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# Japan Environment Journal

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## About the Journal

### **Publisher's Introduction**

I am pleased to welcome readers to the Japan Environment Journal.

The contents of this Journal have been assembled and organized to provide encyclopedic access in English to the extensive Japanese endeavors and activities relating to the environment. Our Journal represents the first and currently the only undertaking towards this goal. Therefore, we welcome comments and suggestions from our readers about how to make improvements in the future

*Vanessa D'Souza, Publisher*

### **About the Journal**

The Japan Environment Journal was established on April 25, 2020 with the aim of providing the most centralized, comprehensive, and up-to-date listings, internet links, and descriptions in English of Japanese environment-related government organizations, research institutions, academic programs, NGOs & NPOs, publications, and laws & policies. Updates regarding new organizations, programs, and publications are added in a timely manner to the listings in new Journal issues.

### **Staff**

**Publisher:** Vanessa D'Souza

Ms. D'Souza has almost 20 years of experience in Japan and is devoted to promoting and enhancing an understanding of Japan in the global community. She also has a profound desire to help and encourage Japan to contribute to a cleaner and greener world.

**Editorial Advisor:** Dr. Georgios Kouroupis

Dr. Kouroupis has almost 40 years of experience in Japan, and he provides Ms. D'Souza with occasional advice regarding the Journal's structure and content.

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## Japanese Government Organizations

### Environmental, Natural Resource, and Conservation Agencies

#### **Environmental Dispute Coordination Commission, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**

[www.soumu.go.jp/kouchoi/english/](http://www.soumu.go.jp/kouchoi/english/)

The Environmental Dispute Coordination Commission is an administrative commission whose main duties are to: (1) resolve environmental disputes, in coordination with Prefectural Pollution Review Boards and local governments, through prompt conciliation and adjudication based on the 1970 Act on the Settlement of Environmental Pollution Disputes; and (2) coordinate land use and adjudicate appeals relating to mining, gravel quarrying, and other industries based on the 1950 Act on Adjustment Procedures for Utilization of Lands for Mining and Other Industries.

#### **Fire and Disaster Management Agency (FDMA)**

<https://www.fdma.go.jp/en/post1.html>

From April 2004, the Commissioner of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency has the authority to mobilize and control firefighting teams in the event of large-scale disasters or accidents. This includes gathering and analyzing real-time information and then instructing the mobilization of Emergency Fire Response Teams in accordance with the disaster conditions. These elite and highly-trained teams supplement and support local firefighting organizations in fighting fires, providing rescue and emergency activities, responding to natural disasters, and protecting the safety and security of local residents. The FDMA works with the Fire Defense Headquarters and Volunteer Fire Corps nationwide in order to develop the necessary regulations and organization of related equipment. FDMA assumes a coordinating role to ensure that responses to emergencies are swift and effective.



### **Fisheries Agency**

<https://www.jfa.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

The Fisheries Agency is one of the three principal organizations within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. It consists of the: Fisheries Policy Planning Department, Resources Management Department, Resources Enhancement Promotion Department, Fisheries Infrastructure Department, and Fisheries Management Office.

### **Forestry Agency**

<https://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

The Forestry Agency is one of the three principal organizations within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. It consists of the: Forestry Policy Planning Department, Private Forest Department, National Forest Department, Regional Forest Department, and Forest Training Institute.

### **Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)**

<http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/indexe.html>

JMA operates an array of observation networks to monitor weather, climate and the environment around the clock on a nationwide scale. JMA is a pioneer in the development and use of Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) systems. JMA provides aviation weather services for airlines and Japan's air traffic control authority. JMA carries out various types of observation, monitoring and research relating to global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain, and climate change. JMA operates an earthquake observation network comprised of about 200 seismographs and 600 seismic intensity meters, and this data is collected and processed in an Earthquake Phenomena Observation System (EPOS) on a real-time basis. JMA maintains state-of-the-art telecommunications and computer data processing systems to support efficient and effective weather services. JMA offers a variety of meteorological data and products to the private weather service business sector and maintains cooperative relations with the media. JMA constantly engages in international cooperation through multilateral and bilateral channels.



### **Japan Transport Safety Board (JTSB)**

[www.mlit.go.jp/jtsb/english.html](http://www.mlit.go.jp/jtsb/english.html)

The mission of the JTSB is to prevent the occurrence of accidents and to mitigate the damage caused by them; thereby improving transport safety and protecting lives. JTSB conducts appropriate accident investigations and urges the implementation of necessary policies and measures through issuing safety recommendations and opinions as well as providing safety information.

### **Japan Water Agency (JWA)**

<https://www.water.go.jp/honsya/honsya/english/index.html>

The Japan Water Agency (JWA) was established in 2001 to develop and manage the water resources in seven major river systems and to provide a stable supply of water at a reasonable cost in metropolitan zones--particularly in the Tokyo, Chubu and Kinki zones. Its mission also includes: preventing and mitigating flood hazards, crisis preparation, ensuring the integrity of facilities, natural environment conservation, and promoting international cooperation.

### **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**

<https://www.maff.go.jp/e/>

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is a cabinet-level ministry responsible for overseeing the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. The primary functions of the ministry are to: set quality standards for food products, guarantee the Japanese public a safe food supply, supervise commodity markets and food sales, protect producers and workers in the food production industries, and undertake land reclamation and land improvement projects.



### **Ministry of the Environment**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/index.html>

The Ministry of the Environment is a Cabinet-level ministry responsible for global environmental conservation, pollution control, and nature conservation. The ministry was formed in 2001 from the sub-cabinet level Environmental Agency established in 1971. The departments of the ministry include:

Environmental Policy <http://www.env.go.jp/en/policy/plan/intro.html>

Global Environment <http://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/index.html>

Waste & Recycling <http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/index.html>

Air & Transportation <http://www.env.go.jp/en/air/index.html>

Water/Soil/Ground Environment <http://www.env.go.jp/en/water/index.html>

Health & Chemicals <http://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/index.html>

Nature & Parks <http://www.env.go.jp/en/nature/index.html>

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Environment**

<https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/>

The Ministry of the Foreign Affairs is a Cabinet-level ministry responsible for the country's foreign relations and is divided into ten bureaus. Within the International Cooperation Bureau are the Global Environment Division and the Climate Change Division. These two bureaus are responsible for global issues and ODA in the following areas: Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment, Health and Medical Care, Human Security, Maritime Affairs, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Outer Space, Science and Technology, and the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shares responsibility for international policies relating to Marine Pollution, Chemicals and Hazardous Waste, Protection of the Ozone Layer, Biodiversity, Endangered Species and Illegal Wildlife Trade, Forests and Desertification, Acid Rain, The Antarctic Treaty, Sustainable Development, the 3R Initiative, Water and Sanitation, and the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD). It has primary responsibility for relations with international Organizations, such as the UN Environmental Programme, International Environmental Technology Centre, and the Global Environmental Forum.



## **Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)**

<https://www.mlit.go.jp/en/index.html>

MLIT is the largest Japanese ministry in terms of employees, and it was reorganized in 2011 to unify the administration of water resources, land conservation, land planning, and urban and regional development. MLIT is organized into the following bureaus: Minister's Secretariat, Policy Bureau, National and Regional Policy Bureau, Land Economy and Construction and Engineering Industry Bureau, City Bureau, Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Road Bureau, Housing Bureau, Railway Bureau, Road Transport Bureau, Maritime Bureau, Ports and Harbours Bureau, Civil Aviation Bureau, Hokkaido Bureau, Director-General for Policy Planning, Director-General for Policy Planning, and Director-General for International Affairs.

MLIT also oversees the following external agencies: Japan Transport Safety Board, Japan Tourism Agency, Japan Meteorological Agency, Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, Japan Coast Guard, National Institute for Sea Training, and the National Parks of Japan.

## **National Parks of Japan**

[www.env.go.jp/en/nature/nps/park](http://www.env.go.jp/en/nature/nps/park)

National Parks are administered as an external agency of MLIT. As of 2020, there were 34 parks designated as National Parks. The Natural Park Act was enacted in 1957, leading to the establishment of the present-day classification of: national parks, quasi-national parks, and prefectural natural parks. National parks are designated by the Minister of the Environment in accordance with the Natural Parks Act and are subject to the systems and structures which aim to promote the protection and optimal usage of natural resources. This serves two purposes: (1) it restricts development projects and other human activities with a view to protecting the exceptional natural landscapes that are characteristic of Japan; and (2) it fosters a joyful experience of nature, including an appreciation of landscapes.





## **Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Japan (NRA)**

[www.nsr.go.jp/english/](http://www.nsr.go.jp/english/)

The Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) is an administrative body of the Cabinet of Japan and is within the Ministry of the Environment. The NRA was formed by merging the Nuclear Safety Commission, which came under the authority of the Cabinet, and the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA), which was under the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). After the Fukushima nuclear disaster following the March 11, 2011, earthquake, the government's safety measures were seen to be inadequate. Also, NISA, being under the umbrella of METI, which was also responsible for promoting the use of nuclear power, was seen as having a conflict of interest. As a consequence, the new agency was established under the Ministry of the Environment.

NRA's Core Values and Principles, stated in 2013, are that the NRA was established to absorb and learn the lessons of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident of March 11, 2011. Such nuclear accidents should never be allowed to happen again; restoring public trust, in Japan and abroad, in the nation's nuclear regulatory organization is of utmost importance; and the nuclear safety system and management must be rebuilt on a solid basis, placing the highest priority on public safety and genuine safety culture. NRA's stated fundamental mission is to protect the general public and the environment through rigorous and reliable regulations of nuclear activities.



## Research Institutions

### Public & Private

#### **Advanced Power Electronics Research Center**

<https://unit.aist.go.jp/adperc/cie/index.html>

This institute is located within the Department of Energy and Environment at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). Its main focus is on conducting R&D on advanced power electronics technology which plays an important role in solving the problem of global warming. Research is conducted by the following teams: Wafer Process Team, Epitaxial Growth Team, SiC Power Device Team, SiC Device Process Team, GaN Power Device Team, Diamond Materials Team, Diamond Device Team, Power Circuit Integration Team, and the Power Device Application Design Team.

