiversity, fisheries resources are expected to be depleted in the next 20 years, and the collapse of our



symbiosis with aquatic life is awaiting us. Fish are being overfished like never before, and by 2015, 33% of fishery resources had been unsustainably harvested. Japan has successfully achieved one of the action goals established by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs, which is to make 10% of its marine protected areas. However, we decided to use the keyword because we wanted to create a stir as a youth living in Japan, which is a maritime powerhouse, from the perspective of whether places that truly help prevent the depletion of marine resources are protected areas. In addition, according to a survey by the Nippon Foundation, 40% of teens and twenties answered that they do not feel close to the ocean, and 22.7% of teens answered that they do not like the ocean. Based on our awareness of the question, "Will people try to protect something they don't feel close to?" We decided to use the keyword, thinking that increasing the percentage of young people who feel close to the ocean will lead to the sustainability of marine biodiversity.

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

Our keywords are "ocean policy" centered on Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and "Increasing the proportion of young people who are familiar with the sea."By 2030, we aim to have 30% of Japan's exclusive economic zone meet the standards of CBD and IUCN, and to improve the percentage of young people familiar with the sea to 50%. Regarding Ocean policy, Canal Ando and Rihito Yamaguchi have been engaged in policy advocacy. At the same time, we were appointed as leader and sub-leader of the policy advocacy working group in the Ocean departmentof Change Our Next Decade. Regarding familiarity with the sea, they explored the effectiveness of measures by analyzing efforts to increase young people's familiarity with the sea and by conducting interviews with NPOs that are already engaged in such educational

activities. There were many issues in both themes, but we found that many cases were often concluded as "education," even if we conduct a survey "to achieve the improvement in the percentage of young people's familiarity with the sea." We thought this was the biggest issue. Education is also significant, as noted in the projects that value the perspective of Biophilia (* 1), such as "Tokyo River Story" conducted by Hakuhoodo's laboratory called "Love Art and Science." Currently, we are planning similar projects within our team. * 1 Biophilia is a hypothesis that humans and animals have property which "prefer" a part of the natural world congenitally before they learn the love for life acquired. This was proposed by Stephen Kellert and Edward Wilson.

	Event
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Convention on Biological Diversity COP 10 was held in Nagoya, Japan- Decision of Action Plan for Satoyama Conservation Activities- Challenge 25 Campaign began- Revised Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy (revised designation standards) was enacted- The Second Revisionof the Basic Energy Plan
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Great East Japan Earthquake- Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident- Act on the Promotion of Regional Cooperation in Biodiversity was enacted- Marine Biodiversity Conservation Strategy was formulated- Act on Special Measures Concerning the Disposal of Radioactive Substances was enforced- East Japan Waste Disposal Special Measures Law was enforced- Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction Basic Act was enforced- Act on Special Zones for Reconstruction following the Great East Japan Earthquake was enacted
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The 4th Environmental Basic Plan was approved by the Cabinet- Roadmap for achieving Aichi Targets was formulated- Introduction of a tax to combat global warming- Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period ended- Revised Law for the Promotion of Environmental Conservation Activities and Environmental Education came into effect
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Small Home Appliance Recycling Law came into effect- Withdrawal of 25% greenhouse gas reduction target- Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming was revised- The 3rd Basic Environmental Plan was formulated
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Japan's 'Energy Plan' to be changed- Law Concerning Revitalization and Revitalization of Regional Public Transport was revised

	Event
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- United Nations Climate Change Conference COP21 was held- "Draft Commitments" regarding Japan's GHG reduction target for 2030 was decided- Law on Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings was formulated- Government decided on energy best mix target- Law Concerning the Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons was revised
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthening the content of the Global Warming Countermeasures Law Local Government Action Plan- Cabinet approved the "Global Warming Prevention Plan," which specifies a target of reducing GHG emissions by 80% by 2050
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transition to a new law regulating energy consumption in large buildings linked to building permits- President Trump Declares Withdrawal from the Paris Agreeemen
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Recording the highest temperature ever recorded in Japan of 41.1 degrees Celsius recorded in Kumagaya City, Saitama Prefecture- The G7 Charlevoix Summit adopted the Marine Plastics Charter- The Katowice Climate Package, an implementation guideline for the full-scale implementation of the Paris Agreement, was adopted- Climate Change Adaptation Law was enacted
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Relevant Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transition and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth" was held in Karuizawa- G20 Summit was held in Osaka- "The Action Plan for Marine Plastic Litter Prevention was formulated

Look Back on The Past Decade

We mainly focused on "ocean policy" in the Marine Protected Area (MPA). During the activity, we have confirmed in the document that the percentage of marine protected area in Japan reached 13.3%. Japan has successfully achieved it while the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs are required to make 10% of the marine area a protected area. On the other hand, we looked back on how protected marine districts in Japan are set with the criteria and whether it can prevent the depletion of marine resources or not. As a result, we learned that only 0.4% of Japan's exclusive economic zone is restricted from being used to maintain its natural conditions, such as natural parks and

natural beach conservation districts. Therefore, we strongly felt that we should improve the definition of sustainability. We sought to find out how to increase the number of young people who are familiar with the sea while deepening their knowledge about marine education. For that, we looked back on improving the young people's familiarity with the sea and interviewed NPO staff that provide nature experience programs and staff at research institutions that coordinate the most advanced marine education in Japan. We also conducted a project survey that has been successful in other fields.

Next Decade

One of the issues that came up was that the conclusion about familiarity ends up being "education in many cases." Of course, education is important, but we thought it was also important to initiate projects that value the perspective of Biophilia, such as "Tokyo River Story" conducted by Hakuhoodo's "Love Art and Science" Lab. We at Kanto 2 (Fluere) are also planning projects that value the perspective of Biophilic Creativity. Still, since this requires solidarity between the public, private, and academic sectors, it is necessary to establish a system in which the national and local governments support sustainable marine businesses for blue recovery(*2). With regard to ocean policy, Japan needs to transform the content of sustainable ocean conservation, including Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). To do so, we thought it necessary to reform the system of the Secretariat for the Promotion of Comprehensive Ocean Policy of the Cabinet Office, a department that is responsible for overseeing long-term and consistent ocean strategies. The sustainability of fishery resources is important, and it is also stated in Article 2 of the Basic Act on ocean policy "based on ensuring the biological diversity of the oceans and

the preservation of a favorable marine environment. We would like to continue to appeal for the enhancement of the system for biodiversity conservation through policy advocacy.



* 2 A term coined to describe the sustainable recovery of the marine economy, which aims to create a more resilient economy that can overcome the risks of biodiversity and climate change by promoting sustainable business practices and shifting to a sustainable economy in order to maintain healthy oceans, rather than seeing economic recovery and the preservation of the marine environment as 2 opposing forces.

Member



Nanami Wada
Tokyo Metropolitan
Nature Observation Instructor, The Nature
Conservation Society of Japan
Environment, Education, Forestry, Ecology



Haruka Sasaki
Saitama prefecture
Sophomore, Department of Biology,
Faculty of Science, Ochanomizu University
Biology, Ecology, Oceanography, Education

Background

In the urban areas where we live, there are familiar natural features such as roadside trees and parks. However, there is a feeling that in recent years, we have less and less opportunities to look at and get in touch with nature.

