



ANNUAL REPORT

2016

International Environmental NGO FoE Japan



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!

Climate Change and Energy

Aug.

Climate Change Symposium and International Conference

FoE Japan invited FoE members from 11 countries in the Asia-Pacific region to help host a symposium titled “The People of Asia who Fight Climate Change,” where the various voices of locals were shared with members of Japanese environmental organizations and international organizations. Concurrently, FoE Japan hosted the FoE Annual Asia-Pacific General Assembly Meeting. It was in Japan for the first time. As a part of the meeting, FoE Japan arranged exchanges with the victims of the Fukushima nuclear plant accident. The meetings were a good opportunity to convey Japan’s current situation to FoE’s overseas members.



2016

Apr.

May

Jun.

Jul.

Aug.

Sep.

Fukushima and Nuclear Phase-out

Jul.

Together with Evacuees of Nuclear Accident... “Cooperation Center 3.11”

Many evacuees have been emotionally and economically trapped by the government’s return promotion policy. Together with evacuees and supporters, FoE Japan has repeatedly asked both the national and Fukushima prefectural governments to withdraw their plans to terminate housing subsidies for evacuees. FoE Japan also helped establish the “Cooperation Center 3.11,” a center that provides consultation and support to evacuees. FoE Japan continues to support evacuees by cooperating with municipal assembly members.



Warned IOC of Illegal Logging Risk in Lead-up to Tokyo Olympics/Paralympics



NGO representatives protest at IOC Board Meeting (Photo credit: Bruno Manser Fund)

In December 2016, 44 organizations including FoE Japan submitted a letter to IOC vice-president John Coats at the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Winter Board Meeting in Switzerland. It warned the IOC of the high probability that illegal and unsustainable tropical timber would be used in construction of facilities for the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics, and requested the IOC to instruct the JOC, Japan Sport Council (JSC), and the Organizing Committee to avoid timber from such sources.

2017

Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar.

Nov.

Fukushima and Nuclear Phase-out

Vietnam Abandons Nuclear Power!

In November, the Vietnamese National Assembly decided to abandon plans to build its first nuclear power plant, a project which involved Japan exporting nuclear plants to Vietnam. FoE Japan acted early to oppose the export of nuclear plants, by conducting site surveys and widely announcing the findings. In October, FoE Japan reported on the serious damage from the Fukushima nuclear plant accident to representatives of the Vietnamese National Assembly.



Fishing village close to the planned site for nuclear power plant

Fukushima and Nuclear Phase-out

Power Shift Goes Nationwide

In the aftermath of Japan's electricity deregulation, based on indicators such as information disclosure and sustainability, the Power Shift campaign has worked to introduce the public to electric companies that place an emphasis on renewable energy from local sources. Under the slogan "society will change if you choose power," the campaign was active nationwide. Under the slogan "society will change if you choose power," the campaign was active nationwide.

Development Finance and Environment

Appeal to JBIC against Coal-fired Power Plants in Indonesia

Residents stripped of their agricultural lands and fishing grounds as a result of coal-fired power plants in Batang and Cirebon submitted written objections to the JBIC Jakarta office in November and December, respectively. The objections criticized JBIC for providing loans funding operations that ignored human rights violations and destroyed local livelihoods.



Support for Fukushima and the Nuclear Phase-out

Supporting victims and shifting to a nuclear free society: People-powered change

Background of the Project

Since the Tohoku earthquake/tsunami disaster and nuclear accident on March 11, 2011, we have been supporting victims of the nuclear disaster and advocating for a nuclear phase-out and sustainable energy policies.



