

ANNUAL REPORT 2015

FoE Japan *International Environmental NGO*



Change the “Now” for the Future!

Since 1980, FoE Japan has engaged in a variety of activities to create a “sustainable society” where all living beings on the Earth can coexist happily and harmoniously. There are people in developing countries whose lives are disrupted by development projects, residents in Fukushima who suffer from the nuclear disaster, and citizens around the world who wish to stop global warming, nuclear power, and the destruction forests. Their individual voices may be small, but together they can become a huge force for social change. Governments and corporations promote various policies and projects for “the interest of citizens,” “reduction of poverty,” and “economic development.” But do people really want them? Are their voices and needs taken into account? Let’s change the “now” together for the future of living beings!

Fukushima and Nuclear Phase-out



Fukushima and Nuclear Phase-Out: Protecting the Rights of Nuclear Disaster Victims

As the government announced its plans to terminate housing subsidies for evacuees by March 2017, FoE Japan worked extensively with disaster victims and their supporters to request that the government extend housing subsidies and implement the Act on Assistance for Children and Nuclear Disaster Victims. Specifically, FoE Japan helped mobilize the Nationwide Movement for Relief for Nuclear Disaster Victims and submit more than 130,000 signatures to the Diet in May 2015, by increasing public support for the issue.

2015

Apr.

May

Jun.

Jul.

Aug.

Sep.

Forest and Biodiversity

Apr.

Coastal Tree Planting

Yamamoto Town (Miyagi Prefecture) suffered some of the worst losses of coastal forests because of the tsunami caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake. To reconstruct the coastal forests, FoE Japan started a collaborative project with a local NGO, planting 500 pine and broad-leaved trees within an area of 0.1 hectares.



Fukushima and Nuclear Phase-out

Dec.

Poka-Poka Project Resumed in Inawashiro

FoE Japan successfully collected donations to renew the lease of a shared house in Inawashiro in December 2015. From now on, the shared house will be used by participants in the Poka-Poka Project as well as other retreat activities.



Climate Change and Energy

Dec.

Citizens March for Effective Countermeasures against Climate Change

COP 21 Paris Conference marked a turning point in creating a new international framework on climate change. Prior to the conference, FoE Japan and other NGOs organized the "Earth Parade 2015" in Ginza, Tokyo, drawing nearly 1,000 participants. The Paris Agreement, reached through consensus of developed and developing countries, is an important accomplishment for civil society.



2016

Feb.

Mar.

Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Forest and Biodiversity

Lobbying Diet Members to Strengthen Countermeasures against Illegal Logging

After the Association of Diet Members for "Mountain Day" held a seminar in March 2015, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) began to discuss how to strengthen countermeasures against illegal logging. FoE Japan, together with other NGOs inside and outside Japan, regularly lobbied Diet members and organized an international seminar in November. The LDP and the DPJ went on to publish their respective mid-term reports in July and September and, in May 2016, the Diet created the Act on the Promotion of Distribution and Use of Legally Logged Wood.



Fukushima and Nuclear Phase-out

Power Shift! Citizens Support Renewable Energy Companies

As Japan's electricity retail market was fully liberalized in April 2016, Japanese citizens can now express their will by choosing electric power companies. In anticipation of this market liberalization, FoE Japan, together with other organizations across Japan, launched the Power-Shift Campaign in 2015, receiving extensive media coverage. FoE Japan will continue to make consumer demands for renewable energy more visible.

Support for Fukushima and the Nuclear Phase-Out

Supporting the victims and ending nuclear power for the bright futures of the children

Background of the Project

Since March 11, 2011, FoE Japan has made earnest efforts to support nuclear disaster victims and promote nuclear-free and sustainable energy policy.



The Fukushima "Poka-Poka" Project "nature walk"



Supporting "Minamisōma Lawsuit against 20mSv/year as the Criterion to Lift Evacuation Orders"



"Hope 21," a retreat facility in Belarus: cChildren living in contaminated areas take three-week group trips every year

Our activities in fiscal 2015

Request to Continue Housing Subsidies for Nuclear Disaster Victims

About 100,000 Fukushima evacuees are still living away from home today. In June 2015, the government decided to lift most of the existing evacuation orders by March 2017 at the latest. But the majority of evacuees say that either they will not return or that they cannot yet decide. A sizable number of evacuees also suffer from economic hardship.