Since the members of our team share a common interest in nature and education, we decided to create opportunities for children to interact with nature through environmental education.

Specifically, we decided to find new ways to learn in nature by planning and conducting our nature observation sessions for children in the lower grades of elementary school. Furthermore, we wanted to let as many people as possible know about the fun and profound aspects of nature by communicating about nature around us through social media.



KEYWORD

Urban People and Endangered Species

For planning the nature observation sessions, we decided to hold the session in a park in Tokyo because there are many areas in Tokyo where nature is being lost.

To learn about nature, it is important to know what kind of animals and plants live in the area where you live. The purpose of these sessions was to create an opportunity for people to learn about the creatures that currently live in Tokyo and those that have become extinct.

When we thought about what we wanted to convey to the participants through the observation session, we came to the conclusion that we wanted

participants to understand that there are creatures that are diminishing in numbers in our daily lives and that we need to protect them.

In fact, when we visited Inokashira Park to prepare for the observation session beforehand, we were told by the park management team that the number of bellflowers were decreasing. This is the kind of knowledge that can only be gained from being out in the field and not from books.

In this way, we hoped that by focusing on endangered and diminishing creatures, we would be able to provide an opportunity for participants to deepen their thoughts on them.

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

Operating the Nature Observation Sessions

On November 15, 2020, we were involved as a staff member in a nature observation session held at Higashimurayama Central Park in Higashimurayama City, Tokyo. As a precaution against COVID-19, the number of participants were greatly reduced compared to previous years.

The theme was "Let's play as a family! The Acorn Expedition!," designed for preschool children and their parents. The program included identifying acorn leaves and learning about animal feeding behavior and seed dispersal mechanisms. Through this event, we were able to reaffirm the importance of learning through nature.

Making A Nature Observation Video

From our participation in the observation session at Higashimurayama Central Park, we decided to plan and implement our own nature observation session. However, due to the spread of COVID-19, we decided to create a video that would allow anyone to enjoy nature observation.

The video was filmed in Tokyo's Inokashira Park and covered 4 themes: "Listening to river sounds," "Mole Trails," "Withering oak trees," and "Katsura (tree) leaves." We hope that many people will watch this video and enjoy observing the nature around them.

Video <https://youtu.be/evNUv3VUIkM>



Look Back on The Past Decade

We interviewed 2 people who have been involved in the field of environmental education in Tokyo and Saitama prefectures: Mr. Takeshi Takano (Nature observation instructor, The Nature Conservation Society of Japan, member of The Japanese Society of Myxomycetology, etc.) and Ms. Akiko Miyoshi (head of Kasukabe Branch, Saitama Ecosystem Protection Association, member of Kasukabe City Environmental Council, etc.). Mr. Takano talked about the Kaibori project in Inokashira Park, which succeeded in improving an ecosystem that had been destroyed by humans. Ms. Miyoshi also shared her successful experience of improving elementary school children's interest in living things by providing them with nature experience through the biotope. We were able to learn of the issue of how environmental education is still not sufficiently spread presently. Although both their activities differ in style in the past decade, they both share the same experience of steadily working in their respective fields for the past decade to produce results. We realized that one of the advantages of environmental education is that by continuously staying out on the field as the basis for your own activities, you can notice minor changes in the environment and increase the number of people who take action, not just raise issues.

Next Decade

In the year 2020, it will be difficult to hold large-scale events, but new styles of nature observation have emerged, such as remote observation sessions that people can participate in from home which allow people to learn about nature from anywhere online. In the next decade, we expect to see the emergence of new styles of nature observation, and a variety of ways to enjoy nature will be proposed and expanded. We think it is important to connect this to active learning, where people not only become interested in the information they see online but also can observe nature in parks and experience the rich natural environment. However, we believe that we should never be biased towards online activities. In addition, as the staff of nature observation sessions age, it is necessary for the young generation to play an active role. This is because we believe that the unconventional ideas of the youth will provide a great opportunity to change the traditional style of nature observation. In this respect, We believe that 2020 is the year when the youth will have a wider range of opportunities to be active in the field of environmental education.



Member



Naruki Obata
Tokyo Metropolitan
Junior at Faculty of Agriculture in Tokyo
University of Agriculture and Technology
Major in Ecosystem Integrity and
Forestry Science



Karen Ohyori
Tokyo Metropolitan / Working Adult
Majored in Pedology and
Environmental Policy as a Student

Background

To conserve the ecosystem in the forest, we wanted to establish the position of trappers as specialists in capturing specific birds and animals. However, since capturing wild birds and animals is not a job that directly generates money, we would like to promote the utilization of the captured animals, that is to say, to promote the distribution of gibier, in order to increase the sustainability of the job.

The main players in the distribution of gibier are the trappers who capture wild birds and animals, the slaughterhouses that turn the captured animals into meat, and the restaurants and other retailers that sell the meat to consumers. Currently, the connections between capture workers, slaughterhouses, and restaurants are limited and weak. There are many slaughterhouses that are not profitable without subsidies due to unsold meat or that have not been able to keep up with the delivery of captured birds and animals. In order to strengthen the distribution system of gibier, we thought that what we can do from the standpoint of youth is to promote understanding of wildlife management for the purpose of spreading awareness among consumers and to act as a conduit to connect those involved in the distribution of gibier.



KEYWORD Wildlife Management in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area

Due to the devastation of satoyama in semi-mountainous areas, the populations of some wild birds and animals, especially deer and wild boar, have been increasing in many areas, causing widespread damage to agriculture and forestry and impact on the ecosystem. In response, the national government and local governments have taken the lead in implementing measures to prevent damage from birds and animals, but conventional bird and animal protection management is basically focused on preventing damage to agriculture and forestry and does not emphasize the conservation of biodiversity. We became aware of the issue that if this trend continues, forest ecosystems will deteriorate, resulting in a decline in ecosystem services and greater damage from natural disasters such as landslides.

Most hunters, in the name of damage control, focus on easily accessible areas near human settlements. As a result, the increased number of birds and animals in the satoyama and other areas, especially in areas that are difficult to access, are moving into these areas, causing the forest ecosystem to lose its balance, including the decline of the understory vegetation, changes in the dominant plants, and changes in the habitats of the organisms that use these plants. In some areas, vegetation protection fences have been installed, but this has not been a fundamental solution.

In order to revive the original forest ecosystem, sustainable management is necessary to maintain an appropriate population of wildlife. Thus, we have decided to work under the keyword "Wildlife Management in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area."