#### **Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)**

<https://www.apn-gcr.org/>

The mission of APN is to enable investigations of changes in the Earth's life support systems and their implications for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region through support for research and science-based response strategies and measures, effective linkages between science and policy, and scientific capacity development

#### **Biodiversity Center of Japan**

[http://www.biodic.go.jp/index\\_e.html](http://www.biodic.go.jp/index_e.html)

Established in 1998 after Japan adopted a National Biodiversity Strategy in 1995, the Biodiversity Center of Japan was established to encouraging the conservation of biodiversity in Japan and also to contribute to international efforts toward conserving biodiversity. The Center has four functions: surveys, document collection, information provision, and international cooperation. The information generated and disseminated by the Center about the natural environment and biodiversity is used by central and local governments in formulating conservation measures and in implementing environmental impact assessments.



### **Center for Deep Earth Exploration (CDEX)**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/cdex/e/>

This Center is an agency of the Institute for Marine-Earth Exploration and Engineering (MarE3), which is a group within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC). CDEX is responsible for the operation of the D/V Chikyu, the Japanese scientific drilling vessel of the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP), which in 2013 continued the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program that began in 2003. The IODP is a project of marine science drilling, led by agencies in Europe, Japan, and the U.S., which aims to elucidate global environmental change, the internal structure of the earth, and the biosphere within the earth's crust.

### **Center for Global Environmental Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies**

<http://www.cger.nies.go.jp/en/>

The Center for Global Environmental Research (CGER) was established in 1990 as a focal point for Japan's global environmental research. It works to clarify, from a scientific perspective, the effects that humanity has on the environment in order to create a foundation for targeted environmental preservation measures. As the core organization for research on climate change at NIES, CGER not only implements climate change research programs, but also provides basic support for global environmental research through monitoring of the global environment, developing databases, operating supercomputers and providing facilities for data analysis.

### **The East Asian Association of Environmental and Resource Economics (EAAERE)**

<http://www.eaaere.org/>

The EAAERE is an international association dedicated to encourage communication of academic and policy ideas, as well as other professional activities that are of an interdisciplinary nature relating to the economics and management of the environment and natural resources in Asia, particularly East Asia; develop a platform for scholars and economists to exchange ideas and stimulate innovative research; and offer opportunities for members to present their research findings in workshops and conferences.



### **Energy and Environment Research Department, AIST**

[https://www.aist.go.jp/aist\\_e/dept/en\\_denvene.html](https://www.aist.go.jp/aist_e/dept/en_denvene.html)

This is one of the 5 research departments within a National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) bringing together core technologies. This department includes these research institutes: Research Institute of Electrochemical Energy, Research Institute for Energy Conservation, Research Institute of Science for Safety and Sustainability, Energy Process Research Institute, Renewable Energy Research Center, Advanced Power Electronics Research Center, and the Global Zero Emission Research Center.

### **Energy Process Research Institute**

<https://unit.aist.go.jp/epri/en/index.html>

This institute is located within the Department of Energy and Environment at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). Its main focus is on R&D relating to energy resources such as methane hydrate, as well as in developing environmentally friendly new energy conversion technologies using untapped and unconventional hydrocarbon resources.

### **Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI)**

<http://www.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/en/index.html>

The Forest Research and Management Organization is working to improve forests by manifesting their multifaceted functions through a variety of means, such as through research and development related to forests, forestry, timber industry and forest tree breeding being conducted by the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute; through greater water resource recharge functions being developed by the Forest Management Center; and through supporting the stabilization of forestry operations by the Forest Insurance Center. We believe these efforts will help to shape a society with sustainability.

### **Fukushima Renewable Energy Institute, AIST (FREA)**

<https://www.aist.go.jp/fukushima/en/>

FREA was established in April 2014 and is located within the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). It has two basic missions: R&D into renewable energy, which is open to the world; and contributing to industrial clusters and reconstruction. It aims to develop innovative technologies in collaboration with domestic and international partners. It consists of the following teams: Geothermal Energy Team, Shallow Geothermal, and Hydrogeology Team. It also co-administers the Geoinformation Service Center and Geological Museum, in cooperation with the Geological Society of Japan.



### **Geological Survey of Japan**

<https://www.gsj.jp/en/>

The Geological Survey of Japan (GSJ), established in 1882, is a research center within the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). GSJ's mission is to: (1) gather, compile, and provide geological information; (2) develop technologies to overcome various difficulties in global environmental protection, exploration of minerals and energy resources, and natural disaster mitigation; and (3) disseminate the outcomes of its research activities and coordinate international cooperation with geoscience institutions and organizations all over the world. GSJ consists of three research units of the Research Institute of Earthquake and Volcano Geology, the Research Institute for Geo-Resources and Environment, and the Research Institute of Geology and Geoinformation.

### **Geospatial Information Authority of Japan (GSI)**

<https://www.gsi.go.jp/ENGLISH/>

The Geospatial Information Authority of Japan (GSI) is the national organization that conducts basic surveying and mapping. It provides the results of these surveys and coordinates with related government organizations to clarify and improve the condition of land in Japan. GSI actively promotes R&D projects: to enhance land development and utilization capability, to create a geospatially enabled society in the next generation, for disaster prevention and mitigation, and for a better scientific understanding of the earth and national land

### **Global Oceanographic Data Center (GODAC)**

<http://www.godac.jp/en/index.html>

The Global Oceanographic Data Center (GODAC), established by JAMSTEC in 2001, is a data archive and exhibition facility of videos and photos obtained by JAMSTEC vessels and submersibles. GODAC is open to the public and also provides educational programs about earth science and oceanography. The library of deep-sea images is called "J-EDI", and a deep-sea debris database contains videos and photos taken during deep-sea research surveys. Biogeographic information on marine organisms around Japan is contained in the "BISMaL" system.



### **Global Zero Emission Research Center (GZR)**

<https://unit.aist.go.jp/gzr/en/>

This Center is located within the Department of Energy and Environment at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). It is engaged in research and development of innovative technologies to achieve a world-wide carbon neutral, and furthermore, to reduce the stock-based CO<sub>2</sub> accumulated in the past to "Beyond Zero" by 2050. This Center assembles the wide-ranging research activities of AIST and combines them with synergistic methods to create new technologies.

### **Institute for Environmental Sciences**

[http://www.ies.or.jp/index\\_e.html](http://www.ies.or.jp/index_e.html)

The IES aims to contribute to understanding safety and risk associated with the use of nuclear energy through studies on the behavior of radioactive nuclides in the environment as well as the human body, and also thorough examinations on the health effects of long-term low-dose-rate irradiation. We also participate in supporting the activities for public understanding of radiation effects and the training of human resources in the nuclear industries and their related organizations.

### **Institute of Industrial Ecological Sciences, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan**

<https://www.uoeh-u.ac.jp/english/institute.html>

This Institute has been established in the University of Occupational and Environmental Health for the purpose of pursuing research and education in occupational health. In addition to research in various specific fields, this institute is involved in other activities such as education for School of Medicine and Graduate School students, postgraduate training related to occupational health, and international cooperation in occupational health.

### **Institute for Extra-cutting-edge Science and Technology Avant-garde Research (X-star)**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/xstar/e/>

X-star is part of the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), and it is composed of the following research groups: Super-cutting-edge Grand and Advanced Research (SUGAR) Program, Advanced Science-Technology Research (ASTER) Program, and the Kochi Institute for Core Sample Research (KOCHI). The Institute focuses on pioneering R&D in extreme oceanic environments and the Earth's final frontiers. Its aims are to: generate leaps in knowledge and innovation, inspire public interest in science and technology, and contribute significantly to the implementation of Japan's science and technology policies.



### **Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)**

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en>

The aim of the Institute is to achieve a new paradigm for civilization and conduct innovative policy development and strategic research for environmental measures, reflecting the results of research into political decisions for realizing sustainable development both in the Asia-Pacific region and globally. IGES made the transition to a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation in April 2012.

### **Institute for Marine-Earth Exploration and Engineering (MarE3)**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/mare3/e/>

MarE3 is a research platform within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), and is composed of the following groups: Planning and Coordination Department, Engineering Department, Operations Department, and the Mantle Drilling Promotion Office. The Institute focuses on world-leading R&D relating to: deepwater zones, earthquake and submarine volcanic activity zones, hydrothermal vent zones, and the deep seafloor. It also supports the implementation of Japan's marine policies.

### **Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP)**

<https://www.isep.or.jp/en/>

ISEP is an independent, non-profit research organization, founded in 2000 by energy experts and climate change campaigners. Through our work, we aim to provide resources and services to realize a sustainable energy society.

### **Institute of Cetacean Research**

<https://icrwhale.org/eng-index.html>

The Institute of Cetacean Research (ICR) was established with the purpose of contributing to the proper management and utilization of marine fisheries resources through survey research centering on whales and the international situation surrounding cetaceans and other marine mammals.

### **International Cetacean Education Research Centre (ICERC-Japan)**

<https://www.icerc.org>

(only in Japanese)



### **Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)**

<https://global.jaxa.jp/about/index.html>

The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) was established in April 2015 as a National Research and Development Agency. It was created through the merger of: the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), the National Aerospace Laboratory of Japan (NAL), and the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA). It is the core performance agency supporting the Japanese government's overall activities relating to aerospace R&D and utilization.

### **Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/e/>

Established in October 1971 as the Japan Marine Science and Technology Center, in April 2015 it became the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), one of Japan's primary National Research and Development Agencies. JAMSTEC is composed of the following research groups: Research Institute for Global Change (RIGC), Research Institute for Marine Resources Utilization, Research Institute for Marine Geodynamics (IMG), Research Institute for Value-Added-Information Generation (VAiG), Institute for Extra-cutting-edge Science and Technology Avant-garde Research (X-star), Institute for Marine-Earth Exploration and Engineering (MarE3). JAMSTEC also administers the following organizations: Yokohama Institute for Earth Sciences, Mutsu Institute for Oceanography, Kochi Institute for Core Sample Research, and the Global Oceanographic Data Center.

### **Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency**

<https://www.fra.affrc.go.jp/english/eindex.html>

The Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency (FRA) was established in April 2016 as a National Research and Development Agency through a merger of the Fisheries Research Agency and the National Fisheries University. The FRA aims to maximize research and development (R&D) outcomes through the synergies of advanced fisheries research and core human resource development through student education.