On top of this, in May 2015, the national and Fukushima prefectural governments announced plans to discontinue housing subsidies for evacuees by March 2017. FoE Japan, together with evacuees, pressed the government and Fukushima Prefecture to continue housing subsidies. In April, FoE Japan also supported a lawsuit by Minamisōma residents against the government using 20 millisieverts per year as the criterion to

lift evacuation orders, and, in May, established a support network for the lawsuit by serving as its secretariat. In addition, FoE Japan continued to protest against the sabotage of the Act on Assistance for Children and Nuclear Disaster Victims and to lobby the government, the national Diet, and municipalities to take concrete measures based on the act to help rebuild the livelihoods of evacuees. Then, in May, FoE Japan, serving as the secretariat of the Nationwide Movement for Relief for Nuclear Disaster Victims, submitted more than 130,000 signatures to the Diet.

Retreat Activities for Fukushima Children

The number of children with thyroid cancers in Fukushima Prefecture exceeds 100, spreading health concerns. The soil of people's daily environment, including elementary schools and school routes, is still seriously contaminated—the level of radiation at some places remains roughly equal to that of radiation con-



During Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit to India in December 2015, FoE Japan organized a joint protest against the Japan-India Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.

trolled areas.

FoE Japan continued to cooperate with experts and concerned citizens, pressing the government to improve the quality of health examinations and expand its coverage beyond Fukushima Prefecture. FoE Japan also organized twelve sessions of the Fukushima Poka-Poka Project—a retreat for parents and children in the prefecture—between April 2015 and March 2016. Thanks to support from many citizens, FoE Japan was able to rent a shared house in Inawashiro and provide an environment for children to play as much as they would like without fear of radiation as well as for parents to discuss their shared concerns. As some of the children who participated in the project in the past are now high school students volunteering to help organize retreat sessions, the project is expected to continue and expand in the future.

Transnational Networks for Nuclear Phase-Out

In April 2015, FoE Japan, together with women and youth from Fukushima Prefecture and members of German NGOs, visited Belarus. Twenty-nine years after the Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster, many people continue to suffer from cancer and other diseases. Based on visits to citizens' radioactivity measuring stations and retreat facilities, FoE Japan published the report "Bridge to the Future" in March 2016 to disseminate lessons learned from citizens in Belarus.

□ In November 2015, FoE Japan also conducted fieldwork in India, where Japan was planning to export nuclear reactors. When Prime Minister Abe visited India in December, FoE Japan coordinated joint protests in Tokyo and New Delhi. As the Japan-India Nuclear Cooperation Agreement is yet to be signed, FoE Japan will continue to oppose it strongly.

Almost Nuclear-Free: Citizens' Growing Voice for Energy Shift

On August 11, 2015, Kyūshū Electric Power Company restarted Unit 1 of Sendai Nuclear Power Plant. FoE Japan, together with citizens and NGOs in Kyūshū, tried to block the restart by arguing that evacuation plans for local residents were unrealistic and assessments of volcanic risks and plant aging were inadequate.

Japan had been nuclear-free for nearly two years before Units 1 and 2 of Sendai Nuclear Power Plant were restarted. In addition, while Units 3 and 4 of Kansai Electric Power Company's Takahama Nuclear Power Plant were restarted in early 2016, they were later stopped by the ruling of Ōtsu District Court. As a result, Japan has been "almost nuclear-free" for an extended period of time.

In the meantime, the government adopted a clear pro-nuclear policy, as evinced by the cabinet decision on the long-term energy supply in July 2015. Given that liberalization of the electricity market will subject nuclear energy to tougher competition with other energy sources, the government plans to protect nuclear energy by creating a regulatory framework supportive of nuclear-related enterprises. FoE Japan responded to these government actions by calling on citizens to express their opinions through public comments. FoE Japan also launched the Power-Shift Campaign to influence energy policy through new consumer behavior, publicizing renewable energy companies on its website and appealing to citizens and media to consider other factors than the price of electricity.

Participant Testimonials

"I support FoE Japan's cool-headed and constant efforts."