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

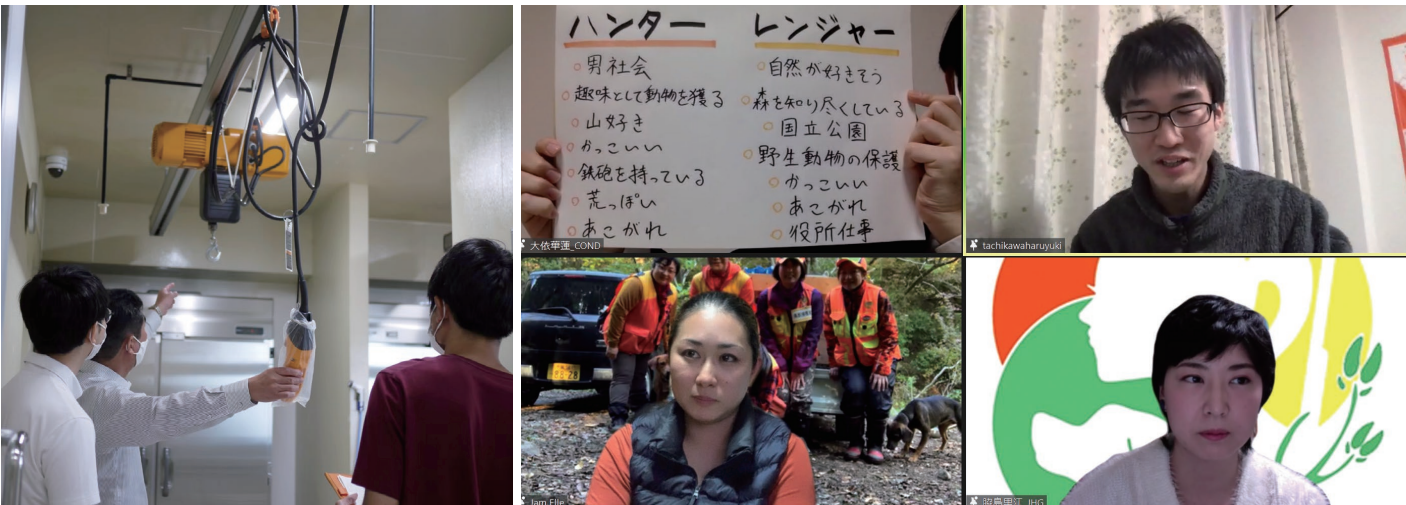
First of all, we conducted interviews with hunters and slaughterhouses that handle gibier in order to identify issues in establishing a gibier distribution system.

From the results of the interviews, we found that there is a lack of demand for gibier and a lack of interest in hunting and gibier among the public. Therefore, to promote the distribution of gibier, we worked on matching slaughterers with restaurants, increasing demand for gibier, and raising public awareness through SNS and events.

As the first event, we held a seminar to deepen understanding of biodiversity and hunting by inviting a nature conservation officer from the Ministry of the Environment and a female hunter who works in the

Tokyo metropolitan area. After a lecture by each of the speakers on biodiversity and hunting, a talk session was held with Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors acting as facilitators. In the post-event questionnaire, more than 70% of the participants were satisfied with the event, which was a big step forward in spreading awareness and accomplishing the original purpose of the event.

In order to promote matching, we are currently conducting a questionnaire on the handling of gibier, mainly among restaurants in the Tokyo metropolitan area, and confirming the willingness of restaurants and inns in Mobara City, Chiba Prefecture, to handle gibier.



Look Back on The Past Decade

We summarized the past 10 years of wildlife management in the Tokyo metropolitan area from the 3 perspectives of ecosystem conservation, measures to prevent animal damage to agriculture and forestry and the utilization of captured animals.

After the revision of the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law in 2014, protection and the management of wildlife started to be valued. In the same year, the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare issued guidelines for the hygiene management of meat from wild birds and animals, and this led to the decrease in the damage caused by wild birds and animals to agricultural products. In recent years, the number of slaughterhouses engaged in the processing of meat from wild birds and animals has been increasing nationwide, including in the Kanto region. In addition, the distribution of game dishes (gibier) is gradually becoming more popular. Furthermore, not only the usage of meat, but the usage of skin and bones has also started in many areas, including the Tokyo metropolitan area, although there are still few examples of such use.

However, the utilization rate of captured animals is still low, and it is still difficult for slaughterhouses to make a profit on their own. It was also found that there is a need to improve the prejudice of gibier to consumers and to promote understanding of its safety.

Next Decade

As we have seen in the change in awareness of participants in the seminars we have held, in the area of bird and animal protection and management, it is necessary not only to take measures to prevent damage to agriculture and forestry, but also to mainstream the concept of biodiversity conservation with a focus on forest ecosystems, and to continuously promote and raise awareness of wildlife management in order to promote coexistence between humans and wildlife.

Since the hunters who are currently responsible for most of the implementation of wildlife management are still aging, it is desirable that the youth generation, who are more skilled at communicating and are more likely to attract attention, take the lead in implementing dissemination and awareness activities. At the same time, we will promote the utilization of captured animals by promoting matching among hunters, processors, and restaurants involved in wildlife management and gibier utilization. We believe that youth can also act as a conduit to introduce new ideas and lower the psychological hurdle for new businesses in each sector to start their own business.

We will also promote the establishment of a gibier distribution system, which is beginning to be revitalized, and establish jobs as wildlife trappers, which will be a foothold for the recovery of the forest ecosystem.



Member



Yumiko Katayama
Tokyo Metropolitan / Working Adult
Environmental education



Tomonori Tani
Tokyo Metropolitan / University Student
Biomimicry



Hiroki Namba
Kanagawa Prefecture / Working Adult
Green infrastructure

Background

As youth living in urban areas, our members were concerned about the loss of opportunities to experience nature, so we set a goal of "increasing the number of urban youth who want to interact with nature" by 2030.

In the 2020 activities, we conducted a literature survey and interviews with experts on the current status of urban green spaces and efforts by local governments to conserve biodiversity, as well as a questionnaire and interview survey on the interest of urban youth in nature and biodiversity conservation, in an attempt to understand the current situation.

Questionnaire Survey: We conducted a 20-day survey to youth who live, study, or work in the Kanto metropolitan area, and received 220 responses. We analyzed 103 respondents living in Tokyo.

Interview Results: We conducted a one-hour interview with 15 of the survey respondents about their childhood nature experiences and their awareness of environmental conservation.



KEYWORD

Urban Green Space and Natural Experience for Youth

It has been reported that due to the decrease in green areas caused by urban development and changes in lifestyles, the opportunities for youth to experience nature are decreasing, especially in developed countries. It has been pointed out that nature experience influences the awareness of environmental conservation. Therefore, in order to achieve mainstream biodiversity, it is important to increase the natural experience of the youth generation in urban areas, who will be responsible for the future.

Urban green space: Green space in urban areas takes many forms, like parks, mansion forests, building green space, and production green

space such as farmland. The team focused on "urban parks," which are familiar to youth in their daily lives.

Nature experience: This term is often referred to camping, mountain climbing, and other outdoor activities. However, the team defined nature experience in urban areas as "a state in which one's actions, mind, and emotions are moved even slightly toward nature in a place where nature exists," such as experiencing the seasons by looking at flowers or being interested in the sounds of birds.