### **Japan Food Chemical Research Foundation**

<https://www.ffcr.or.jp/en/zaidan/profile/profile-of-foundation.html>

The Japan Food Chemical Research Foundation was established to contribute to the safety of food and to maintain and enhance national health. The Foundation is engaged in research aimed at: developing safety evaluation methodologies for food additives, improved food manufacturing technologies to reduce the use of food additives, promotion of symposia and providing research grants, and collecting and disseminating related information.





### **Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)**

<https://www.jircas.go.jp/en>

The Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS) was established in 1993 through the reorganization of its predecessor organization, the Tropical Agriculture Research Center (TARC), in order to include overseas forestry and fisheries research in its mandate. It was restructured again in April 2001 as an Incorporated Administrative Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). The Center seeks solutions to global food and environmental problems and to a stable supply of products and resources through: (1) comprehensive experimental research for the technological advancement of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and related industries in tropical and subtropical zones of developing regions; and (2) collecting, analyzing, and publishing domestic and international research relevant to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, as well as farming systems in developing areas.

### **Japan Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (UNCRD)**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/about/uncrd>

The Japan Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform is located within the Tokyo-based United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), which was established in 1971 based on an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. This Center is responsible for programs relating to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Center's mission is to assist developing countries in their transition to a sustainable development path, focusing on three areas: Integrated Regional Development Planning, Sustainable Urban Management, and Knowledge Management.

### **Japan Weather Association (JWA)**

<https://www.jwa.or.jp/english/>

JWA, founded in 1950, is a Japanese pioneer in weather consulting and specializes in providing: weather-related, environmental, disaster-prevention, data analysis and information services. Since 1983 JWA has expanded its consulting business globally, supporting both Japanese companies planning for business overseas and foreign companies and governments trying to solve environmental problems. JWA consults actively to public-private projects regarding disaster-prevention, forecasting solar and wind power generation and profitability, conducting environmental impact assessments, and related projects for the overall environment sector. JWA also provides a wide range of climate-related consulting services.



### **Kitasato University, Research Center for Environmental Science (KRCES)**

[http://www.kitasato-e.or.jp/?page\\_id=1103](http://www.kitasato-e.or.jp/?page_id=1103)

KRCES, founded in 1977 by Kitasato University, provides a wide range of specialty analytical testing services: air toxins, aquatic toxics, bioassay, vapor intrusion, radioactivity, microbes, etc. Chemical analytical laboratories utilize JIS, EPA and other accepted test procedures and methods in accordance with Japanese regulations. Microbial laboratory provides a wide range of microbiological analysis for water, soil, air, food, public space etc. These include the detection, isolation, confirmation and identification of microbial organisms such as bacteria, fungi, yeast, virus etc. KRCES also provides evaluation of antimicrobial activity of chemicals, natural products, materials, air cleaner, disinfectant, etc. in vitro and in vivo testing.

### **Kochi Institute for Core Sample Research**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/kochi/e/index.html>

This institute within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology was established in 2005. Its main activities are: drilled core processing, storage, and research. It is one of the three official core repositories of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP), and is responsible for the cores collected from the Indian Ocean, western Pacific Ocean, and Bering Sea. In addition to serving as a core repository, utilized by scientists worldwide, the institute conducts state-of-the-art core research in the fields of: fault mechanics research focusing on the fault structures generated by earthquakes, isotope-geochemistry targeting earth's material circulation processes, and geomicrobiology to understand the nature of the seafloor life and the biosphere.

### **Marine Technology and Engineering Center (MARITEC)**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/maritec/e/>

This Center is a unit of the Institute for Marine-Earth Exploration and Engineering (MarE3), which is a group within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC). The Center operates seven research vessels that support the activities of marine researchers. It also operates the Manned Research Submersible SHINKAI 6500 and the Deep-Sea Cruising AUV, as well as autonomous ocean observation robots. In addition, it operates: an ocean observational system, including a TRITON array moored in the western tropical Pacific Ocean and the eastern Indian Ocean; telemetering oceanographic and meteorological data; and OBS units that have been placed on the ocean bottom to observe artificial seismic waves.



### **National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO)**

<http://www.naro.affrc.go.jp/english/index.html>

NARO was established in April 2001 to provide a platform for research initiatives aimed at enabling Japan's agriculture and the rural areas to accurately respond to changes in society, economy, and the environment. For the next 15 years up to 2016, there were numerous national agricultural research organizations that were merged into this organization. The new NARO aims to promote the development of basic and applied research focusing on solutions to problems relating to food security, agricultural productivity and competitiveness, and the revitalization of rural areas.

### **National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)**

[https://www.aist.go.jp/aist\\_e/about\\_aist/index.html](https://www.aist.go.jp/aist_e/about_aist/index.html)

The National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) is one of the largest public research organizations in Japan. It focuses on the creation and practical realization of technologies useful to the Japanese industry and society, and on "bridging" the gap between innovative technology and commercialization. AIST is organized into 5 departments that aim to bring together core technologies: Energy and Environment, Life Science and Biotechnology, Information Technology and Human Factors, Materials and Chemistry, and Electronics and Manufacturing. It also has two research centers: Geological Survey of Japan, and the National Metrology Institute of Japan. To promote green innovation, AIST is developing technologies for increased use of alternative energy technologies, such as renewable energy sources that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (energy creation), high-density storage of energy (energy storage), highly efficient conversion and use of energy (energy saving), effective utilization of energy resources, and evaluation and reduction of environmental risks.

### **National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan (NIES)**

[www.nies.go.jp](http://www.nies.go.jp)

The NIES strives to contribute to society through research that fosters and protects a healthy environment for present and future generations. The National Institute for Environmental Studies is Japan's only research institute that undertakes a broad range of environmental research in an interdisciplinary and comprehensive manner.



### **National Institute for Minamata Disease (NIMD)**

<http://nimd.env.go.jp/english/>

NIMD was established in October of 1978 in Minamata City, Kumamoto Prefecture, with the purpose of conducting comprehensive medical research to improve medical treatment for victims of Minamata Disease while giving balanced consideration to its deep historical background and social importance. NIMD aims to contribute to enhance further understanding of Minamata disease, to transmit the lessons learned from the experiences of Minamata disease, and to advance research activities on Minamata disease and mercury in general.

### **National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (JNIOOSH)**

<https://www.jniosh.johas.go.jp/en/>

JNIOOSH is the only comprehensive research institute for occupational safety and health in Japan. It actively conducts scientific research to support the administrative responsibilities of the government and for the safety of workers in industries, for risk reduction of industrial accidents and diseases, promoting workers' health, and creating a safer and comfortable work environment.

### **National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR)**

<https://www.nipr.ac.jp/english/>

NIPR is the center for Japanese scientific research and observation of the polar regions. It is engaged in comprehensive research via observation stations in the Arctic and Antarctica. It is also an inter-university research institute that provides researchers throughout Japan with infrastructure support for Arctic and Antarctic observations while promoting polar science through collaborative public research projects and providing samples, materials, and information.



### **National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (NIPSS)**

[www.ipss.go.jp](http://www.ipss.go.jp)

The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (NIPSS), attached to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, was created in 1996 through the integration of the Institute of Population Problems and the Social Development Research Institute. Along with investigating population and household trends, the Institute carries out research concerning social security policies and systems in Japan and abroad. NIPSS is committed to providing the basic information which contributes to policy formation, carrying out advanced research about social security in the future, and conveying this information to the public.

### **New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)**

[www.nedo.go.jp](http://www.nedo.go.jp)

NEDO was established in 1980 to promote the development and introduction of new energy technologies. It is now one of the largest public R&D management organizations in Japan. NEDO acts as an innovation accelerator in technology development and demonstration activities with two basic missions: addressing energy and global environmental problems, and enhancing industrial technology by integrating the efforts of industry, academia, and government. NEDO plays an important role in Japan's economic and industrialization policies through its funding of technology development activities. NEDO is actively involved with the development of new and renewable energy, energy storage and transmission, and energy conservation technologies. NEDO also pursues R&D in other advanced new technologies.

### **Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PRIMAFF)**

<https://www.maff.go.jp/primaff/e/index.html>

The Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PRIMAFF), was established in April 2001 through a reorganization of the former National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics (NRIAE). It is the sole national policy research organization engaged in the study and research of policies relating to the future development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in rural areas. This involves research and studies of rural areas, both inside and outside of Japan, through the use of natural scientific approaches as well as social scientific approaches including economics, law, and sociology.



### **Renewable Energy Research Center (RENRC)**

<https://www.aist.go.jp/fukushima/en/unit/> RENRC is located within the Fukushima Renewable Energy Institute (FREIA), which is a part of the Department of Energy and Environment at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). RENRC is a research unit engaged in R&D of renewable energy technologies. The research center conducts a wide variety of research activities from basic research to system demonstration upon innovative technologies for the reduction of power generation cost, large-scale low-cost energy storage and flexible electricity grid and upon database for proper deployment of renewable energy. RENRC consists of seven research teams (Photovoltaic Power Team, Wind Power Team, Hydrogen Energy Carrier Team, H<sub>2</sub> and Heat Utilization System Team, Geothermal Energy Team, Shallow Geothermal and Hydrogeology Team and Energy Network Team).

### **Research Institute of Earthquake and Volcano Geology (IEVG)**

<https://unit.aist.go.jp/ievg/en/research.html>

IEVG is a unit within the public organization, Geological Survey of Japan. Its research covers a wide range of areas related to the mitigation of disasters relating to earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanoes; and geological information used for safety regulation of radioactive waste disposal. It also undertakes studies to understand, assess, and predict these geological and tectonic phenomena. IEVG also advises Japanese companies about overseas manufacturing site selection with regard to earthquake and volcano risk.

### **Research Institute of Electrochemical Energy (RIECEN)**

[https://unit.aist.go.jp/riecen/index\\_en.html](https://unit.aist.go.jp/riecen/index_en.html)

This institute is located within the Department of Energy and Environment at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). It is engaged in research and development of environmental energy which will support and build a sustainable society.