On the first day of electricity market liberalization, appealed for a "Power Shift" (Shibuya, Tokyo)



Submission of about 190,000 signatures urging government not to withdraw housing for 3.11 evacuees



Symposium to launch 3.11 Children's Fund for Thyroid Cancer Patients

Our activities in fiscal 2016 ➡

Liberalized Power Market: An Opportunity to Promote Power Shift

In our Power Shift campaign, we introduce people who wish to choose their own source of energy to "power-shift companies" that have information transparency, support renewable energy, engage with local residents and communities in energy production, and are not subsidiaries of the large power companies. So far, 22 power companies have been selected. Collaborating with other organizations, we also host symposiums and seminars to raise public awareness, and translate key information into everyday terms. We have also made critical comments on the government's energy policies. For example, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry released its policies to compensate for financial losses for decommissioning old nuclear reactors, handling the disaster, and paying reparations for the victims—

by passing part of the total cost onto other power companies as an additional charge for "renting" existing power grids. We surveyed new power companies in the recently-opened retail power market to make their opposition more visible. We continue to point out publicly that the government's approaches try to blur responsibility for the disaster and unfairly pass nuclear energy's costs on to electricity customers who do not want nuclear energy.

Protecting the Health and Livelihoods of 3/11 Fukushima Disaster Victims

We have repeatedly advocated for the Japanese government to continue providing housing and to strengthen assistance for evacuees from the Fukushima nuclear disaster. The government now has a policy of encouraging victims to return even if they do not wish to do so.

FoE Japan supported the establishment of the



Fukushima high school students leaving for Germany!
(April 2016)

“Cooperation Center for 3.11” (<http://hinan-kyodo.org/>) in July 2016 to offer accident victims an information hotline and support to meet their specific needs. We also collaborate with local politicians to call for stronger local support policies for evacuees. The Center still receives urgent calls from evacuees in difficult situations.

The health effects of radiation exposure have become a taboo topic in Fukushima Prefecture, and proper studies into the current situation remain inadequate. It is an atmosphere where even talking about the subject may be seen as obstructing the reconstruction of the region. Through two rounds of health exams in February 2017, the Fukushima Health Management Survey found 184 children or adolescents with malignant or suspected thyroid cancer, and 145 confirmed cases after surgical treatment. Some included serious cases of metastasis and recurrence.

FoE Japan discussed the issue with lawyers and experts who share our concerns, and later helped initiate the 3.11 Children’s Fund for Thyroid Cancer Patients, which offers financial support for children who have contracted thyroid cancer. By March 2017 it had already offered financial support to cover medical costs for 81 children and adolescents (58 from Fukushima Prefecture, 23 from other regions).

FoE Japan also supports the efforts of citizen groups protesting against the construction of waste disposal sites at Miyada Village, Nagano Prefecture, where the government plans to process waste containing radioactive materials. We have also submitted more than 28,000 petition signatures urging Japan’s Ministry of the Environment to backtrack on its policy to reuse decontaminated soils around the country if they are at or below 8,000 Bq/

kg. We have also negotiated with the government on various issues.

Fukushima Poka-Poka Project: A Place where Mothers Can Talk

Through the “Fukushima Poka-Poka Project,” we provide a space where kids from Fukushima and other affected areas can play as much as they want, and where mothers (parents) can share their concerns about radiation exposure. Short-term recuperation camps in Inawashiro have been particularly popular as an option for people who can make time on the weekends, because it is located relatively close to the affected areas. In 2016 alone, more than 200 people (parents and children) participated in the program and spent time doing nature observation, making miso (a type of fermented seasoning) and birdhouses.

In April 2016, high school students who participated in Poka-Poka programs visited Germany. The students spent time with other young people from Germany and Belarus, learning together about the Chernobyl and Fukushima nuclear disasters, and the energy policies of each country.

Stopping the Export of Nuclear Technology

In Vietnam, we presented the facts about the detrimental consequences of the Fukushima nuclear disaster to audiences including members of the Vietnamese National Assembly. We believe this information contributed to the country’s final decision to pull out of nuclear energy. We also campaigned to raise the awareness about problems and opposition to the India-Japan nuclear pact through understandable materials (although the pact did enter into force in July 2017). We advocated for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) to introduce restrictive standards for consideration of any financing for projects involving the export of Japan’s nuclear technology.

Participant Testimonials

I feel safe talking to FoE

Nagashima Kanami (Fukushima City resident)

I have benefited very much from the Poka-Poka project since the disaster. As a project staff member now, I hope that at least I can give something back to others. The program is for families who have actually experienced the nuclear disaster, so they are able to share common concerns about living in Fukushima and raising kids. Kids and parents can relieve their stress while spending carefree time in nature. Now six years since the disaster, government recuperation camps and general support are being reduced. But the Poka-Poka project makes me feel stronger knowing that many people still care about Fukushima.