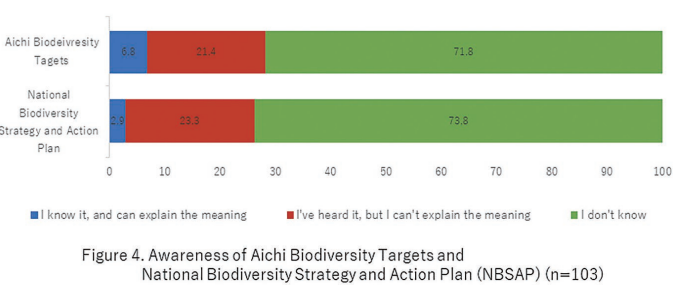
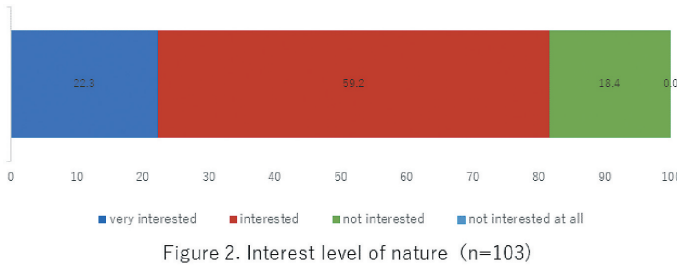
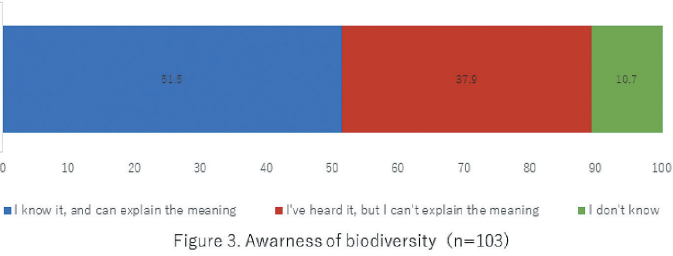
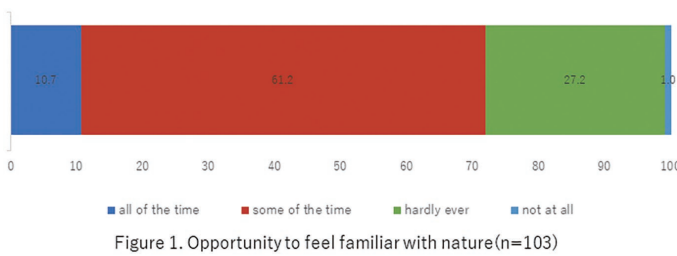
Activity Report

Survey Results: We found that most of the respondents are interested in nature to some extent and come into contact with it in their daily lives. Since about 90% of the respondents live in the 23 wards of Tokyo, it can be assumed that they visit parks and suburbs that are relatively rich in nature in order to interact with nature. While their awareness of "biodiversity" was relatively high, they were not aware of policies related to biodiversity, such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

Results of The Interview Survey: As we organized the results of the nature experience in childhood by subject and behavior, they

suggest that the children were influenced by their families and the natural environment around them, and that they interacted with living things through observation and collection. In addition, in their awareness of environmental conservation, they mentioned efforts to reach out to others, such as volunteering and working at schools, and also using their own bags and straws.

Interviews with Experts: We exchanged opinions with experts who were involved in the formulation of regional biodiversity strategies on the status of formulation in local governments and the future of urban green spaces.



Look Back on The Past Decade

The following is a summary of the current status of Tokyo's regulations on habitats for living creatures and conservation.

Habitat for living things: The area of green space in Tokyo decreased by about 1,000 ha in the 11 years from 2008 to 2018. In addition, there are concerns about a further decrease in the area of productive green spaces due to the amendment of the Productive Green Space Law to be implemented in 2022, which will eliminate tax incentives and farming obligations that have been applied to agricultural land in urban areas.

Ordinance on Biodiversity Conservation: The Tokyo Metropolitan Government park management plan, the "Park Management Master Plan," was revised in 2015, specifying biodiversity initiatives such as habitat conservation. 16 out of 31 parks are in the process of development or planning.

Seven of the 23 wards and 10 of the 26 cities have formulated regional strategies for biodiversity between 2012 and 2019. The importance of biodiversity and its efforts are also included in the related Basic Environment Plan and Basic Green Plan. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government is in the process of revising its plan to meet the post 2020 GBF.

Next Decade

Habitat for Living Things: In order to maintain the dwindling amount of productive green spaces due to the conversion of farmland and the lack of bearers, it is necessary to build diverse and loose connections around farmland in urban areas, such as agricultural and welfare cooperation and citizen farms.

Urban parks can become places for experiencing nature in urban areas, not simply as green spaces, but by increasing the quantity and quality (diversity) of greenery, and by taking on multifaceted functions such as habitats for living creatures and a place for outdoor activities.

Ordinance on Biodiversity Conservation: The results of the questionnaire and interviews revealed that most of the respondents showed a high level of interest in nature and biodiversity, but few knew about the "Aichi Biodiversity Targets" and the "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)," which are important keywords for biodiversity conservation.

The youth generation, which is responsible for the future generation, has not been aware of these issues. We will continue to disseminate information to the youth generation, so that they will be interested in policies related to conservation plans, and also be part of revising the regional strategies.



Member



Airi Oh
Aichi prefecture / Nagoya University
Sophomore, Faculty of Science, Major in Life Science



Suzuho Tateishi
Gifu prefecture / Meijo University
Faculty of Agriculture, Major in Biological and Environmental Sciences
Student group Student executive committee of the PROJECT linking life with one another

What's the PROJECT linking life with one another?

The project is based in the Chita Peninsula, Aichi Prefecture, and is a student group that works to conserve and improve biodiversity.

Background

When we imagine a society that will live in harmony with nature in 2050, we thought it was important to ensure that nature will remain in harmony with people in the future. In order to preserve nature and the unique ecosystems of each region for the future, to have suited organizations and environmental improvement or conservation of each region's environment is necessary rather than uninformed efforts. In the 3 prefectures of the Tokai region, there are already various organizations working on the local environment. Therefore, we decided to work on activities with the keyword of improving the local environment.

Also, we thought that it is effective that young people have interests in and engaged in activities such as environmental improvement and preserving nature for the future. Biodiversity is quite significant in our daily lives, and when we grow older, the problems we are facing now may become even bigger problems. The main reason for this activity is that we felt the entry of a younger generation is essential to addressing the biodiversity issues of that era.



KEYWORD

"Local Environment Improvement" "Fostering Young People"

The keywords for the Chubu team are "local environment improvement" and "fostering young people." The starting point of our activities is that we felt that the ecosystems and nature we are preserving will remain in the future and that we would like to see more people working on environmental maintenance to maintain nature. Among genetic diversity, species diversity, and ecosystem diversity, we thought that ecological diversity, familiar to the local community, was very important. Also, it is easy for various people to work on conservation and activities.