### **Research Institute for Energy Conservation (iECO)**

<https://unit.aist.go.jp/ieco/en/>

This institute is located within the Department of Energy and Environment at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). Its main focus is on conducting R&D on energy technologies to improve efficient usage and conversion of energy, both for the more effective use of limited global energy resources and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.



### **Research Institute of Geology and Geoinformation (IGG)**

<https://unit.aist.go.jp/igg/cie/index.html>

The Research Institute of Geology and Geoinformation (IGG), works together with its related units at the Geological Survey of Japan (GSJ). Its mission is to improve the accuracy of and to organize the geological surveys and fundamental geological and geophysical maps of Japan's land, urban, coastal, and sea regions, using satellite imagery and geological data. It aims to develop evaluation techniques for: the global resource environment, environmental preservation and development, radioactive waste disposal safety standards, prediction of geological natural disasters, improving the accuracy of earthquake prediction through fault line surveys and earthquake measurements, and improving the accuracy of predicting volcanic eruptions.

### **Research Institute for Geo-Resources and Environment (GREEN)**

[https://unit.aist.go.jp/georesenv/index\\_en.html](https://unit.aist.go.jp/georesenv/index_en.html)

The Research Institute for Geo-Resources and Environment (GREEN) is an umbrella research unit operating within the public organization, Geological Survey of Japan (GSJ). GREEN aims to make technical developments in quantitative assessments and exploration of natural resources, and utilization and preservation of underground environments, in order to contribute to political decision-making for natural resources and energy and/or the sustainable development of industries. GREEN also develops and disseminates worldwide databases and geoscientific maps related to hydro-geological environments, mineral resources, fuel resources, and soil contamination.

### **Research Institute for Global Change (RIGC)**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/rigc/e/>

RIGC is a unit within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) that leads international integrated research projects on oceans at all depths and on the close interaction of oceans with the atmosphere and landmasses. Research topics include climate change, ocean acidification, and plastic pollution; and research results are provided to domestic and international agencies. RIGC is composed of the following research groups: Global Ocean Observation Research Center (GOORC), Institute of Arctic Climate and Environment Research (IACE), Earth Surface System Research Center (ESS), Research Center for Environmental Modeling and Application (CEMA), Marine Biodiversity and Environmental Assessment Research Center (BioEnv), Dynamic Coupling of Ocean-Atmosphere-Land Research Program (DCOP), and the Mutsu Institute for Oceanography (MIO)



### **Research Institute for Marine Geodynamics (IMG)**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/rimg/e/>

IMG is a unit within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) whose mission is to investigate earthquakes and volcanic activities through conducting large-scale observations around Japan and the western Pacific using JAMSTEC vessels and state-of-the-art marine exploration technologies. Particular focus is on conducting geophysical-geological surveys in the Nankai Trough, Japan Trench, Kuril Trench, and other tectonically active zones that may be subject to a forthcoming megathrust earthquake or volcanic eruption. IMG is composed of the following research groups: Subduction Dynamics Research Center (SDR), Research and Development Center for Earthquake and Tsunami Forecasting (FEAT), and the Volcanoes and Earth's Interior Research Center (VERC).

### **Research Institute for Marine Resources Utilization**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/mru/e/>

This Institute is a unit within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) whose mission is to conduct R&D that can exploit a wider range of oceanic organisms, minerals and resources, while ensuring their sustainable use. The Institute provides the specimens, data, technologies, and scientific knowledge gained from its investigation of deep-sea and seabed environments to relevant Japanese industries. It is composed of the following research groups: Biogeochemistry Program, Research Center for Bioscience and Nanoscience (CeBN), and the Submarine Resources Research Center.

### **Research Institute for Value-Added Information Generation (VAiG)**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/vaig/e/>

VAiG is unit within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) whose mission is to identify interrelationships between changes in Earth systems and human activity. The Institute develops mathematical analytical methodologies for processing and integrating the vast amounts of data generated by JAMSTEC R&D activities. It also provides information that supports policymaking to domestic and international environmental agencies. VAiG is composed of the following research groups: Center for Mathematical Science and Advanced Technology (MAT), Application Laboratory (APL), Information Engineering Program (IEP), Center for Earth Information Science and Technology (CEIST), and the Global Oceanographic Data Center (GODAC)





### **Research Institute of Science for Safety and Sustainability**

<https://en.aist-riss.jp/>

This institute is located within the Department of Energy and Environment at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). It is involved with two main strategic programs: (1) risk assessment research that reduces environmental and physical risks-- contributing to industrial safety management policies which achieve a society that harmonizes industry with the environment; and (2) development of risk assessment of chemical substances, materials, and technologies.

### **United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability**

<https://ias.unu.edu/en/admissions/degrees/phd-in-sustainability-science-2020.html#overview>

The United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) is a leading research and teaching institute based in Tokyo, Japan. Its mission is to advance efforts towards a more sustainable future, through policy-oriented research and capacity development focused on sustainability and its social, economic and environmental dimensions. UNU-IAS serves the international community through innovative contributions to high-level policymaking and debates, addressing priority issues for the UN system.

### **Waseda University, Environmental Research Institute (WERI)**

<https://www.waseda.jp/fsci/weri/en/>

Waseda University established WERI in 2002 as a research institute to carry out advanced research and development in response to the global environmental issues of the 21st century. It cooperates with institutions within and outside the university. WERI takes an integrated approach to academics and fieldwork, and it aims to provide practical education and conduct research jointly with consumers and corporate citizens in order to realize a recycling-based society and sustainable growth.

### **World Data Centre for Greenhouse Gases (WDCGG)**

<https://gaw.kishou.go.jp/>

The World Data Centre for Greenhouse Gases (WDCGG) is a World Data Centre (WDC) operated by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) under the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) program of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). WDCGG collects, archives and distributes data provided by contributors on greenhouse gases (such as CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, CFCs, N<sub>2</sub>O) and related gases (such as CO) in the atmosphere and elsewhere.



**Yokohama Institute for Earth Sciences (YES)**

<http://www.jamstec.go.jp/e/about/bases/yokohama.html>

The Yokohama Institute for Earth Sciences (YES) is a unit within the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) which conducts process (modeling) research on global changes and on the dynamics of the Earth's interior by utilizing the supercomputer, "The Earth Simulator", which is one of the world's most powerful computers. YES develops and administers database systems for JAMSTEC research, and furnishes the latest research achievements to the public.



## NGOs + NPOS

### **AEON Environmental Foundation**

<https://www.aeon.info/ef/en/>

The Foundation was established in 1991 with the goal of passing on a rich natural environment to the next generation. It provides subsidies totaling 100 million yen every year to groups around the world that are actively contributing to a sustainable society. In order to develop human resources that are active with a global perspective in environmental fields, The Foundation's activities have included hosting the "Asia Students Environment Platform" (ASEP), donating solar power systems, holding "Earth-friendly Essay and Activity Report Contests", environmental education programs, hosting international symposia, and giving prizes for contributions to the global environment, conservation, and biodiversity.

### **Afan Woodland Trust**

<https://afan.or.jp>

The C. W. Nicol Afan Woodland Trust, established in 2002, is a 30-hectare preserve in Nagano Prefecture with 29 endangered species, 137 species of wild edible plants, 80 species of trees, almost 200 species of medicinal plants, and over 400 species of mushrooms. The facility has a center with a main hall for seminars.

### **ALIVE (All Live in a Viable Environment)**

[www.alive-net.net/english/index.html](http://www.alive-net.net/english/index.html)

There are over 10,000 animal breeders and dealers in Japan. ALIVE has been investigating those who keep animals in very bad conditions and campaigning for the tightening of regulations in order to put them out of business.



### **Animal Refuge Kansai**

<http://www.arkbark.net/en/>

ARK is a non-profit, non-governmental private organization with the aim of forming a network of people who love animals, believe in sharing their lives with them, and who work actively to rescue them from suffering. ARK was established in 1990 and became officially recognized as an NPO (Non-Profit Organization) in September 1999 and became an accredited *nintei* in 2016. In 2008, ARK was accepted as an International Associate Member of the RSPCA.

### **Asia-Pacific Water Forum (APWF)**

[www.apwf.org](http://www.apwf.org)

The goal of the APWF is to contribute to sustainable water management in order to achieve the targets of the MDGs in Asia and the Pacific by capitalizing on the region's diversity and rich history of experience in dealing with water as a fundamental part of human existence. Specifically, the APWF strongly advocates efforts to boost investments and capacity building, and enhance cooperation in the water sector on the regional level and beyond

### **Association of Japanese Geographers**

<https://www.ajg.or.jp/en/>

The Association of Japanese Geographers was founded in 1925 and is devoted to promoting research on various aspects of geography in Japan. With recent developments in Japanese geography and ever-increasing international contacts, the Association launched the English issue of the Geographical Review of Japan in 1984. The English issue appears twice a year. Each issue contains papers in English on a wide range of subfields of geography. The Geographical Review of Japan English Edition intends to provide an international medium for the publication of articles that will give new concepts, ideas and scope to geography.

### **Blue Planet Prize**

<https://www.af-info.or.jp/en/>

In 1992, the year of the Earth Summit, the Asahi Glass Foundation established the Blue Planet Prize, an award presented to individuals or organizations from around the world in recognition of outstanding achievements in scientific research and its application that have helped provide solutions to global environmental problems. The Prize is offered in the hope of encouraging efforts to bring about the healing of the Earth's fragile environment.



### **Botanical Society of Japan (BSJ)**

<https://bsj.or.jp/index-e.php>

Botanical Society of Japan aims to promote the development of all areas of botany, and to spread botanical knowledge, and thus to contribute to the development of both the humanities and the sciences.

### **Citizens' Nuclear Information Center (CNIC)**

<http://cnic.jp/english>

Citizens' Nuclear Information Center is an anti-nuclear public interest organization dedicated to securing a safe, nuclear-free world. The Center was formed to provide reliable information and public education on all aspects of nuclear power to ultimately realize this goal. Data gathered, compiled, and analyzed by the Center is condensed into forms useful to the media, citizens' groups, policymakers, and the general public.