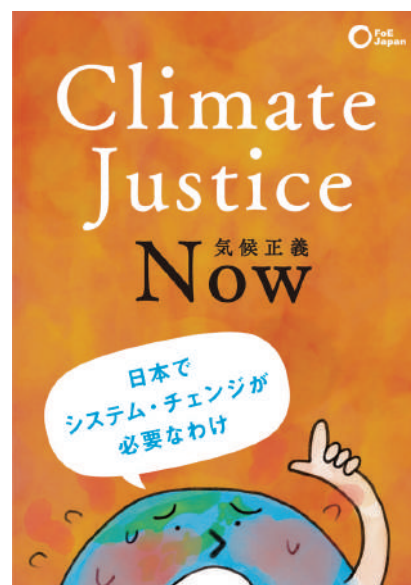


Climate Change and Energy

Towards climate justice Paris Agreement: Entry into force and Japan's responsibilities

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.



FoE Japan brochure on Climate Justice (February 2017)

At COP 22 Marrakesh conference, FoE group members appeal for Climate Justice

Our activities in fiscal 2016

COP 22: Paris Agreement enters into force, civil society speaks

The “Paris Agreement” was adopted in 2015 and entered into force in November 2016. Besides the goal of limiting the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to temperatures before the Industrial Revolution, the Paris Agreement also has clauses about “loss and damage” that are already occurring due to climate change. In this context, civil society from around the world raised the issues of “unfairness” and “injustice” relating to climate change. At international negotiations and directly targeting the Japanese government, FoE Japan advocated for developed countries to take responsible countermea-

asures and provide support to others. We also created brochures on the subject of Climate Justice and used them widely to spread public awareness.

In August 2016, we hosted guests from Sri Lanka, Nepal, East Timor, Palestine, and more Asian countries for an international symposium we held in Tokyo, entitled “Climate Justice Now: Climate Change and Voices from Asia,” to share information about climate change impacts and responses by civil society. In Nepal, global warming has melted glaciers, floods have occurred, and mountain villages are suffering serious damage, although Nepal emits less than 0.03% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Examples like this were used to emphasize that developed countries and emerging regions develop economically and emit enormous amounts of green-



Indonesian environmental group member reports at Climate Justice Symposium (Tokyo, February 24, 2017)

house gases, while developing and poor countries suffer major damage. Presenters also shared examples of community-led efforts to deal with climate change. More than 160 people attended, and some commented that they now felt more familiar with the effects of climate change and the event made them think about Japan's responsibilities. By organizing the event in cooperation with other international cooperation and environmental groups, we were able to communicate and consider the issues together with more citizens.

More Flooding as Sea Levels Rise in Coastal Indonesia

FoE Japan has for years cooperated in mangrove afforestation and other projects in Indonesia's Pekalongan City. This year, working with local environmental groups we investigated flood damage which is becoming increasingly serious in recent years, and summarized the situation in a short video. In Bandung village in that city, the combined effects of coastal erosion and storm surge are resulting in greater inundation of coastal areas, with serious impacts on daily life. Our February 2017 symposium on "Climate Change Reality and Climate



"Climate Justice Now: Climate Change and Voices from Asia" Symposium (Tokyo, August 1, 2016)

Justice in Asia" included reports from Indonesian environmental groups on the impacts on residents' lives and livelihoods. They said, "We are conducting mangrove afforestation and making an effort to adapt by changing our livelihoods from rice cultivation to fish farming. But conditions are changing so rapidly we cannot keep up." Mr. Seita Emori from the National Institute for Environmental Studies also talked about climate change from the perspective of scientific observation.

Energy Saving Starts at Home

FoE Japan is also working to promote concrete steps for energy conservation. In fiscal 2016, we published home and office energy saving tips on our website. The first thing to do for energy conservation is to make things visual. When people can see their biggest "energy robbers," they become more conscious of energy conservation and can better understand how to save energy. We cooperated with several families and business establishments to verify how much electricity usage was reduced when they realized where waste had been occurring and they could conserve energy. The website also provides other useful information.