In the 3 prefectures of the Tokai region, various ecosystems and

unique species live there. There are many organizations that are trying to preserve these creatures and ecosystems, and they try to pass them on to the next generation. But the lack of successors is becoming a problem. Since we are university students, our ideal situation is to be able to increase the number of people who can work with young people and maintain the environment, taking advantage of the fact that we are close to them psychologically.

Therefore, our goal is to spread environmental education for young people by 2020 and to make it easier for them to participate in local environmental maintenance volunteer activities by 2030.

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

In September, we had a face-to-face opportunity to give a lesson on biodiversity to about 50 sixth-grade elementary students in Kariya City. The Chubu team and the teachers of the elementary school discussed the contents of the lesson and planned the lesson together.

In the class, we talked about firefly breeding, which the elementary school was working on, and then expanded the topic to biodiversity.

In the questionnaire after the class, we received comments such as "I learned about biodiversity" and "It was fun." The results of the survey also showed that elementary school students often use YouTube. We

realized the possibility that it would be effective to create videos for elementary school students to spread information about biodiversity and the environment.

In addition to conducting classes, we also used note to post stories about the nature of the 3 Tokai prefectures and the experiences of environmental maintenance volunteers.

We created a page on the COND website that summarizes the introduction of environmental maintenance volunteers in the 3 Tokai prefectures. (<https://condx.jp/chubu-volunteer-info/>)



Look Back On The Past Decade

In our review of the past 10 years, we mainly summarized the environmental maintenance volunteer activities. We learned that organizations that continue their activities have been doing so for several years, and that volunteer activities have some features such as holding events to spread the word about their activities.

In addition, even though the COVID-19 situation had continued, we were actually able to visit and interview the Fujimae Tidal Flat Protection Association and the Nagoya Higashiyama Forestation Association in Aichi Prefecture. From the interviews, we learned about the current situation that it is difficult for young people to take root and the changes in the conservation movement.

In December, we participated in the activities of the Nagoya Higashiyama Conservation Group and experienced cutting down trees and bamboo for maintenance. The experience of actually maintaining the forest made me feel attached to the land, and we were able to interact with people of various generations, which left a deep impression on us.

Next Decade

In our activities over this year, we have posted articles on note about topics such as biodiversity and ecosystems to gain interest from young people. We tried to cover a wide range of themes, including experiences of volunteer activities and impressions of playing the SDGs backgammon game.

Also, since we found that it was difficult to reach volunteers working on environmental improvement by searching the web, we planned to post volunteer groups in Aichi, Gifu, and Mie prefecture on the COND website. We contacted about 10 organizations in each prefecture. As a result, we were able to post a total of 6 organizations on the COND website. During the process of posting volunteer activities on the COND website, we realized that each volunteer organization's website will play an important role in attracting young people and many other people in the future. Therefore, we believe that it is necessary for us to encourage volunteer groups that have not updated their websites to do so, and to promote each group.

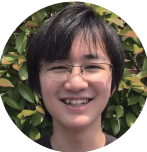
In addition, we think it is important to continue our efforts to make it easier for young people to participate in environmental maintenance volunteer activities on a regular basis.



Member



Yuhi Miura
Hyogo Prefecture



Ryoya Sakaguchi
Nara Prefecture



Yuzu Sakaura
Wakayama Prefecture

Background

We thought that the reason why living things are on the verge of extinction is that the ecosystem in their habitat is not healthy. Therefore, we thought that the protection of endangered and rare species leads to the health of the ecosystem, and set the keywords "endangered and rare species" to be protected.

Based on these keywords, we set 2 goals for our team activities which are achieving "symbiosis between humans and nature by 2050" and "a society where humans and endangered species have a win-win relationship by 2030." Since we cannot coexist as long as either people or nature benefits and the other suffers, we chose a "win-win relationship" as our goal for 2030. In order to achieve these goals, we set the theme of "conveying the fun and excitement of endangered and rare species to as many people as possible in this year."

Our main activities are categorized into 3 parts: (1) reviewing the past 10 years (2011-2020) on the growth and habitat status of endangered and rare species living in the Kinki region, (2) interviewing environmental protection groups to discuss how to create win-win relationships, and (3) uploading videos of our activities on Instagram and Twitter.

Endangered and Rare Species

Nowadays, human activities destroy nature and negatively affect ecosystems and human life. We believe that environmental problems such as air and water pollution are the results of human activities that prioritize their own lives without considering the impact on nature. This is why we have turned our attention to "endangered and rare species." Human intervention in nature can lead to the deterioration of

ecosystems, which in turn can lead to a major problem of endangered species. While the number of endangered species increases under unhealthy ecosystems, it can lead to the preservation of ecosystems in the region if we could protect them.

Then, we have identified "endangered and rare species" as species that need to be protected, and have promoted our activities with the keyword.



いいね! : cond_kyushu, 他

cond_kinki 私たち近畿チームは『絶滅危惧種、希少種』をテーマに活動します!

参考: <https://www.wwf.or.jp/activities/basicinfo/3559.html>

https://gendai.ismedia.jp/articles/-/54929?_gl=1*cuhbf2*_ga*MTB6X3Z2aUR4RXF0WUJRQ252Mm1kSC16Rm1kUkNqYVhzWVRNXXZdtX1BBUE1EUmFWZnBYMjVLY2JQbllLU45bQ..

いいね! : cond_kyushu, 他

cond_kinki 今日はレッドリストについての紹介です! レッドリストは、絶滅のおそれのある野生生物の種のリストのことです。国際的には国際自然保護連合(IUCN)が、日本では環境省、地方公共団体やNGOなどの様々な機関が作成しています。しかし、レッドリストごとに危機評価が異なるため分類の基準も様々です。そこで今回はIUCNのレッドリストと環境省のレッドリストの危機評価についてまとめたいと思います!

*参考

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

Interview

Using Zoom, we interviewed environmental groups working in the Kinki region about the changes that have taken place in the Kinki region's ecosystem over the past 10 years and the issues that can be identified from these changes. Based on these issues, we exchanged opinions on a system to connect the next 10 years.

Spread awareness through SNS

In order to achieve our goal of "conveying the fun and excitement of endangered and rare species to as many people as possible," we posted a

video on social networking sites such as Instagram and Twitter. It explains about endangered species and the Red List and introduces endangered species living in the Kinki region.

Especially, on Instagram, we tried to unify the appearance and reduce the amount of information per image so that more people can see what we post. In the introductory video, we not only explained the Red List category of the introduced organisms and the causes that led to the reduction of their population but also tried to convey the fun by selecting endangered species with unusual ecology.



Look Back On The Past Decade

We reviewed the past 10 years from 2 perspectives: environmental issues and endangered and rare species.

First, in the area of "environmental problems," the following issues were mentioned. The first issue is the growing scale of disasters such as landslides during heavy rains due to the degradation of mountains and the increase in artificial forests. The second issue is the decline in water quality, while the death of Japanese oak trees is considered as the third point. From these problems, we think the issues that should be tackled in the next 10 years are to increase the number of mixed forests and to improve the circulation of water that comes out of the forests.