### **Earthwatch Japan**

[www.earthwatch.jp](http://www.earthwatch.jp)

(only in Japanese)

### **Ecological Society of Japan (ESJ)**

[https://www.esj.ne.jp/esj/e\\_index.html](https://www.esj.ne.jp/esj/e_index.html)

The Ecological Society of Japan was founded in 1953 to promote research in all aspects of ecology.

### **ELSA Nature Conservancy**

[www.elsaenc.net](http://www.elsaenc.net)

(only in Japanese)

### **Energy Conservation Center, Japan**

<https://seforallateccj.org/>

A professional organization that has promoted energy conservation for over 35 years, ECCJ aims to strengthen its future activities while increasing its sensitivity to the myriad needs surrounding the issue of energy conservation.



## **FOE JAPAN**

[www.foejapan.org/en/](http://www.foejapan.org/en/)

As a member of Friends of the Earth International, we have been active in Japan since 1980. Our activities cover climate change and energy, forests and biodiversity, development finance and the environment, Fukushima support and nuclear phase-out, and more. Our ultimate goal is to create a world in which all people may live peacefully and equitably.

## **Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)**

<http://gec.jp/>

GEC was founded with the aim of contributing to the conservation of the environment in developing nations and around the world by leveraging Japan's wealth of conservation knowledge and experience in support of UNEP's urban environment conservation activities in developing countries and undertaking activities to promote international cooperation to protect the global environment.

## **Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC)**

[www.geic.or.jp](http://www.geic.or.jp)

(only in Japanese)

## **Green Action**

[www.greenaction-japan.org](http://www.greenaction-japan.org)

Green Action is a Japanese activist NGO organization working to create a nuclear-power-free Japan. Established in 1991, Green Action is based in Kyoto near one of the highest concentrations of nuclear power plants in the world. We work hands-on locally, regionally, and nationally, connecting local people and experts, activists around the country to each other, and Japanese experts, NGOs and their international counterparts.

## **Green Cross Japan**

[www.gcj.jp](http://www.gcj.jp)

As the issues of climate change and environmental degradation bring about a much needed wake up call to modern society with the realization that the global challenges of security, poverty and the environment are intrinsically connected, Green Cross International will focus its activities on this critical nexus in the quest for a just, secure and sustainable future for humanity.



### **Greenpeace Japan**

<https://www.greenpeace.org/japan/> (only in Japanese)

### **Greens Japan**

<http://greens.gr.jp/world/english/>

Greens Japan aims to put global interests before national ones. We are a member of the Global Greens (founded in 2001), an international organization which emphasizes international co-operation with Green parties in 90 countries and regions.

### **International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)**

<https://www.ilec.or.jp/en/>

International Lake Environment Committee Foundation is established to seek international knowledge exchange and research promotion to develop sustainable management of the world lakes and reservoirs.

### **Jane Goodall Institute Japan**

<http://www.jgi-japan.info/en/4/page-0.html>

JGI (the Jane Goodall Institute) is a non-profit organization first established in the United States in 1977. Grounded in the legacy of Dr. Goodall's 40 years of chimpanzee research and advocacy, JGI has an international network of organizations committed to Wildlife Research, Education and Conservation. JGI-Japan was established as the 12th international branch in 2001.

### **Japan Animal Welfare Society**

<https://www.jaws.or.jp/about01/about04/>

JAWS has a more than 60 year history of serving as a central member of the animal welfare community in Japan and of working with numerous domestic and foreign organizations.

### **Japan Association for Galapagos (JAGA)**

[www.j-galapagos.org](http://www.j-galapagos.org) (only in Japanese)

### **Japan Climate Initiative**

<http://japanclimate.org/english/>

JCI is a network committed to strengthening communication and exchange of strategies and solutions among all actors that are implementing climate actions in Japan. Inspired by the "leadership-through-action" of US non-state actors, over 100 Japanese companies, local governments, research institutions and NGOs established the Japan Climate Initiative (JCI).



### **Japan Committee for IUCN**

<http://www.iucn.jp/english/about/iucn/about-japan-committee-for-iucn>

Japan Committee for IUCN (IUCN-J) was established in 1980, when the World Conservation Strategy was launched in Japan, for the purpose of exchanging information on IUCN and facilitating cooperation among IUCN members in Japan.

### **Japan Environment Association**

[www.jeas.or.jp/english/](http://www.jeas.or.jp/english/)

Since its foundation on March 15, 1977, the Japan Environment Association has devoted its energies to the enhancement of public awareness and the assistance to people's environmental conservation activities. Cooperating with the Ministry of the Environment and various organizations involved in environmental conservation in Japan and other countries, the JEA has strived towards the formation of a sustainable society and environmentally-sound lifestyles.

### **Japan Environmental Action Network (JEAN)**

<http://www.jean.jp/en/>

With the aim of rendering services for preserving the marine environment, since 1990, JEAN has engaged in resolving the marine litter problem.

### **Japan Environmental Education Forum**

[www.jeef.or.jp/english/](http://www.jeef.or.jp/english/)

Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF) is a national NGO consists of varieties of people who are engaged or interested in promoting environmental education.

### **Japan Environmental Lawyers Federation (JELF)**

<http://www.jelf-justice.org/jelf/wp-content/themes/jelf-justice/backnumber/english/index.html>

The Japan Environmental Lawyers Federation (JELF) is the only nonprofit, nongovernmental lawyers' organization for the environment in Japan.

### **Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI)**

<http://www.jemai.or.jp/english/>

The Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI) is a public corporation organized by a membership of about 700 companies. It was established in September 1962 when industrial pollution was becoming a serious concern in Japan.





### **Japan for Sustainability**

<https://www.japanfs.org/>

Japan for Sustainability (JFS) is a non-profit group that provides information from Japan to add to momentum here and around the world toward a truly happy and sustainable future.

### **Japan Society for Environmental Chemistry**

[https://www.j-ec.or.jp/index\\_e.html](https://www.j-ec.or.jp/index_e.html)

The society started in 1990. JEC made up of about 1,000 individual members including overseas and students, 16 public interest organizations and 66 private supporting corporations as of April, 2013. JEC has been working for the sound management of environmental chemicals through the development of analytical techniques and waste treatment, understanding geochemical cycling of elements and molecules, and risk assessment. In addition, JEC has held international conferences for facilitating communication between researchers and stakeholders in different countries and exchanging knowledge related to environmental pollution by micro-pollutants by cooperating with societies in foreign countries: the first time in Hawaii in 1996, the second time in China in 2004 and the third time in Korea in 2010.

### **Japan Society on Water Environment**

<https://www.jswe.or.jp/eng/>

Purposes of the Japan Society on Water Environment's activities include (i) academic surveys, researches, and the promulgation of knowledge in fields related to water environments, (ii) contribution to preserve and create healthy water environments, and (iii) services towards academic and cultural development. Activities conducted for these purposes include (i) the publication of journals as a tool to distribute academic and technical information, (ii) the hosting of the Annual JSWE Conference and JSWE Symposium to provide opportunities for members to freely exchange opinions, (iii) the carrying out of award-giving activities for nurturing future leaders and the promoting of cultural activities for water environments, (iv) the publication of journals written in English for international exchange and cooperation, (v) the hosting of international conferences and related award-giving activities, and (vi) the hosting of seminars so as to put the latest information into circulation.

### **Japan Solar Energy Society**

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jses>

(only in Japanese)



### **Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN)**

<http://en.jatan.org/>

JATAN is a Japanese NGO, committed to the conservation of tropical rainforests and forests all over the world.

### **Japan Water Forum (JWF)**

<http://www.waterforum.jp/en/>

Japan Water Forum (JWF) serves as a contact point for exchange and cooperation among water stakeholders in Japan and abroad, such as UN agencies, international organizations, development banks, governments, private companies, researchers, and NGOs. Based on this network, JWF promotes an understanding of the fundamental impact of water on everyone's lives, leading to decisive action to address the water issues on the planet for a world where everyone enjoys the lasting benefits and values of safe water.

### **Japan Wetlands Action Network (JAWAN)**

<http://www.jawan.jp/index-e.html>

Determining a wetland's status on the basis of scientific data about its inhabitants is important when trying to protect it. JAWAN is putting energy into research on the migrations of shorebirds, wetland dwelling birds that often use tidal flats.

### **Japan Wildlife Conservation Society (JWCS)**

<https://www.jwcs.org/en/>

The Japan Wildlife Conservation Society (JWCS) aims to create a society where humans and wildlife can coexist. The globalization of economics has had enormous effects on wildlife, for which many of Japan's policies, business activities and consumer behavior are responsible. As a Japanese non-profit NGO, we aim to bring attention to problems and suggest appropriate solutions.

### **Japan Wind Energy Association (JWEA)**

<http://www.jwea.or.jp/>

(only in Japanese)

### **Japan Youth Ecology League**

<http://orgs.takingitglobal.org/25199>

TakingITGlobal is one of the world's leading networks of young people learning about, engaging with, and working towards tackling global challenges.



### **Japanese Society for Preservation of Birds (JSPB)**

[www.jspb.org](http://www.jspb.org) (only in Japanese)

### **Kushiro International Wetland Centre (KIWC)**

<http://www.kiwc.net/english/>

KIWC is committed to promoting the wise use of wetlands concept and specific approaches to this end. Such use is intended to enable the utilization of gifts provided by wetlands in daily life while protecting the ecological integrity of these areas.

### **Nagao Natural Environment Foundation**

<http://www.nagaofoundation.or.jp/e/about/index.html>

Founded in 1989, the Nagao Natural Environment Foundation (NEF) is a non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting nature conservation and protecting the natural environment in developing countries. Since its establishment, its Research Grant Scheme has supported researchers from research institutions mainly in the Asia-Pacific region. Grants have been made to over 400 research projects in 25 countries and scholarships have been provided to over 5,000 students in nine countries.

### **Natural Parks Foundation**

<http://en.bes.or.jp/>

The Natural Parks Foundation was established in 1979 and has 20 local offices in National Parks and Quasi-National Parks. The Foundation maintains and manages the park facilities, such as visitor centers, public toilets, beautification activities, natural environment conservation activities such as vegetation restoration, and contact-with-nature activities (nature experience and observation projects). It actively manages parks to be a beautiful, clean, and comfortable natural environment for visitors.