Ms. Ruiko Muto -member of the Complainants for the Criminal Prosecution of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster --"I truly respect members of FoE Japan, who have disseminated helpful information and taken



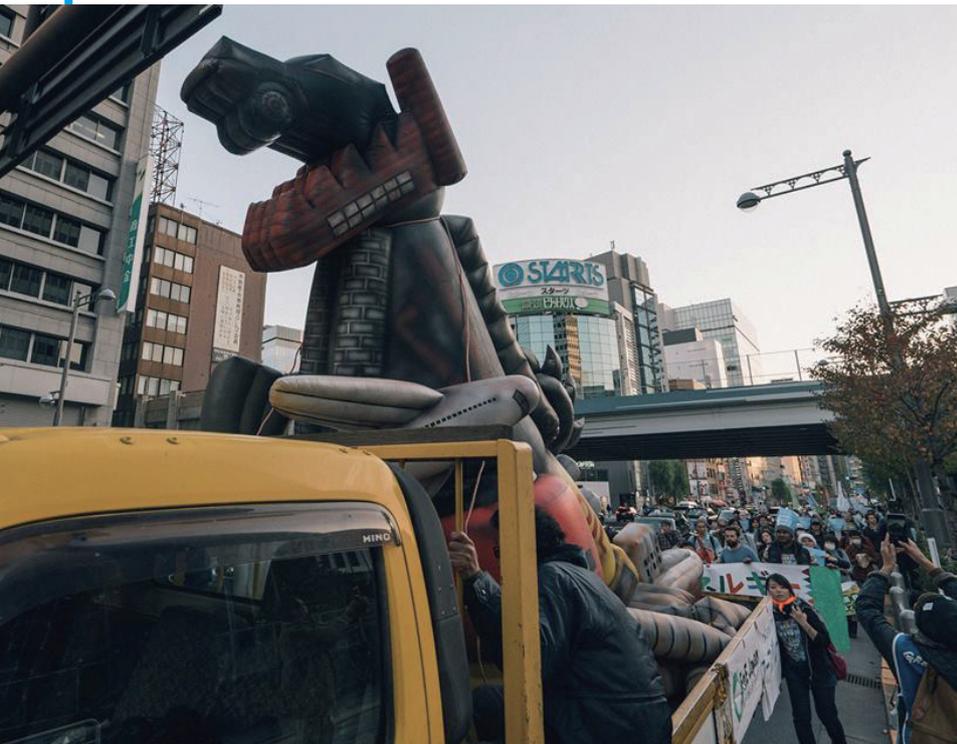
prompt actions in dealing with various issues regarding the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster, the restart of nuclear reactors, and nuclear wastes, among other things. Unfortunately, the nuclear disaster is getting forgotten now, but I always feel encouraged by FoE Japan's cool-headed and constant efforts. With gratitude, I support FoE Japan."

Climate Change and Energy

Toward a fair and just climate change policy! Climate Justice Now!

Background of the Project

While developed countries continue emitting high levels of greenhouse gases, the losses and negative impacts of climate change are concentrated in developing countries, increasing poverty and inequality.



Earth Parade 2015, “Perish Together?!” Parade in Ginza, Tokyo, with fossil fuel dinosaurs



In Paris, FoE groups and citizens raise voices in protest



Beautiful South Pacific island of Tuvalu, where impacts of climate change are serious

Our activities in fiscal 2015

COP 21 Paris Climate Change Conference and Citizens’ Voices

At the COP 21 Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015, one of the important topics was whether international guidelines would be agreed upon to replace the Kyoto Protocol. FoE Japan focused on the damaging impacts of climate change on developing countries in our efforts to speak up, protest and spread the word.

Additionally, COP 21 closed with the adoption of the legally-binding Paris Agreement. Although Japan’s set goal is low, and the goals set for all the countries are not enough to stop rising temperatures, we can say that the agreement for all countries to work together and only allow for a “2°C maximum, or maximum 1.5°C” rise in temperatures is the result of citizens’ voices all around the world.

Right before COP 21, we worked with around 120 environmental organizations, companies and student organizations to hold an “Earth Parade 2015,” where we were in solidarity with citizens from other countries who want and need an effective climate change policy. At the event, we had Singkiang Talesi from Tuvalu talk about his experiences with the impacts of climate change. We also had a Fossil Fuel Dinosaur spread the message that without change, humans along will perish, with the Earth. The parade was a friendly event with around 1000 participants, including young people and foreigners, and ended up being picked up by Japanese and foreign media.