Participant Testimonials

Environmental Issues = Human Rights Issues

Michelle Mina Stolle

I have been volunteering with the Poka-Poka project for about two years. I also helped at the FoE Asia Pacific regional meeting hosted in Japan in August 2016, interacted with other people from Asia and learned about Climate Justice. I realized that environmental problems cannot be separated from human rights issues. I decided to go to graduate school to tackle human rights and the environment. I am very grateful to everyone at FoE.



Public Finance And Environment

To eliminate poverty and environmental damage caused by development

Background of the Project

We monitor large-scale developments both domestically and abroad, and make policy proposals to respect human rights and protect the environment and the livelihoods of residents and communities.



Residents protest to stop Japanese funding for Cirebon coal power project in front of Japanese Embassy in Indonesia (November 2016)



Skill share for community affected by sea-level rise



Residents opposed to Indramayu coal power project (Indonesia) visit Tokyo to ask Ministry of Foreign Affairs to stop JICA from financing the project (March 2017)

Our activities in fiscal 2016 ➡

Amplifying the voices of communities when environment and human rights are threatened by money from Japan

Local communities in Indonesia have been fighting the Cirebon coal thermal power project in West Java, which is being promoted by the Japanese government and private sector. They fear negative impacts on their livelihoods from Unit 1, now in operation (a Marubeni Corporation investment, financed by the JBIC, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, which operates on public funds). “The environment in the coastal area has been destroyed, fish catches have dropped, and we can no longer col-

lect shellfish,” they report. Despite the large number of residents already suffering from these impacts, plans are under way for construction of an even bigger Unit 2 (financed by Marubeni and JERA Co.).

FoE Japan has worked to let the world know about this situation and submitted a formal request to JBIC and other parties asking them to refuse to finance Unit 2. In November 2016, three affected residents delivered a protest letter on Unit 1 to the JBIC Jakarta office. A judicial review requested by residents in December resulted in the Indonesian District Court recognizing their claims in April 2017 and canceling the environmental permits for the Unit 2 project. Nevertheless, JBIC approved funding for that project the day before the court decision. FoE Japan criticized JBIC’s approach and has publicized the issue both in Japan and abroad.



FoE Bosnia and Herzegovina members support biodiversity protection in Takae, Okinawa

In June 2016, JBIC also decided to finance the Batang coal-fired power plant in Central Java, where construction is in progress. The project is depriving residents of agricultural lands, so local farmers and fishermen who are opposed submitted a petition to JBIC in December and asked for a suspension of construction and restoration of their farmland and fishing grounds.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which has the mission of providing assistance to developing countries, is considering a yen loan to the Indramayu coal-fired power project in West Java, and strongly opposed by the local community. Affected residents came to Japan in March 2017. Besides meetings with the relevant ministries, press conferences, and seminars, they also went to protest in front of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. FoE Japan provides support for the residents and works to make their struggles more visible to the world.

Protect the Yanbaru Forests: Telling the world about real impacts of US military helipad construction

Yanbaru is the forested northern part of Okinawa Island in Japan. It provides habitat for many independently-evolved indigenous species and designated endangered species, but US military plans

to build six new helipads in this forest has attracted worldwide attention due to the threat to this land rich in biodiversity.

To protect this natural environment, residents have run an opposition campaign including sit-ins for 10 years. In July 2016, the government sent in 500 riot police from all over Japan and began to force out residents and supporters who were engaged in non-violent protests.

FoE Japan has helped to spread word of this situation to the world, issuing a joint statement signed by 5,681 individuals and 155 organizations. We also conducted negotiations with the government and press conferences with the residents. In January 2017, in collaboration with FoE International, we issued a statement to protest the unfair arrests and long-term detention of opposition movement leaders in Henoko and Takae.