As for "endangered and rare species," we found that the major problem is that umbrella species are in danger of extinction. Umbrella species are the consumers at the top of the ecological pyramid structure or food chain in a region. It is believed that by protecting umbrella species, we can protect the plants and animals at the bottom of the ecological pyramid. Therefore, the protection of umbrella species is a significant approach. However, since umbrella species are large and travel long distances, it is often insufficient to protect only certain areas. Then, we believe that it is necessary to "separate people and endangered species" to realize a "win-win society for people and endangered species."

Next Decade

Through the past 10 years, we have learned that there are environmental problems that can be solved by increasing the number of mixed forests and protecting beautiful water. We believe that solving environmental problems by these means will lead to protecting the habitats of living organisms, which in turn will lead to protecting biodiversity. Of course, it is important to protect "endangered and rare species," which is the keyword, but we found out that protecting "umbrella species" is especially beneficial.

To realize a "win-win society for humans and endangered species" in 2030, we would like to carry out activities to build a win-win relationship between humans and umbrella species. This relationship refers to a certain degree of "living separation." Organisms that have evolved with human life and adapted to secondary nature, such as rice paddies and waterways, need to be able to coexist in the future. However, it is important to keep the same kind of "separation" from organisms that live in the deep mountains and the deep sea, where humans have never set foot, without human intervention.

From now on, we will specify the line between where we should live together and where we should live separately to build a win-win relationship.



Member



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Hiroshima prefecture
Working Adult
Sustainability, Outdoor Education



Koki Tanaka
Okayama prefecture
Highschool Student
Mitten Crab Conservation

Background

We had to change our original plan because it was difficult to move freely due to the COVID-19, but we searched the Internet for activities that have been carried out for the past 10 years. The activities carried out by companies, and the activities carried out by NPOs are summarized separately. We anticipated this survey might be able to explore what kind of awareness and activities companies and NPOs have regarding the maintenance of the natural environment and biodiversity and the impact they have had. In addition, we also surveyed the current status of activities that are conscious of the "next generation" set as keywords.

Regarding the activities for the next 10 years, we had no choice but to forgo the originally planned on-site lessons at the elementary school. However, we wanted to disseminate information about biodiversity to the youth generation, so we worked in cooperation with the Foundation for Environmental Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of Mizushima, and we joined the "Takahashi River Basin Regional Development Cooperation Promotion Project." One of the members has participated in the Foundation's events. This initiative aims to encourage high school students in the Takahashi River basin, which flows through Okayama Prefecture, to take an interest in biodiversity and deepen their understanding and actions.



KEYWORD

River × Next Generation

With the keyword "River x Next Generation," we looked back on the past 10 years and carried out activities for the next 10 years. There are 2 reasons for setting this keyword. First, we felt that the river was a natural environment. In Okayama Prefecture, where one of the members lives, there is a river with a rich ecosystem, which is also called a treasure trove of freshwater fish. In addition, rivers produce water, food, connections with the sea, etc., that are inseparable from people's lives and can be said to be the most familiar natural environment. Second, we felt the importance and challenges of the

next generation with the natural environment. While we enjoy the blessings of nature from rivers, biodiversity is only perceived by some who like animals, and chances to experience nature are diminishing. We thought that raising awareness of the next generation, who will lead the future society, would be effective in improving the current situation, and first of all, we wanted to engage in activities to raise interest and understanding of the biodiversity of the same generation as us. When looking back on the 10 years, we focused on the effects on the next generation.

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

Looking back over the past 10 years, we were able to learn what kind of efforts have been made in various sectors such as company and NPO activities. We were also able to think about how they affected biodiversity issues. By summarizing the contents and effects in this way, we perceive society has changed. And, as it continues to change in various relationships, it was an opportunity to think about what is required and what can be done in the future from one perspective of biodiversity.

In cooperation with the Foundation for Environmental Rehabilitation

and Redevelopment of Mizushima, we have compiled an interview on biodiversity-related activities and a dialogue on the theme of biodiversity as a DVD and a pamphlet. The same video as the DVD is also distributed on YouTube. In the future, we would like to utilize these to further disseminate biodiversity. At the online exchange meeting, we were able to exchange opinions with high school students from other schools and deepen our learning about biodiversity. We would like to use it as a starting point for future activity development.

(https://youtu.be/biuH_mzfVqk)

Year	Companies	NPO (Unknown time of action)
2011		<div><div>1 Ohno Daruma pond Frog Conservation Project: Creating opportunities to feel the relationship between animals and human life through rice field experience http://www.okayama-tbox.jp/esd/pages/3575?parent_folder=22</div><div><div>2 NPO Gleen Partner Okayama: In order to clean the Setonaikai Sea, they will carry out hands-on activities to remove seabed debris and work on the conservation of the natural environment throughout the basin. https://green-partner.jimdofree.com</div><div>Survey and strategy formulation on current trends in biodiversity https://note.com/thinknature/n/ne0aa2da0e83f https://www.pref.okayama.jp/uploaded/life/351542_1794451_misc.pdf https://www.city.okayama.jp/kurashi/0000015918.html</div></div></div>
2012		
2013		
2014	Okayama city: Ordinance on Education for Sustainable Development (No.128) α Co., Ltd.: Solar power generation business	
2015	Kurabo Industries Ltd.: Anjo Factory and Tokushima Factory Declare ISO14001	
2016	α Co., Ltd.: Solar power generation business	
2017	Takisawa machine tool Co., Ltd.: Rooftop greening equipment/parking lot greening	
2018	Ohmoto Gumi Co., Ltd.: Efforts to control the generation of construction waste and recycle	
2019		
2020		

Look Back on The Past Decade

Corporate Activities: About 70% of listed companies in Okayama Prefecture disclosed their environmental activities on their website. As a result of looking back, it was found that nearly 75% (*) of companies incorporate the concept of "biodiversity conservation" into the management policies of the nationwide companies. * According to a national survey, it has increased 1.9 times in 10 years to 75% (according to the 2019 survey results of the Japan Federation of Economic Organization).

Activities such as NPOs: We noticed that there are many sites where the update of activity records has stopped. We hadn't been able to contact the site to investigate, but through past interviews with NPOs that are continuing activity records, one of the causes was that it was difficult to continue activities due to a shortage of workers. Then, we thought that as a future issue, there would be "passing on activities to the next generation."

In summary, we found that people from various sectors are working to prevent the deterioration of the status quo. In addition, we feel the shortage of people responsible for the activities and the importance of inheriting the experience cultivated through the activities and keeping them as a record.

Next Decade

DVD / Pamphlet Production: Interviews were conducted to learn the difficulty and importance of maintaining the natural environment. We realized that experience, such as activities to be tackled in the community, is developing the activities. We distributed the created DVDs and pamphlets to high schools, facilities, and organizations in the Takahashi River basin. It is also distributed on YouTube, creating an opportunity for more people to see it. We would like to continue to utilize these to create opportunities to connect the youth generation and biodiversity.