We also held seminars and discussions facilitated and run by citizen organizations that cooperate internationally. In terms of the impacts of climate change on developing countries, FoE Japan takes the perspective of encouraging disaster-assistance by in-



Leyte Island, Philippines. A coastal fishing village was devastated by Typhoon Haiyan (known as Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines) in 2013. Residents of the coastal fishing village still live in temporary housing. Before receiving aid and supplies, residents used refrigerators as boats.

ternational cooperation organizations, and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our goal is to learn different approaches to deal with issues that are similar, such as climate change measures and SDGs, and by doing so to deepen our recommendations and activities for both. We intend to continue acting and mobilizing, and to share information with other organizations internationally.

Leyte Island, Philippines ~Traces of Devastating Typhoon Still There

Following our investigation of Sri Lanka last year, we started examining developing countries in Asia that are heavily affected by climate change. Due to Typhoon Haiyan, four million people lost their homes, and were forced into shelters and temporary housing. In December, members of the FoE Japan staff visited farms and fishing villages in Tacloban city, Leyte Island – the area that received the most damage from the typhoon – and talked with the local people about the typhoon and recovery process. We produced and shared a video with interviews from victims who are still living in shelters and temporary housing and who have received sufficient aid, as well as local NGOs who have been asking the government for support in the recovery process. We held a debriefing session in Tokyo to share the realities of the current state of the Philippines, where the country has not been able to recover from this devastating natural disaster and is still battling with poverty. Climate change is not an issue for the future. It is a current reality.

Sharing Energy-Saving Examples at “Power-saving Plants Forum”

Energy-saving is a climate change countermeasure that we can all do on our own and reap benefits from. In October, we held the “Nation-wide Power-Saving Plants Forum 2015.” Inevitably, when we think about using energy responsibly, the idea of conserving or saving energy is essential; however, inevitably, the negative image of sacrifice often comes into the picture. But “making” or “creating” energy by reducing consumption is equally important. In Japan, we still have many unearthed “treasures.” At the forum, schools, corporations, municipalities, businesses, and households shared examples of creating “power-saving plants” (rather than “power plants”) and thus conserving energy. We expect that in the future, new “power-saving plants” will be appear in various locations.

Participant Testimonials

Losing my Home to Climate Change

Mr. Singkiang Talesi (Born in Tuvalu, South Pacific, now living in Kochi Prefecture, Japan)

I came from Tuvalu, the most beautiful island in the world. However, highly irregular weather patterns and rising seawater levels are forcing us to change our lifestyles. Due to climate change, 30% of Tuvalu's population has immigrated to New Zealand. To leaders of the world, like you, I have a family and a future. To save Tuvalu is to save the world.



Development Finance and Environment

Prevent development finance from causing poverty and environmental damage

Background of the Project

FoE Japan checks large-scale development projects inside and outside of Japan and makes policy recommendations to take into account the needs and decisions of residents and prevent negative consequences of the projects.



Farmers and fishermen protesting power generating businesses in Batang (Indonesia) came to Japan and submitted a statement of objection. (July 2015)



Damage continues despite steps taken to minimize impacts of rising sea levels (Indonesia).



Citizens demand Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) not to offer loans for power plant (JBIC visit to Batang). (March 2016)

Our activities in fiscal 2015

Demanding the public and private sectors to stop large-scale developments that infringe on human rights and disrupt lifestyles

We have started to focus our efforts on demanding the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC, Japan's international bank for official development assistance to developing countries) to reject loan requests for large-scale projects. Our demands are based on our investigations of the effects of the coal-fired power plants. We tell JBIC representatives about the current situation in Batang, Indonesia, write petitions and hold discussions. In July, three citizens of Batang who have been protesting the project-building for over four years came to Japan. We supported their

actions of submitting a statement of objection to JBIC through the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Japan office, in the presence of members of parliament. This was picked up by the media. JBIC later visited Batang again and spoke directly with the residents of the area.

The Independent National Human Rights Commission in Indonesia has also been exposing similar projects that infringe on human rights, and submitted a request to the Japanese government to examine the nature of important loan contracts.

In a response to the Japanese parliament in March (2016), JBIC stated that it would continue to consider and double check their projects on the grounds of the environmental and social impacts. A funding decision had still not been reached months later. However, there have been numerous cases of human rights infringe-



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ments, including issues about land ownership between local people who have legal ownership and the corporations that build fences around land that isn't really theirs. FoE Japan will continue to spread the word on the local situation, and is continuing to demand that JBIC reject loan requests.

Additionally, we have also conducted surveys and investigations in Indonesia on damage to farming and fishing industries near coal-fired power plants funded by JBIC. We have also been sharing our data that shows similar levels of pollution caused by coal-fired power plants both within Japan and in other nations that have these plants supported by Japan. While Japan does have policies regarding pollution the areas near coal-fired power plants, many countries do not. We have also been sharing information with residents of Tokyo and Kyoto at symposiums.