### **Nature Conservation Society of Japan (NACS-J)**

[www.nacsj.or.jp](http://www.nacsj.or.jp) (only in Japanese)

### **The Ornithological Society of Japan (NACS-J)**

<http://ornithology.jp/en/>

Established in 1912, the Society publishes two official semi-annual journals: the Japanese Journal of Ornithology (in Japanese), and Ornithological Science (in English); as well as technical books and monographs of specialized research. The Society holds an annual meeting, numerous seminars and symposia regarding current research, and it maintains active connections with academic institutions and organizations in Japan and overseas.



### **Save Japan Dolphins Campaign**

[www.savejapandolphins.org](http://www.savejapandolphins.org)

For more than 30 years, the International Marine Mammal Project has led the fight to protect dolphins, whales, and the ocean environment. We pioneered the “Dolphin Safe” tuna fishing standard, stopping the intentional chasing and netting of dolphins and preventing many deaths every year. We directed the historic rescue and release of the orca whale Keiko, made famous in the movie *Free Willy*. We are fighting to end the tragic slaughter of dolphins in Taiji, Japan, as featured in the Academy Award–winning movie *The Cove*. And we’re campaigning to stop all trade in live dolphins and end the captivity of whales and dolphins for circus performances.

### **Traffic East Asia--Japan**

<https://www.traffic.org/publications/>

(Only in Japanese)

### **Wild Bird Society of Japan (WBSJ)**

<https://www.wbsj.org/en/>

Established in 1934, Wild Bird Society of Japan is a public interest incorporated foundation that now has over 30,000 members, including financial supporters, and 87 chapters throughout Japan. Its purpose is to protect wild birds and their habitat, to encourage more people to enjoy bird watching, and to carry on research concerning the status and habitat of wild birds.

### **WWF Japan**

[www.wwf.or.jp/eng/](http://www.wwf.or.jp/eng/)

WWF is one of the world’s largest leading conservation organizations, working in more than 100 countries and supported by 5 million supporters globally. WWF’s mission is to stop the degradation of the planet’s natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by: conserving the world’s biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources are sustainable, promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.



## Environmental Academic Programs

### **Ehime University, Center for Marine Environmental Studies (CMES)**

<http://www.cmes.ehime-u.ac.jp/en/index.html>

Ehime University was established in 1999. CMES, whose main purpose is research, was established in 2002 and focuses on environmental problems resulting from physical, chemical, and biological aspects. The main research area is the Seto Inland Sea, and additional research focus is on global pollution caused by harmful chemical substances such as endocrine disruptors (so-called environmental hormones). The bio-environment sample bank (es-BANK) and the research training vessel, "Isana", are important foundations of CMES' research activities. While the main purpose of CMES is research, it also trains researchers in related fields through advanced courses at the undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral levels.

### **Hokkaido University, Master's Program of Environmental Earth Science for Sustainable Society, in English (EPEES-SS)**

<https://www.ees.hokudai.ac.jp/division/earth/>

This 2-year, full-time English-language program aims to foster the development of professionals and researchers who can contribute to the protection of global and local environments. Coursework and fieldwork projects train students to evaluate international environmental problems from an interdisciplinary focus. Graduates are expected to understand different cultures, customs and values; and to address environmental problems in collaboration with researchers and experts from multiple countries.



### **Hokkaido University, Doctorate Program of Environmental Earth Science for Sustainable Society, in English (EPEES-SS)**

<https://www.ees.hokudai.ac.jp/division/kigaku/>

This 3-year, full-time English-language program is offered by the Graduate School of Environmental Science. Students select courses from a wide range of subjects, and any faculty member in the Graduate School can act as a thesis supervisor. Students choose from core and advanced courses in environmental sciences, as well from courses in policy, leadership, and culture. Laboratory and fieldwork are also important modules of the program.

### **International Christian University (ICU), Environmental Studies**

<https://www.icu.ac.jp/en/academics/undergraduate/major/major31/index.html>

The ICU undergraduate major in Environmental Studies focuses on issues that straddle the natural, human, and social environments. The program bridges diverse academic fields and mobilizes the strengths of ICU's liberal arts curriculum. The coursework incorporates multiple academic perspectives from the humanities and sciences. The program aims to equip students with the basic knowledge and ideas necessary for solving problems while enriching their awareness of nature. Students are expected to develop a capacity for interdisciplinary critical thinking and problem solving, to understand current issues and ethical questions affecting environmental decision-making, and to want to become leaders who can help to solve some of our critical global environmental issues.

### **Josai International University, Faculty of Social and Environmental Studies**

[https://www.jiu.ac.jp/englishsite/u\\_program/f\\_env.html](https://www.jiu.ac.jp/englishsite/u_program/f_env.html)

Established in 2010 at the Togane Campus in Chiba prefecture, this undergraduate program is designed to help students to develop a global view and a practical approach to environmental issues. Students learn both theory and practice, with a focus on the interaction between society and the environment--including urban environmental degradation, local landscape and community conservation, and safety and health in modern consumerism. After acquiring the necessary leadership skills, graduates are ready to play a role in creating a low-carbon and recycling society and also in reinvigorating local communities. Students choose a specialization in the following fields: urban and/or rural area environmental management; agriculture and food business/culture; and horticulture and health.



## **Kyoto University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES)**

<http://www2.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>

The Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES) was established in April 2002 to focus on global environmental sustainability as a new field of academic study-- bringing together ethics, science and technology, and humanities and social sciences. The school has a multidisciplinary and international faculty actively engaged in research with Japanese, foreign, and international governmental organizations. The school aims to train outstanding professionals and leaders in environmental management. Core lectures are conducted in English.

### ***Kyoto University, Master's Program in Environmental Management***

<http://www2.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/education/programs/mpem/>

This 2-year, full-time program includes: core coursework in the theoretical foundations of global environmental studies, a lengthy internship aimed at enhancing professional skills outside of the university, and the preparation of a master's thesis. Graduates may thereafter work in the government or private sector, continue for doctoral studies, or become academic researchers.

### ***Kyoto University, Doctoral Program in Global Environmental Studies***

<http://www2.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/education/programs/dpge/>

This 3-year, full-time program accepts students who have obtained a master's degree or the equivalent in various fields. The program encompasses the Department of Global Ecology, the Department of Technology and Ecology, and the Department of Natural Resources. According to student needs, supplemental coursework may be required to be taken from the Master's Program in Environmental Management. Students are assigned an academic supervisor and sub-supervisor.



### ***Kyoto University, Doctoral Program in Environmental Management***

<http://www2.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/activities/educational-activities/g30-educational-program/>

This 3-year, full-time program aims to train outstanding environmental management practitioners and researchers. The program includes core coursework, a compulsory internship of approximately six months, and the completion of a doctoral thesis. Each student is assigned an academic supervisor and sub-supervisor.

The doctoral program in Environmental Management has two components, the general program and the “International Environmental Management Program” (G30 program). For the latter, please refer to the following website for more details: <http://www2.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/activities/educational-activities/g30-educational-program/>

### **Kyoto University, International Environmental Management Program**

<http://www2.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/activities/educational-activities/iemp/>

The Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES) has established the International Environmental Management Program to strengthen educational and research opportunities for international students. GSGES offers two doctoral and one master's program. Most classes are taught in English, which makes the programs accessible and attractive to international students.

### **Kyushu University, Bachelor of Bioresource and Bioenvironment in Animal Resources**

<https://www.agr.kyushu-u.ac.jp/english/international/undergraduate/>

This 4-year, full-time program, offered by the Department of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences, provides a basic understanding of the bioenvironment and the production and applications of bioresources. Courses cover basic natural science, economics, and international relations; as well as cutting-edge biotechnology. There is also the opportunity for original research. Studies in Fisheries Science include field and lab activities in marine biosciences and biotechnology. Studies in Animal Science focus on methods of producing sustainable, high-quality protein sources through optimized utilization of animal resources.





### **Kyushu University, International Master's Program in Bioresource and Bioenvironment in Animal Resources**

<https://www.agr.kyushu-u.ac.jp/english/international/graduate/>

This 2-year, full-time program is offered by the Department of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Studies. Courses cover basic natural science, economics, and international relations; as well as cutting-edge biotechnology. There is also the opportunity for original research. Studies in Fisheries Science include field and lab activities in marine biosciences and biotechnology. Studies in Animal Science focus on methods of producing sustainable, high-quality protein sources through optimized utilization of animal resources. International students from qualifying countries can apply for JDS Scholarships from the Japanese government: <https://jds-scholarship.org/>

### **Kyushu University, International Master's Program in Earth Resources Engineering**

[https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g\\_international.html](https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g_international.html)

This 2-year, full-time program is offered by the Graduate School of Engineering, which consists of seven specialized laboratories: Economic Geology; Exploration Geophysics; Geothermics; Resources Production and Safety Engineering; Rock Engineering and Mining Machinery; Mineral Processing, Recycling and Environmental Remediation, and Energy Resources Engineering. Students benefit from a wide range of research covering technical and engineering issues that arise at any stage of resource development, from exploration and production to remediation and recycling.

### **Kyushu University, International Master's Program in Energy and Environmental Engineering**

[https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g\\_international.html](https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g_international.html)

This 2-year, full-time program is offered by the Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences. It is designed for international students seeking an in-depth knowledge of symbiotic technology in order to understand and solve the world's energy and environmental problems. Students are closely guided by a team of supervisors in state-of-the-art research facilities. They are also encouraged to communicate and collaborate with other research entities and experts in Japan and abroad. This program mainly focusing in the area of Molecular and Material Sciences.



### **Kyushu University, International Master's Program in Urban and Environmental Engineering**

[https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g\\_international.html](https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g_international.html)

This 2-year, full-time program is offered by the Graduate School of Engineering. The Urban and Environmental Engineering Global Program provides students with the analytical tools to evaluate urban and environmental issues as well as technologies used to develop new urban environmental systems. In addition to technical training, a major objective is to inspire students to be ethically conscious and have a deep understanding of society and the environment. In addition to conventional engineering disciplines, students also study communication, engineering ethics, and engineering management—so that students understand a wider range of views and have strong decision-making skills.