Facing the real threats of climate change and sea-level rise in an Indonesia village

In Bandungan Village, facing the Java Sea in Indonesia, flooding caused by sea-level rise and storm surges has increased over the course of several years, resulting in more than 100 hectares of rice farmland and housing being immersed in seawater. FoE Japan aims to introduce adaptation strategies, build support systems that respond to local needs, and study the actual situation of impacts and damage by working with local NGOs. We start by working to raise the awareness of local residents who are affected by the rapid changes and help them understand what is happening to their village. Many people are affected, including former farmers who have lost their farm income, and women in communities now facing sanitation problems. We encourage them to analyze the issues and look for possible adaptation measures. By doing this activity in cooperation with local governments, the residents themselves are encouraging the establishment of support systems to deal with the difficult challenges of adaptation.

Voice of Partners

FoE keeps companying with people who face difficulties

Ms. Yuka Kiguchi (Mekong Watch)

Although environmental and social policies of Japan and international aid agencies have improved over the years due to the efforts of civil society, it is not easy for the victims of development to use the system. FoE Japan not only accurately grasps the local problems through investigation but with its deep understanding of the system also supports the people who are facing these difficulties. They are a precious partner for us, who work on similar problems.



Forest and Biodiversity Conservation

Clean Wood Act enacted! Promoting timber use that protects forests

Background of the Project

We advocate for ways to reduce the use of timber with high illegality risk, propose sustainable uses for local timber, and conduct hands-on restoration activities in disaster areas.



Highly illegal log production in Sarawak, Malaysia



About 100 people participate in Coastal Forest Tree Planting Event 2016



Fair Wood Cafe Exhibition (Yufuin: Hashiyaichizen)

Our activities in fiscal 2016

Policy recommendations for implementation of Clean Wood Act and timber use in Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic facilities

In May 2016, Japan's parliament finally enacted the Clean Wood Act as new legislation to combat illegal logging, ten years after the amended Green Purchasing Act went into force. In fiscal 2016, to ensure that detailed rules for implementation of the Act (enforcement regulations, ministerial ordinance on evaluation criteria, basic policies) will be as effective as possible, we continued our advocacy efforts targeting the government and companies through various channels, including parliamentarians, the EU

delegation to Japan, and overseas NGOs. Unfortunately, contradictions remained in the final versions after public comments ended in March 2017, resulting in an implementation system we believe might be insufficient to reduce the use of illegally logged timber. However, unlike the Green Purchasing Act (which only targets government procurement), the Clean Wood Act is unambiguously targeted at all business operators, so businesses are giving it a high level of attention. This gives us hope that the new Act will still have some effect if it is properly enforced. Moving ahead, we will continue our advocacy targeting key players including governments and industry to promote proper implementation of the legislation.

We also urged the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the Tokyo Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games to work on the issue



Wise Forum 2016 on theme of environment and Fair Wood. We also hold monthly Fair Wood research group meetings.

of timber that will be used in construction for the Tokyo 2020 Games-related facilities. As a result, the Organizing Committee issued timber procurement criteria in June 2016, which include a level of timber legality conforming with EU timber-related regulations. Actual outcomes will depend on implementation, but we hope to see good timber procurement in practice. Regarding the new National Stadium to be constructed, with cooperation from overseas NGOs we arranged for our written request to be hand delivered to the Vice President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), asking that at the very least, the IOC advise the Japan Sport Council (which is in charge of construction) to follow the IOC's timber procurement criteria.

Promoting coastal forest regeneration and Fair Wood use to rebuild disaster areas

In late April 2016, as in the first year 2015 we again held a tree planting event in the coastal forest that had been destroyed by the tsunami after the devastating Tohoku earthquake of March 2011. About 4,000 seedlings were planted on 0.37 hectares, about four times the area of the previous year. Many participants came from the Tokyo metropolitan area, various parts of the prefecture, and the local town of Yamamoto. The planted area has quintupled and heavy rainfall made the weeds grow more than expected, so we had a serious shortage of labor to remove the weeds. But were fortunate to have new cooperation from student volunteer organizations beginning in the summer, with 180 students helping out in August 2016. Now having established ongoing collaboration, our future activities here are looking

bright.

“Fair Wood” is our program that promotes the use of environmentally and socially-conscious timber. In cooperation with companies, the monthly meetings of the Fair Wood research group were held 11 times, and about 100 people (as individuals or companies) have registered as members to date. In addition to the seminar-based research group, we held two product-development meetings and three procurement meetings to expand Fair Wood efforts more concretely.