Popular Will Wins Victory, Results in Suspension of Construction of New Henoko Military Base

FoE Japan stands by Okinawans and all citizens who are against the construction of the Henoko and Takae Military Bases in Okinawa, Japan. In August, environmental, peace and human rights NGOs established the "Protect Henoko and Takae! NGO Network." We distributed leaflets that outline and explain common misconceptions about the issue.

Additionally, we have negotiated with the Ministry of Defense in conjunction with canoe teams and Okinawan protestors, multiple times. We have also shown support for Governor Onaga of Okinawa, who has repealed the landfill approval. We are exposing the dishonesty of the Department of Defense and challenging the policies of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

In March (2016), the Japanese government accepted the compromise submitted by the Fukuoka High Court Naha Branch, and the construction was finally suspended. This is definitely a victory that was only possible with the popular will of Japanese citizens, but especially the Okinawans and the citizen movement.

Investigation of Damage and Victims of Effects of Climate Change

With the increasing pace of climate change, the number of climate change policies has also increased. In Java, Indonesia – where people suffer from both the effects of climate change and policies that are trying to combat climate change – the community has started to create models for appropriate climate change policies. While the importance of the community working together has been recognized, the effects of climate change continue to worsen, and the consequences of climate change have resulted in huge losses and many victims. In response, our next project is to think about how to provide effective aid, and how to respect the opinions of residents and create viable plans. In 2015, we conducted investigations and discussed the losses and damages with residents and concerned parties in coastal communities.

The Voice of Participants

International Partnership in Activities

Indonesia's NGO: Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI, Indonesian Forum for the Environment) Through JBIC and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan has loaned large amounts of money to coal-fired power plants in Indonesia, and consequently, has inflicted a lot of negative effects on various communities. FoE Japan has been a help for those affected communities. Indonesia needs support and help with improving environmental protection regulations and promoting human rights, and is lacking in international connections. FoE Japan also plays a crucial role in helping us develop policy recommendations.



Forest and Biodiversity Conservation

Promoting laws favoring timber from community forestry, not illegally-logged timber

Background of the Project

The risk of importing illegally-logged timber is high. Regulatory controls need to be stronger, and the use of “Fairwood” encouraged.



Elephants used for logging in Myanmar's mountains



Fairwood Cafe exhibit continued two months



Presents from the forest, made of wood from forest maintenance

Our activities in fiscal 2015

Japan passes legislation to prevent use of illegally-logged timber! But big problems still exist.

In Japan significant progress has been made in efforts to prevent illegal logging. Because of FoE Japan and other NGOs tackling illegal logging through seminars, a non-partisan all-party parliamentary group succeeded in establishing an annual national “Mountain Day.” The ruling Liberal Democratic Party and Democratic Party of Japan carried out more in-depth discussions, and announced a new legal framework to address illegal timber at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016. Discussion progressed, and Japan’s Act on Promotion of Distribution and Use of Legally Logged Wood Products was promulgated on May 13, 2016. However, as its name suggests, this is not a law to regulate but to promote something. FoE Japan had been

calling for legislation that would regulate and prohibit the imports of illegally-logged timber, along the lines of what exists in the European Union, United States, and Australia.

Whether or not the effect is to prohibit imports of illegally-logged timber depends on future discussions, ministerial orders and guidelines for industry. To know the situation in timber producer countries that have a high risk of illegal timber, we conducted field surveys in Myanmar and Sarawak, Malaysia. In Myanmar, we found that powerful development promotion policies are resulting in valuable natural forest resources decreasing significantly. In addition, many types of illegal activity have flourished because of weak forest governance. Certificates that guarantee legality have less credibility, so to reduce illegality risk we require carefully confirmation based on many information. Meanwhile, in and Sarawak, Malaysia, there has been a crackdown on illegal logging and freeze on new logging permits and approvals, but environmental protec-

tion law are still being broken and new logging permits are still being issued.

In disaster area reproducing maritime forest, revitalizing forest utilization based on local area.