### **Kyushu University, International Doctoral Program in Earth Resources Engineering**

[https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g\\_international.html](https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g_international.html)

This 3-year, full-time program is offered by the Graduate School of Engineering Sciences, which consists of seven specialized laboratories: Economic Geology; Engineering Geophysics; Geothermics; Resources Production and Safety Engineering; Rock Engineering and Mining Machinery; Mineral Processing and Recycling; and Energy Resources Engineering. Research covers a wide range of technical and engineering issues arising at all stages of resource development—from exploration & production to remediation & recycling.

### **Kyushu University, International Doctoral Program in Energy and Environmental Engineering**

[https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g\\_international.html](https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g_international.html)

This 3-year, full-time program is offered by the Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Engineering Sciences. It is designed for international students seeking an in-depth knowledge of symbiotic technology in order to understand and solve the world's energy and environmental problems. Students are closely guided by a team of supervisors in state-of-the-art research facilities. They are also encouraged to communicate and collaborate with other research entities and experts in Japan and abroad. This program mainly focusing in the area of Molecular and Material Sciences.



### **Kyushu University, International Doctoral Program in Urban and Environmental Engineering**

[https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g\\_international.html](https://www.eng.kyushu-u.ac.jp/e/g_international.html)Engineering

This 3-year, full-time program is offered by the Graduate School of Engineering. The Urban and Environmental Engineering Global Program provides students with the analytical tools to evaluate urban and environmental issues as well as technologies used to develop new urban environmental systems. In addition to technical training, a major objective is to inspire students to be ethically conscious and have a deep understanding of society and the environment. In addition to conventional engineering disciplines, students take classes in communication, engineering ethics, and engineering management. Through these innovative courses, students are able to understand a wider range of views and have strong decision-making skills.

### **Nagoya University, Graduate School of Environmental Studies**

<http://www.env.nagoya-u.ac.jp/english/aboutus/index.html>

The Graduate School of Environmental Studies, established in 2001, is an interdisciplinary organization offering master's and doctoral degrees. The school has established a new academic methodology called "clinical environmental studies", and its programs are founded on the two pillars of: Sustainability Studies, and Safety and Security Science. The School consists of three academic departments:

Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences - <http://www.env.nagoya-u.ac.jp/english/dept/earth.html>

Department of Environmental Engineering and Architecture - <http://www.env.nagoya-u.ac.jp/english/dept/design.html>

Department of Social and Human Environment - <http://www.env.nagoya-u.ac.jp/english/dept/society.html>

Application requirements for international students - [http://www.env.nagoya-u.ac.jp/english/admission/doc/Oct\\_2020.pdf](http://www.env.nagoya-u.ac.jp/english/admission/doc/Oct_2020.pdf)



## **Sophia University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies**

<https://www.genv.sophia.ac.jp/english/academics/index.html>

The School offers courses covering a wide range of global environmental issues, and it aims to provide students with a holistic understanding of the multiple and complex factors that have contributed to the current global environmental crisis. Students are free to choose classes in the natural sciences and humanities that are suited to their interests, backgrounds, and future career aspirations. This flexibility enables students to create their own curriculum chart and timetable. Another attraction of the school is the small class sizes.

### ***Sophia University, Masters of Arts (M.A.) in Global Environmental Studies***

<https://www.genv.sophia.ac.jp/english/academics/index.html>

The 2-year, full-time program offers two degree tracks for Masters-level students. The Credit-track M.A. is for students who want to enhance their expertise but do not intend to continue on to the doctoral program. The Thesis-track M.A. is for students seeking to continue studies for a PhD. The academic and coursework requirements are slightly different for each track.

### ***Sophia University, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Global Environmental Studies***

[https://www.genv.sophia.ac.jp/english/academics/doctoral\\_program.html](https://www.genv.sophia.ac.jp/english/academics/doctoral_program.html)

The 3-year, full-time PhD program is designed for the advanced study of specific areas relating to the global environment. While no formal coursework is required, candidates are encouraged to participate in workshops and other program activities in consultation with their doctoral dissertation supervisor.



## **Tohoku University Graduate School of Environmental Studies**

<http://www.kankyo.tohoku.ac.jp/en/>

This graduate school consists of two departments: the Department of Environmental Studies for Advanced Society, and the Department of Frontier Science for Advanced Environment.

Both departments offer Masters and Doctoral degrees for international students.

The Department of Environmental Studies for Advanced Society aims to teach students to create solutions to the environmental problems that threaten society. Students should have an interest in the environmental aspects of civilization, a basic understanding of social sciences and public policy, and want to acquire a strong knowledge of various technologies and how to integrate them as innovative solutions.

The Department of Frontier Science for Advanced Environment offers three courses of study.

(1) Eco-materials and Processing: This focuses on the fields of resources, materials and energy which are critical to a sustainable human society. Specifically, the treatment of raw materials used for safeguarding the global environment, material processing, recycling technology, low-energy and developing new materials capable of reducing the environmental burden.

(2) Applied Environmental Chemistry: This focuses on processes that reduce the environmental load in industries that are supplied materials and resources taken from the environment, and also energy-intensive industries such as those manufacturing chemical products and other materials. Students acquire an advanced knowledge to pioneer new environmental-friendly processes

(3) Cultural Environmental Studies: In addition to the technical objectives mentioned in the above two courses, a sustainable human society must solve cultural challenges related to the social system. In addition to the study of science, students research fields such as social history, social anthropology, environmental law, environmental policy, environmental economics, and technology management.

The Tohoku University Graduate School of Environmental Studies also sponsors the International Environmental Leadership Program (IELP), which is a non-degree, post-graduate school program designed to develop the qualities and skills needed to solve the future issues of global and local environment and resources with special emphasis on Asia (ASEAN), Russia/CIS, and Africa. Students attend supplemental advanced lectures in addition to their general graduate program.



### **Tokyo Institute of Technology, Global Scientists and Engineers Program**

<https://www.titech.ac.jp/english/education/platforms/global.html>

This 4-year undergraduate program aims to provide students with a broad, global education. This will enable them to communicate and co-create with engineers in other fields with a global perspective; and to manage complex and large-scale projects and organizations that contribute to an inclusive society and sustainable environment in emerging and developing countries. This program consists of three graduate-level majors: Civil Engineering, Global Engineering for Development Environment and Society, and Urban Design and Built Environment.

### **Tokyo Institute of Technology, Graduate Programs for Environmental Designers Contributing to Resilient Cities**

[https://www.titech.ac.jp/english/education/graduate\\_majors/gedes/](https://www.titech.ac.jp/english/education/graduate_majors/gedes/)

The Postgraduate Program for Environmental Designers Contributing to Resilient Cities offers courses and research opportunities leading to a Master of Engineering degree and a Doctor of Engineering degree—either in Civil and Environmental Engineering or in Architecture and Building Engineering. The Program aims to nurture talented students to become Environmental Designers who can contribute to creating a disaster-resilient environment as highly skilled engineers, architects, governmental officers, or researchers. This program is especially aimed at students from emerging/developing disaster-prone countries.

The Master's Program trains individuals to be global scientists and engineers with abilities that enable them to solve complex problems shared by global society, comprehend the systems of science and engineering without being bound by them, and contribute to the innovation of novel technology, values, and concepts.

The Doctoral Program cultivates individuals to be global experts with the leadership and abilities to solve the complex problems faced by global society, based on the understanding of science and engineering systems without being bound by their existing framework. The Doctoral program requires students to start again at the Masters level even if they have already completed a degree from another institution. This combined program can be completed within 3-5 years.



## **Tsukuba University, Undergraduate Program in Agro-Biological Resource Sciences**

<http://www.global.tsukuba.ac.jp/departments/life-and-environmental/agro-biological-resource-sciences>

This program trains experts to contribute to food security in Japan and the wider world. It focuses on the development, preservation, and use of environmentally friendly agro-biological resources. Research is centered on the interaction between humans and the environment, and a strong emphasis is placed on the multidisciplinary nature of modern societal and global issues, from climate change to food security and environmental conservation.

Students are able to select from a wide variety of courses, including: Essential Molecular Biology and Biochemistry to International Training for Agriculture and Economics, as well as those offered by the Colleges of Biological Sciences and Geoscience, allowing them to create their own individual curriculum, before specializing in their third year and graduation thesis. The College also offers an "International Intern System", in which students can receive training at overseas institutions, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Tsukuba International Center

## **Tsukuba University, Undergraduate Program in Bio-Resource Science**

<http://www.global.tsukuba.ac.jp/undergraduate/bio-resource>

This Undergraduate Interdisciplinary Program in Life and Environmental Sciences has a modular organization, which allows students to study a wide variety of subjects. In the second and third years, students choose from courses offered by the College of Agro-Biological Resource and Forestry Sciences, as well as courses in applied biological chemistry and environmental engineering offered by the other Colleges in the School of Life and Environmental Sciences. In their fourth year, students undertake a research project supervised by a professor.



### **Tsukuba University, Undergraduate Program in Geoscience**

<http://www.global.tsukuba.ac.jp/undergraduate/geoscience>

The College of Geoscience offers English and Japanese programs for a Bachelor of Science in Geoscience. Students acquire a general knowledge of the Earth's evolution, the natural processes on the Earth, and the interactions between natural environments and human activities, which are necessary for the development of a sustainable society. The four-year degree in Geoscience, which started in 2011, is the only English-language undergraduate program of its kind in Japan.

### **The University of Tokyo, Komaba Campus, Undergraduate Program in Environmental Sciences**

<http://peak.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp/courses/es/index.html>

This 4-year, full-time undergraduate program is offered as part of the University of Tokyo's "Programs in English at Komaba" (PEAK), established in 2012 as the school's first degree program taught in a foreign language. The Komaba campus website is: [https://www.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eng\\_site/index.html](https://www.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp/eng_site/index.html)

Each year, PEAK accepts only a limited number of students who spend their first two years taking a wide range of liberal arts courses. In their third and fourth years they focus on a specific curriculum of Environmental Sciences or Japan-in-East-Asia. The goal of the Environmental Sciences Program is to provide students with a broad-based, inter- and multi-disciplinary understanding of Environmental Systems and Global Sciences. The coursework is focused on six modules: Environmental Principles; Management and Policy; Measurement and Evaluation; Materials, Systems and Dynamics; Energy and Resources; and Health and Security/Urban Planning Technology.