Online Exchange Meeting: Under the theme of biodiversity, we will introduce and exchange opinions on the activities that each has carried out and discuss what to do to connect the next generation and biodiversity, effective efforts, etc. We felt that it was a valuable place for high school students to create a future where biodiversity could be maintained.

We will continue to hold the 2nd and 3rd discussion meetings and continue to hold deeper discussions and activities. And we hope that it will become commonplace for high school students to think about the natural environment. We would like to continue to use the videos and pamphlets created by our team.



Member



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Environmental Sociology,
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Nanami Shima
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Highschool Student
Relationship between
humans and nature

Background

Based in Amami island, the Kyushu team has conducted information dissemination on SNS and interviews with people involved in biodiversity conservation in Kyushu, with the keyword "biodiversity and culture." In Kyushu, many local people take it for granted that there is abundant nature around them. And there are many issues such as domestic wastewater, garbage problems, and coexistence with nature. Under such circumstances, we focused on the fact that life culture and traditions that utilize nature remain in various parts of Kyushu, and we decided to consider 2 aspects of "biodiversity" and "culture." In particular, on Amami Island, which aims to be registered as a World Natural Heritage Site, the area where precious nature remains were registered as an "environmental and cultural national park" in 2017. The national park contains 17 villages as well as nature, and tourists can experience not only the natural environment but also the traditional culture that has been nurtured in coexistence with nature and the lives of local people. In this way, in Amami island, there is a strong movement to preserve not only nature but also the lives and culture of local people. Therefore, we carried out activities thinking that communicating traditional culture would lead to the protection of biodiversity.



KEYWORD

Biodiversity and Culture

The Kyushu team has been active mainly in Amami island with the keyword "biodiversity and culture." The reason for setting this keyword is that we felt that coexistence with nature had become a major issue as development progresses in Amami island.

Amami island has a history of sustainable use of abundant nature, and wisdom and technology for coexisting with nature are rooted in life culture. For example, Oshima Tsumugi, a traditional craft of Amami island, is characterized by its glossy black color due to mud dyeing. For dyeing, the mud must be rich in iron, and if the soil particles that become the mud are not fine, the fibers will be damaged. So mud dyeing meets

this condition only in Amami island. This dyeing method makes use of nature. The motif drawn on the woven pattern of Oshima Tsumugi is often Amami's flowers, and it is clear that the culture is due to the rich nature of Amami island.

In this way, Amami island has a history of sustainable use of abundant nature, and wisdom and technology for coexisting with nature are rooted in life culture. In Amami island, where such culture is gradually forgotten and development is progressing, and abundant nature is lost, we think that communicating traditional culture will lead to the protection of biodiversity, so we chose this keyword and started activities on this axis.

Activity Report (summary and what you got)

The activity goals are "to make friends who think about environmental issues in Kyushu together by 2020" and "to raise environmental awareness in all of Kyushu by 2030." With "biodiversity and culture" as the keyword, we summarized the policies and activities that have been undertaken in various parts of Kyushu from 2011 to 2020 as a review of 10 years. We analyzed the issues of Kyushu that can be seen from there. And also, we interviewed 3 people who are active on the front lines of nature conservation about the issues and initiatives

facing Kyushu. In addition, the information and analysis results obtained through the interviews were disseminated using various SNS such as Instagram and note. It has been 10 years since various activities have been carried out to mainstream biodiversity throughout Kyushu, but it was found that issues such as the activities of the youth generation and regional disparities remain. In addition, based on the one-year activity, we plan to hold an activity exhibition at Amami Airport for tourists visiting Amami island.



Look Back on The Past Decade

The Kyushu team conducted a review of 10 years based on interviews and literature surveys on the 2 themes of (1) Amami island's people and nature changes and (2) Changes in nature reserves in Kyushu.

(1) In the changes of people and nature in Amami island, measures of alien species and promotion of eco-tours were strengthened toward the registration of World Natural Heritage, and a mechanism for conservation was created. The issues are that the number of residents living with the same level of awareness as the government that promotes the registration of World Natural Heritage is small and that measures against alien species that have a large impact on native species are still insufficient.

(2) Regarding changes in nature reserves in Kyushu, the number of registered sites such as national parks and UNESCO eco-parks has increased significantly in Kyushu as a whole. The evaluation of the local nature has raised the environmental awareness of the residents, so we found out that the registration of the protected area has a positive effect not only on the local nature but also on the residents and the education system.

The issue is that no protected areas in the marine area have been designated, and given that the marine environment around Kyushu has changed significantly over the last 10 years, we believe that it is necessary to promote protection in the marine area in the future.

Next Decade

Issues that have emerged through the activities include low environmental awareness of the residents and little participation of youths.

In Kyushu, many youths go out of the prefecture when they go on to school or get a job, so few youths are continuously involved in nature conservation activities. In addition, there are many areas where there are few young people due to the declining population and aging population.

Based on these issues, we devised a mechanism to connect to the next 10 years. Through reflections and interviews, we have met people from other than Kyushu playing an active role in nature conservation activities in various parts of Kyushu. From there, we wanted to convey the charm and current situation of nature in Kyushu to people other than Kyushu and create fans all over Japan to enliven nature conservation activities in Kyushu.

As the first step, we will rent the space of Amami Airport, which is the gateway to Amami Oshima, to convey to tourists the attractions and issues of Amami island's biodiversity and to increase the number of fans.

Other Activities

In addition to Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador, Change Our Next Decade has three commissions: the Commission on Policy Advocacy, the Commission on Communication, and the Commission on International Collaboration.



The Commission on Policy Advocacy

The Commission on Policy Advocacy works to cultivate in youths the ability of policy advocacy and disseminate them at international conferences actively.

Not only do they learn policy advocacy skills and policy mechanisms from experts on biodiversity treaties and national strategy, but they also went on to propose their opinions to the Ministry of the Environment and the Convention on Biological Diversity.



The Commission on Communication

The Commission on Communication is a committee that primarily promotes the importance of biodiversity while focusing on public awareness and educational activities.

It is essential to disseminate relevant knowledge and information for us to solve problems that can only be solved by involving not only specific people or regions but also the international community as a whole. Therefore, we are constantly seeking ways to disseminate the information so that more people will be interested in the importance of biodiversity. We have attempted to do this by using SNS and holding regular events.



The Commission on International Collaboration

The Commission on International Collaboration works on the projects based on their respective themes alongside international organizations that engage in environmental activities.

This allows us to take part in international activities in a wide variety of fields. For example, the Model United Nations with WWF China aims to improve Japanese and Chinese youths' negotiation skills in the policy advocacy field. Also, the collaborative project with Sov-Lanatir, the Mauritian youth-led NGO, aims not to forget the Wakashio oil spill accident. By engaging with these organizations, our members can improve their language, planning, and negotiation skills that are necessary for international collaboration.