Our “Yuinomoto” program is a reconstruction assistance program that started after the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011. We started efforts to restore a coastal forest, supported by local citizens group Seimei to Kankyo Hozen (“Conservation of Life and Environment”) in Watarigun Yamamotocho, Miyagi Prefecture. After conclusion of an agreement with the local government, 500 Japanese black pine and broadleaf trees were planted in 0.1 hectare planted area at the end of April 2015. After that we did weeding and top dressing in August and installed the sheets that protect soil runoff. For next year planting we did site preparation in a new area of 0.37 hectares. At the same time we have started tentatively raising seedling from the local mountains. In Fairwood Partners, to use forest timber with companies, Fairwood workshops supported by WISE□WISE CO., LTD. were held once a month since fiscal 2015. We have made efforts to spread Fairwood supply and extend partnerships with many types of new companies participating. In the Fairwood Café in a restaurant, Pan au Sourire, where all wood in furniture is from Fairwood timber, we held a continuous exhibition and sale for two months. In that time we held discussions three times about woodworking workshops and how to use local wood by Rokumoku who made exhibit.

In addition, same in the previous fiscal year we provided about 2000 Fairwood production as point system of utilization wood is aimed to extend local wood by government. The Forest Present, is a project to use lumber from forest management, with the aim of promoting healthy national forests in Japan. It was mainly supported by W-Eco project from Zurich Insurance Company Ltd and Rakuten, Inc. We held workshops about making wooden benches at two nursery schools in Nakano and a disability independence support facility in Chofu City. These were good opportunities for recipients and donors to work together.



Japanese black pine seedlings just seven months after planting. Covered with sheets made from hemp to protect ground from strong sea winds and heavy rains.

The Voice of Participants

Helping create future forest in Tohoku disaster area

Megumi Komeiji (FoE Japan supporter)

I joined tree-planting activity of a coastal forest. I had heard that most of Tohoku’s rich coastal forests had been washed away by the tsunami in 2011.

When I arrived in the area I fell speechless because the planned area for planting was so huge. However, as I worked I felt encourage when I realized that though the power of one person alone is small, if many people continue the efforts, the area might be restored. I hope that the trees we planted be a stunning coastal forest in hundreds of years.



Reviving “Satoyama”

Communing with the natural environment and restoring the natural cycles

Background of the Project

Throughout history, the lives of humans and *Satoyama* have been intertwined. We are aiming to revive the ecosystems of *Satoyama*, which have grown wild due to lack of human involvement.



(Right) Trying out a two-man crosscut saw. Hands-on and fun challenges. (Utsugi Forest)
(Left) Harvesting Japanese radishes on the farm! (Guruguru Smile Farm)

Our activities in fiscal 2015

Organically-grown rice for local nursery school

The Satoyama Guruguru Smile Farm is near the towns of Ogawa and Tokigawa in Saitama Prefecture, and provides opportunities for participants to experience working in woodlands and growing vegetables in fields, in the natural cycles of the forest and farm. Regular activities are held monthly, and this year we reached the sixtieth time participating. In fiscal 2015 in a valley near Tokigawa we helped revive rice paddies that had been dormant for 30 years. Despite natural challenges like enduring rains and diseases from

the lack of sunshine, we were able to produce and deliver pesticide-free rice to nursery school children for their daily school meals. We also delivered organically grown pumpkins, carrots and other vegetables to a childcare facility and children’s cafeteria. (Farm photos: <http://gurugurusmile.jugem.jp/>)

Attracting local communities to satoyama ecosystems

We have been helping with forest management in the “Utsugi Forest,” a protected area in Hachioji, Tokyo. For thirteen 13 years we have been working to restore this area to its former landscape. We are learning about challenges and questions about how to use and preserve these landscapes. As in ages past, logged woods is now used for firewood or beds log of shiitake mushrooms, and we also harvest bamboo shoots, chestnuts, plums and yuzu fruit from the forest. We held other events as well, including, tea-leaf picking, mushroom finding, and woodworking workshops, and volunteers help to turn the place into an attractive gathering place for people to meet and work together. We also cooperate with Daigo Ecology Village and Hachioji Cooperative Energy, which are working locally. We are looking for new ways to use the satoyama ecosystem, for example, for charcoal making and wood chips.

(Photos: <http://utsuginomori.blog137.fc2.com/>)

The Voice of Participants

Holiday Joy

Hiroshi Nagou (FoE Japan supporter)

I have been involved in the Utsugi Forest for 13 years. There are fun activities all year round, and I enjoy being able to take part in activities with young children.

