Indicator 15.1.2

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Definition and Rationale

Definition

The two types of ecosystems are defined as follows: terrestrial KBAs are (1) important sites for terrestrial biodiversity, while freshwater KBAs are (2) important sites for freshwater biodiversity. The proportion of each ecosystem type covered by protected areas is used as an indicator.

Concepts

KBA (Key Biodiversity Area): An important area selected in accordance with international standards as a key to biodiversity conservation

<u>Protected areas (terrestrial and inland water areas)</u>: Clearly identified areas managed by law or other effective methods for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of ecosystem services

Rationale and Interpretation:

In order to achieve Target 15.1, it is necessary to identify sites important for biodiversity and to manage them effectively.

Data Sources and Collection Method

2019 Research and Examination for Discussions on International Goals in and after 2020 in the Convention on Biological Diversity

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

- Computation Method
 - 1. Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity
 - (1) As the base data, only terrestrial KBA data was extracted from the global KBA GIS data published below, and the extracted areas were defined as important sites for terrestrial biodiversity.

World Database of KBA

(http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/home)

- (2) The area of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity in protected areas was computed by superimposing the above-mentioned GIS data of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity on the GIS data of terrestrial protected areas.
 - 2. Important sites for freshwater biodiversity
- (1) The data of important sites for freshwater biodiversity was compiled by superimposing the GIS data of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity on the GIS data of freshwater areas.
- (2) The area of important sites for freshwater biodiversity in protected areas was computed by superimposing the GIS data of important sites for freshwater biodiversity obtained in (1) on the GIS data of terrestrial protected areas.

Ecosystem type	Total area	Protected area	Percentage within
			the protected area
Important sites for	61,306km²	36,136km²	58.9%
terrestrial biodiversity			
Important sites for	8,063km ²	3,522 km ²	43.7%
freshwater biodiversity			

Comments and limitations

N/A

Data Disaggregation

N/A

References

Digital National Land Information 2010 Administrative Area

http://nlftp.mlit.go.jp/ksj/gml/datalist/KsjTmplt-N03.html

Digital National Land Information Lake Data

http://nlftp.mlit.go.jp/ksj/gml/datalist/KsjTmplt-W09-v2_2.html

Basic Land Classification Survey 1/200,000 Topographic Classification Map,

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

http://nrb-www.mlit.go.jp/kokjo/inspect/landclassification/

· World Database of KBA

http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/home

Custodian Ministries of Data

Ministry of the Environment

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Ministry of the Environment

International Organizations

United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring

Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

Birdlife International (BLI)

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)