Gallery



Looking Back on The Activity



Councillor of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Former Ambassador for Global Environmental Affairs

Masahiko Horie

Ambassador/Special Assistant to Foreign Minister
Mr. Horie joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1973 and was appointed Ambassador for Global Environmental Affairs in 2011 after returning from Malaysia. He was elected to the Councillor of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 2013 and served as a member of the Advisory Board of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) of the UN Secretary-General. He is currently Councillor of IUCN, Special Advisor to the President of Meiji University, Specially Appointed Professor at Kyoto University, Visiting Professor at Tsukuba University, and lectures on global warming and environmental protection at Waseda University and Kwansei Gakuin University.

Congratulations to Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors on the publication of your activity report of the year. It was an unexpected pleasure to nominate Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador when I participated in the "Nijumaru COP4" held in Nagoya city last January. I am also happy to see that Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors have become the core of the Youth Group for Changing the Future of the Earth; COND, which is actively engaged in nature conservation activities in 10 teams across Japan.

When the IUCN World Parks Congress was held in Durban, South Africa, in 2003, President Nelson Mandela challenged conservationists to engage with youth more meaningfully by saying "There are a great many grey heads and far too few youthful ones. ... This is of course a matter for concern because without the involvement of the youth, the future cannot be secured." His alarming speech greatly impressed the audience and urged them to reflect hard.

This prompted the IUCN to actively promote young people's involvement and strengthen intergenerational dialogue.

In this context, it is very encouraging to see COND members doing their best. As the loss of biodiversity progresses at a critical pace on the only planet habitable for humanity, I hope that COND will continue to promote activities for environmental conservation and disseminate information to the world.

I believe that the publication of this report will be an essential step to start the next decade.

Let's Change Our Next Decade!



Chair of Japan committee for IUCN

Tsunao Watanabe

In 1978, he joined the Environment Agency, where he was responsible for protecting and managing national parks and wildlife throughout Japan. He was involved in the nature restoration of Kushiro Wetland, the registration of Shiretoko as a World Heritage Site, the hosting of COP10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the creation of the Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park. He retired from the Ministry of the Environment in 2012 after serving as Director of the Biodiversity Policy Division and Director General of the Nature Conservation Bureau. Today, he works at Japan Wildlife Research Center and United Nations University. He has been the Chair of IUCN-J since 2016.

In October of 2010, the Convention on Biological Diversity COP 10 was held in Nagoya city, Aichi Prefecture, and at midnight on the last day of the meeting, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which set living in harmony with nature as a long-term goal, were adopted. To achieve this goal, it is necessary not only to protect pristine nature, but also to restore the balance between people and nature in the entire country, including cities, rural areas, fisheries, and the sea. Collaboration among various people, including not only the government, but also civic groups and businesses, is important, and the participation of the youth generation is essential in creating and realizing the future vision.

The year before last, I heard about the idea of Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador from a member of COND, and I was eager to support them. 10 years have passed since COP10, and Ambassador Horie handed out appointment letters to Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors who gathered from all over Japan at the same International Conference Center. From there, the activity to look back on the past 10 years and put together proposals from the youth perspective began. Hearing about the activities in various parts of the country at the interim report meeting in the summer, I was enormously impressed by everyone's thoughts.

Since the Great East Japan Earthquake, natural disasters have frequently been occurring, and the pandemic of the new coronavirus has had a significant impact on our lives. We need to create a resilient and sustainable society that is not easily affected by natural disasters and infectious diseases. I would like all of you to look at the local scene, feel nature through your five senses, develop your ideas, and take action. I am convinced that this will become a major force for social change.

Looking Back on The Activity



brother
at your side

Brother Industries, Ltd.

Founded in 1908 as a sewing machine repair business, Today, Brother Industries has offices in more than 40 countries and regions and delivers a wide variety of products and services globally, including printers, sewing machines, and machine tools. Not only reducing the environmental impacts of our business activities but also our employees around the world are actively involved in environmental conservation activities such as a biodiversity conservation project in Gujo, Gifu Prefecture, and a desertification prevention project in Inner Mongolia. In addition to these environmental activities, the "Brother SDGs Story" special website introduces a wide range of Brother Group's efforts to contribute to solving various social issues.

◀ Ecosystem conservation activities at "Brother Forest Gujo" in Gujo City, Gifu Prefecture

Thank you all for your hard work as Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors over the past year.

Brother Industries, Ltd. has been involved in the activities of the "Nijumaru Project" and the "Let's Origami Action" of the Japan Committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature. We gained the opportunity to become a sponsor of the Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador last year.

It is wonderful that there is an opportunity to have a framework for the young generation, who will be the leaders to work on biodiversity in the next generation, and we could see from various reports and social networking sites (SNS) that demonstrate a high level of interest and awareness of the global environment. Unfortunately, due to the spread of the COVID-19, we probably could not do many things you wanted to do, but even in such a situation, you were able to carry out activities from various angles such as online study sessions, talk sessions, surveys, fieldwork, and information dissemination through SNS. We are very encouraged by their efforts.

On the other hand, the issue of biodiversity is one of the serious issues that we need to address over the long term. To increase the number of allies for COND's efforts, we felt that we need to organize your various activities in a simple and easy to understand manner and disseminate information to more people so that they will be interested. We are sure that you, the SNS and video generation, will be able to send out even better information if they unite and devise a way to share their roles among the members spread across the country.

We sincerely hope that you will continue to expand the scope of your activities while continuing to disseminate this wonderful initiative.

Acknowledgments

The activities of Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassador began at the Nagoya International Convention Center, where CBD-COP10 was held from January 11-13, 2020. I would like to express our deepest gratitude to Mr. Masahiko Horie, IUCN Councillors, who handed each Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors a certificate and appointed them, Mr. Shiro Wakui, Acting Chair, Japan Committee for UNDB, and Mr. Tsunao Watanabe, the Chair of IUCN-J, who gave us words of encouragement and continued warm support. I would also like to sincerely thank the leading figure of the environmental administration, Mr. Toshio Torii, Director General of the Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, who was able to participate in the youth workshops even with the busy schedule of the Aichi-Nagoya Biodiversity Expo and who was able to give us encouragement and advice on our activities throughout the year.

In addition to Mr. Horie and Mr. Watanabe, I would like to offer a heartfelt thanks to Mr. Yasushi Hibi, the then Vice-chair of IUCN-J, and Mr. Teppei Dohke, the Vice-chair of IUCN-J and secretary general, who signed the certificate of appointment of Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors. I cannot convey enough of my appreciation to a Vice-chair of IUCN-J Mr. Yoji Natori and a Vice-chair of IUCN-J Ms. Yoshino Ando for their advice on our activities, their willingness to cooperate with our interviews, and their warm support. In particular, the support and many insights by Mr. Dohke were essential for our activities.

Thanks to the cooperation and support of IUCN-J members, the Ministry of the Environment, Aichi Prefecture, and other government agencies, Brother Industries, Ltd., and Daifuku Co., Ltd., who supported us as sponsors, and many other people, Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors were able to carry out their activities safely until the end. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of you who supported and encouraged the activities of Japanese Biodiversity Youth Ambassadors.

Lastly, I would also like to extend my gratitude to all the COND members who have worked together to make our activities a success.

Change Our Next Decade
President: **Kotoko Yadomaru**

Sponsorship

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Support / Grant

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