Our Fair Wood Cafe events are aimed at spreading awareness about Fair Wood to the general public, and we held exhibitions and sales events twice in fiscal 2016, lasting a total of one and a half months. We invited woodcraft artists from Kyushu, Fukuoka and Oita to demonstrate smart uses of local wood materials; we gave people the opportunity to feel wooden products like tableware and chopsticks; and we held workshops. In addition, we organized outdoor events and company in-house sales events and are striving to promote Fair Wood to new markets.

As a demonstration of the effective use of wood, we also donate benches made from timber coming from the management (thinning) of forests in the Tokyo metropolitan area. These “gifts from the forest” convey a message of the importance of linking the forested mountain areas and with urban areas. Workshops to make the benches were held at three nursery schools (150 participants), one facility for persons with disabilities (20 people), and a Fukushima recreational facility (20 people). We donated nine benches to these facilities in total.

Participant Testimonials

Tree planting event for Yamamoto Town's future

Mr. Ikeya Kaoru

We have a good relationship with FoE, and like last year, couples and colleagues participated in the tree planting event. I always liked traveling to the Tohoku region, but after the Tohoku Earthquake, I came here hoping I could help with something useful for reconstruction. I'd like to participate in future activities in the hopes that when we are old we will know that the trees we planted are benefiting everyone in the region.



Reviving “Satoyama”

Be familiar with the close nature and let's restore the circulation of Satoyama



Everyone digging taro (Guruguru Smile Farm)

Background of the Project

“Satoyama” (里山) in Japanese refers to the area between mountain foothills and arable flat land. In Japan they have been used for many centuries for multiple purposes, including forestry, small-scale agriculture, fuelwood, fertilizer, and more. They are seen as modified ecosystems where communities can exist in harmony with nature. Our activities aim to revive these ecosystems, many of which have suffered from a lack of human maintenance in recent decades.

Our activities in fiscal 2016

Pesticide-free, natural farming for everyone

The Satoyama Guruguru Smile Farm, near the towns of Ogawa and Tokigawa in Saitama Prefecture, lets participants work in woodlands and grow vegetables in fields, and experience the natural cycles of the forest and farm.

In fiscal 2016, we continued our monthly work sessions and rice paddy trust project. We also organized tours for people to learn about plants and animals, and were able to attract about 30 first-time new participants from urban areas, including parents and young people. Besides sharing the products with participants, we also donated 20 kilograms of ginseng and dried noodles to areas affected by the Kumamoto earthquake (April 2016) and 20 kilograms of pumpkins to a nearby child care facility (December). We also provided healthy vegetables for children at our Poka-Poka project activities.

Attracting people to the Utsugi Forest

In the Utsugi Forest, a conservation forest in Hachioji, Tokyo, we are carrying out forest maintenance throughout the changing seasons. The activities attracted a total of 650 participants during fiscal 2016. Each season in the forest has its own charm, and sometimes children can simply enjoy just relaxing and being there without any tasks to do.

In addition, for the first time we accepted corporate employees in the program and cooperated in the “GO TO SATOYAMA” campaign sponsored by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government’s Bureau of Environment to promote events to experience conservation areas. We were able to create fun experiences even for first-timers and set up systems to attract volunteer leaders. We were able to accept so many people this year thanks to regular volunteers who work on many things in addition to our routine activities. We will be continuing to deepen our connections with other groups and local communities to create the space to attract even more people.



Participant Testimonials

Thank you for wonderful Satoyama experiences!



I have been participating with my family for 2 years. My husband gets good exercise chopping wood and our fifth-grader eldest son (photo), loves thinning the trees with a saw and blade. My four-year-old and I enjoy chasing butterflies and grasshoppers, and searching for living things hiding under old logs. Fun events are planned for every season, and we enjoy plenty of things we cannot usually experience in daily life.