In the spring we can harvest bamboo shoots, plums and mulberries, in other seasons sweet chestnuts, yuzu (citrus) and shiitake mushroom. You can work hard or just walk around. The feeling of freedom is great.



Activities in fiscal 2016

Support for Fukushima and the Nuclear Phase-out

Five Years after the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster: “Right to Health” for Nuclear Disaster Victims

March 2016 marked the fifth anniversary of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster. Because of the government policy to accelerate the return of evacuees to their homes and terminate support for evacuation, evacuees face increasing hardships both psychologically and economically. First, FoE Japan will continue to support evacuees and demand a reform of the existing repatriation policy through the Nationwide Movement for Relief for Nuclear Disaster Victims and other activities. Second, FoE Japan will help create a support system for children with thyroid cancers in Fukushima Prefecture. Third, the Fukushima Poka-Poka Project will evolve into a center of retreat and learning and focal point for younger generations to express their ideas, and will involve local parents as organizers of retreat projects. Finally, as the electricity retail market was fully liberalized in April 2016, FoE Japan will continue with the Power-Shift Campaign across Japan and expand options to move away from nuclear and fossil energy to renewables, by changing consumer behavior.

Climate Change and Energy

From the Paris Agreement to the Future – Demanding Climate Justice”

Based on the Paris Agreement, a main point of discussion at COP 22 (Marrakech Climate Talks) in 2016 will be the framework for financial mechanisms combatting losses and victimization caused by climate change. FoE Japan will continue to follow international negotiations closely, and craft a proposal on the responsibility of developed countries and the impacts of climate change on developing countries. In terms of the Japanese government, which continue to promote coal-fired thermal power and nuclear energy, we will demand changes in global warming policies and an early ratification of Japan’s goals set in the Paris Agreement.

We will investigate the impacts of climate change on developing countries by focusing on Indonesia, where we have been assisting with adaptation to climate change. And we will be reporting on their current situation, including rising sea levels. In August 2016, we will be inviting FoE member organizations from all over Asia, and hold an international symposium in Japan to debate and discuss the damage caused by climate change, as well as the proper assistance measures.

We will also continue to share information on our energy-saving initiatives while working with local corporations and public facilities in Tokyo wards including Itabashi and Toyoshima.

Demonstration at Shinjuku Station, demanding the continuation of housing subsidies for evacuees



Protest in Paris calling for temperature rise less than a 1.5°C



Activities in fiscal 2016

Development Finance and Environment

Spreading the Word on Environmental Destruction and Infringement of Human Rights Caused by Developments: Demanding appropriate responses from the private and public sectors

We have connected with local communities and NGOs and will continue conducting investigations and petitioning, to solve human rights, environmental and social issues caused by the multiple coal-fired power plants, or to suspend the construction newly developed power plants.

In terms of the Henoko Base construction issue (Okinawa), we continue to negotiate with the Ministry of Defense and organize study tours. We will spread information about the construction of the Takae helipad and link it with the issue of the Yanbaru forest being chosen as a UNESCO Heritage Site.

In Indonesia, the next step after adequate climate change activities is to reflect on how governments, communities and developed nations should deal with the losses and damage being incurred. We will work with communities to devise plans to combat the issues and secure sufficient aid.

A JBIC-sponsored coal-fired power plant damages the fishing industry



Forest and Biodiversity Conservation

Effective implementation of measures to stop illegal logging, and preservation of national forests through efficient utilization of timber.

To be effective, the new legislation dealing with illegally-logged timber needs to be reflected in clearly-written ministerial orders and guidelines. We will continue making policy recommendations to the government. In addition, it is necessary for companies to practice due diligence, and for that they need to research and know the risks of illegal timber. For this, we will provide valuable information to industry. To restore coastal forests we will hold tree-planting events with 100 participants. We intend to plant an additional 2,000 seedlings on 0.37 hectares of tsunami-ravaged land. With our Fairwood program, we will continue workshop and provide practical support for procurement of sustainably produced timber. We will also hold two Fairwood exhibitions and sales events. For our Forest Present program we will continue with tree growing workshops for nursery schools, etc.

Japanese black pine doubles in height and width in over one year.



Reviving “Satoyama”

This year we will continue our regular satoyama and rice paddy activities, to restore satoyama ecosystems and grow vegetables, as a bridge between producer and consumer. We will develop a long-term work plan for preserving the Utsugi Forest and share work goals with participants. We will also deepen our relationship with local associations, and look for new ways to use the products and places



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