Mrs. Takayo Kaneko

Activities in fiscal 2017

Support for Fukushima and the Nuclear Phase-out

The age of Power Shift is approaching! People power will phase out nuclear

In 2017 we will engage more corporations and organizations in switching to power providers that support green and renewable power. Japan is about to revise its national Strategic Energy Plan, so we will urge the government to incorporate the public's desire for a society with zero nuclear power. In relation to this, we will study the situation in Taiwan, where an amended law has been enacted to move the country toward a nuclear-free society, and introduce our findings back in Japan.

Nuclear accident evacuees face tremendous psychological and financial difficulties due to the government's withdrawal of subsidies and policies urging them to return. FoE Japan will continue to support them through programs via the Cooperation Center for 3.11 and the 3.11 Children's Fund for Thyroid Cancer Patients.

The Poka-Poka project aims to build resilience and strength in children, and to realize a future where children who have participated in the program can speak with their own voices to the national audience. Poka-Poka also tries to build a positive space with the help of the parents.



People demanding a nuclear phase-out in Taiwan

Climate Change and Energy

Campaign with other FoE groups in Asia for coal-free, nuclear-free real solutions to climate change

The world will continue in 2017 to create concrete rules for the implementation of the Paris Agreement starting in 2020, and to strengthen national targets. Cooperating with FoE's international network, FoE Japan will advocate for policies that take into account loss and damage in developing countries and the responsibilities of developed countries—such as the creation of a framework for financial mechanisms. We will also urge the Japanese government to formulate a long-term strategy for 2050 that clearly includes domestic emission reductions and revises the national basic energy plan accordingly.

We will collaborate with FoE member organizations in the Asia-Pacific region and seek to stop false climate solutions in Japan and Asia such as new coal power and nuclear exports. In Japan, we will cooperate with local groups to stop the construction of coal power plants in Tokyo Bay. We will also continue to use our Climate Justice literature and continue dialogue with international cooperation and environmental groups.



At the Asian Development Bank annual meeting, NGOs protest human rights violations and environmental destruction caused by development funding (Yokohama, May 2017)

Development Finance and Environment

Working with local communities to protect nature and livelihoods, and prevent damage from development

Internationally, we will continue to cooperate with residents and NGOs concerned about the impacts of large development projects like the Indramayu, Batang and Cirebon coal-fired power plants in Indonesia. We bring our messages to the Japanese parliament, JBIC, JICA, and government agencies, and corporations, calling for solutions to the environmental destruction and human rights problems.

In Japan we oppose the land reclamation for new military base construction in Henoko (Okinawa), and will engage in government negotiations and international information dissemination while connecting with local people. Regarding the construction of the Linear Central Shinkansen (a proposed maglev rail line from Tokyo to Nagoya and Osaka), we will send out information that is easy to understand through images and other formats.

In Indonesia, we will continue to support alternatives to large, environmentally-destructive development projects that do not meet local community needs. In communities that are seriously affected by climate change, we will continue to support locally-led development and climate adaptation programs.



Fertile agricultural land in Indramayu, threatened by a new coal power plant

Forest and Biodiversity Conservation

Use the Clean Wood Act to promote responsible procurement by corporations and forest conservation in Japan

With the enactment of the new Clean Wood Act, efforts by the government and businesses have also entered a new stage. But in order to realize the use of timber procured in ways that consider the environment and society in the timber-producing country, procurement needs to be done carefully based on detailed producer country information. To this end, we will conduct research targeting timber producer countries that have a high risk of illegal logging, and will also include woody biomass in our research as it is a new main area in timber demand. We will also work to promote the use of Fair Wood in Japan through seminars and company study sessions.

In this, the third year of our efforts to restore the coastal protection forest, we will organize two tree planting events, plant another 0.2 hectares, strengthen cooperation with local residents and volunteer organizations, and build foundations for the sustainability of future activities.

While continuing to donate wood products in areas where demand for tree education workshops is expanding, we will also expand the “Gift from the Forest” program into new areas.



Healthy two-year black pines

Reviving “Satoyama”

Starting in 2017, the Satoyama Guruguru Smile Farm will operate independently from FoE Japan, but it will continue bridging the gap between producers and consumers, and involve participants in restoring Satoyama areas, and growing rice and vegetables.

In the Utsugi Forest, we will continue with events in cooperation with other organizations, work to further increase the number of participants, make use of forest materials, and more.



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