### **The University of Tokyo, Graduate Program in Environmental Sciences (GPES)**

<http://gpes.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp/introduction/index.html>

GPES offers Masters and PhD level English-language degree programs as an extension of the PEAK Environmental Studies undergraduate program. The goal is to train students to analyze and develop environmental policies across economic, cultural and political perspectives--grounded on basic science and technology. These two graduate programs allow students to choose their field of specialization from: natural & agricultural sciences, industrial technologies, and social sciences--including economics, politics and other related disciplines. In addition to coursework, students are also provided with the unique opportunity to work with experts on pressing global problems. Graduates are trained to become professional specialists capable of making an international contribution to environmental and energy issues, grounded on natural and social sciences.

### **The University of Tokyo Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, Department of Natural Environmental Studies**

<https://www.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp/pros-e/nenv-e/index-e.htm>

**The Graduate School of Frontier Sciences (GSFS)** is composed of three departments: Transdisciplinary Sciences, Biosciences, and Environmental Studies. The Department of Natural Environmental Studies is divided into: Terrestrial Environmental Studies, and Marine Environmental Studies. Sub-groups include: ocean technology, environmental systems, human and engineered environmental studies, socio-cultural environmental studies, and international studies. Profound interrelationships exist between the land where we humans live and the oceans covering 70 percent of the earth's surface. Accordingly, the goal of the Department of Natural Environmental Studies is to foster environmental scientists who can understand the earth's environment through an integrated, global-scale perspective of the terrestrial and marine environments. The Department offers masters and doctoral degrees.



### **The University of Tokyo, Graduate Program in Sustainability Science (GPSS)**

GPSS is a separate graduate school department with its own curriculum and which also awards Master's and Doctoral degrees in Sustainability Science. The GPSS has its own entrance examination that must be passed in order to gain admission. The GPSS was established as a joint initiative with five other departments to provide a program for a broad study of the basic knowledge and concepts necessary for creating a sustainable society. The GPSS program is also supported by The University of Tokyo Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S). The website for this program is found at: <https://www.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp/pros-e/sustaina-e/index-e.htm>

### **United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability**

**(UNU-IAS)** - <https://ias.unu.edu/en/admissions/degrees/phd-in-sustainability-science-2020.html#overview>

The 3-year Doctoral Program in Sustainability Science is for students who want to become key researchers in the field of sustainability science. Students are encouraged to enhance their understanding of global change perspectives, specifically those relating to climate change and biodiversity. In addition to coursework, there are unique opportunities to interact with leading scholars and policymakers through lectures, international conferences, and workshops. Students are also invited to play an active role in UNU-IAS research projects. Students select courses from those offered by UNU-IAS, and they may take courses or pursue joint diploma programs at other Japanese universities such as the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Frontier Sciences (UT-GSFS), Sophia University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, and International Christian University.

### **University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan, Asia International Educational Program for Graduate Students in Occupational Health**

<https://www.uoeh-u.ac.jp/english/graduate/asiaprogram.html>

The University consists of a School of Medicine, School of Health, Graduate School of Medical Science, Institute of Industrial Ecological Sciences, and a University Hospital. Within the graduate school is the Asia International Educational Program for Graduate Students in the field of Occupational Health.



**Waseda University, Graduate School of Environment and Energy Engineering (WEEE) - <https://www.waseda.jp/fsci/gweee/en/>**

The Graduate School of Environment and Energy Engineering (WEEE) offers Master's and Doctoral degrees in the fields of energy, resources, and environment. It also offers an International Environmental Leaders Program where students become certified as leaders after completing coursework, research, and domestic and overseas studies. WEEE welcomes applicants who are recent college graduates as well as mid-career government officials and business people. The academic program takes an integrated and collaborative approach, with an emphasis on using society as a field for experiments. WEEE expects its graduates to become local and global leaders, both in government and business.



## Environmental Publications in English

**Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change, All Publications**

<https://www.apn-gcr.org/bulletin/>

**Association of Japanese Geographers, All Publications**

<https://www.ajg.or.jp/en/>

**Biodiversity Center of Japan, Natural Environment Surveys**

[http://www.biodic.go.jp/ne\\_research\\_e.html](http://www.biodic.go.jp/ne_research_e.html)

**The Botanical Society of Japan, Journal of Plant Research**

<https://bsj.or.jp/eng/publications.php>

**Center for Global Environmental Research, All Publications**

<http://www.cger.nies.go.jp/en/about/results/>

**Citizens' Nuclear Information Center, All Publications**

[https://cnic.jp/english/?page\\_id=30](https://cnic.jp/english/?page_id=30)

**Ecological Society of Japan, All Journals**

<https://esj-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>

**The East Asian Association of Environmental and Resource Economics, All Publications**

<http://eaaere.org/publications/journal.html>



**The Energy Conservation Center, Japan, All Publications**

<https://www.asiaeec-col.eccj.or.jp/>

**Fisheries Agency (MAFF), All Annual Reports**

<https://www.jfa.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

**Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, English-language Research Papers**

<http://www.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/ffpri/en/index.html>

**Institute for Environmental Sciences, All Publications**

[http://www.ies.or.jp/report\\_e/index.html](http://www.ies.or.jp/report_e/index.html)

**Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), All Publications**

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub>

**Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP), All Publications**

<https://www.isep.or.jp/en/category/climate-policy/>

**International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC), All Publications**

<https://www.ilec.or.jp/en/newsletter/#>

**International Whaling Commission, Japan Whaling, All Publications**

<https://www.jfa.maff.go.jp/e/whale/index.html>

**Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, All Publications**

[http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/doc\\_catalog/e/index.html](http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/doc_catalog/e/index.html)

**Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency, All Bulletins and Press Releases**

<https://www.fra.affrc.go.jp/english/bull/index.html>

**Japan Food Chemical Research Foundation (JFCRF), All Research Reports**

<https://www.ffcr.or.jp/en/zaidan/index.html>



**Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS), All Publications**

<https://www.jircas.go.jp/en/publication>

**Japan Meteorological Agency, All Publications**

<http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/en/Publications/publications.html>

**Japan Society for Environmental Chemistry, All Journals**

<https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jec>

**Japan Society on Water Environment, All Publications**

<https://www.jswe.or.jp/eng/publications/index.html>

**Japan Solar Energy Society, All Journals (annual)**

[https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jses/46/3/\\_contents/-char/en](https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jses/46/3/_contents/-char/en)

**Japan Transport Safety Board, All Reports and Statistics**

<https://www.mlit.go.jp/jtsb/publications.html>

**Japan Water Forum (Asia-Pacific Water Forum), All Publications**

<http://apwf.org/publication/>

**Kitasato University, Research Center for Environmental Science, English-language Research Papers**

[https://www.researchgate.net/institution/Kitasato\\_Research\\_Center\\_for\\_Environmental\\_Science](https://www.researchgate.net/institution/Kitasato_Research_Center_for_Environmental_Science)

**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, All MAFF Policies, All Publications**

<https://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/index.html>

**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (MAFF), Annual Reports & White Papers**

<https://www.maff.go.jp/e/data/publish/index.html>



**Ministry of the Environment, Air & Transportation--Plans & Policy Issues, All Publications**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/air/index.html>

**Ministry of the Environment, Environment--Plans & Policy Issues, All Publications**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/policy/index.html>

**Ministry of the Environment, Global Environment--Plans & Policy Issues, All Publications**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/index.html>

**Ministry of the Environment, Health & Chemicals--Plans & Policy Issues, All Publications**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/index.html>

**Ministry of the Environment, Japan Environment Quarterly Journal, All Journals**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/jeq/index.html>

**Ministry of the Environment, Nature & Parks--Plans & Policy Issues, All Publications**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/nature/index.html>

**Ministry of the Environment, Waste & Recycling--Plans & Policy Issues, All Publications**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/index.html>

**Ministry of the Environment, Water/Soil/Ground--Environment Plans & Policy Issues, All Publications**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/water/index.html>

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Environmental Plans & Policies, All Publications**

<https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/>



**Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, White Papers & Reports**

<https://www.mlit.go.jp/en/statistics/white-paper-mlit-index.html>

**National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO), All Publications**

<http://www.naro.affrc.go.jp/english/research-programs/publications/index.html>

**National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), All Research Papers**

[https://www.aist.go.jp/aist\\_e/collab/papers/index.html](https://www.aist.go.jp/aist_e/collab/papers/index.html)

**National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan, Database and All Publications**

<http://www.nies.go.jp/db/index-e.html>

**National Institute for Minamata Disease, English-language Research Papers**

[http://nimd.env.go.jp/english/kenkyu/annual\\_reports.html](http://nimd.env.go.jp/english/kenkyu/annual_reports.html)

**National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Japan, All Publications**

<https://www.jniosh.johas.go.jp/en/index.html>

**National Institute of Polar Research, All Publications**

<https://www.nipr.ac.jp/english/publication/>

**National Institute of Populations and Social Security Research, All Publications**

<http://www.ipss.go.jp/index-e.asp>

**New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, All Publications**

[https://www.nedo.go.jp/english/publications\\_index.html](https://www.nedo.go.jp/english/publications_index.html)

**National Parks of Japan, Laws and Data**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/nature/nps/park/doc/index.html>

**Nuclear Regulation Authority, All Publications**

<https://www.nsr.go.jp/english/library/index.html>





**The Ornithological Society of Japan, "Japanese Journal of Ornithology", "Ornithological Science", All Publications**

<https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jjo/>

**Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PRIMAFF), All Publications**

<https://www.maff.go.jp/primaff/e/publications/index.html>

**Research Institute of Earthquake and Volcano Geology (IEVG), All Annual Reports**

<https://www.gsj.jp/en/publications/reports/index.html>

**Research Institute for Geo-Resources and Environment (GREEN), All Reports and Newsletters**

[https://unit.aist.go.jp/georesenv/product/index\\_en.html](https://unit.aist.go.jp/georesenv/product/index_en.html)

**United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, Japan, All Publications**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/japan>

**United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Japan, All Publications**

<https://ias.unu.edu/en/publications>

**World Data Centre for Greenhouse Gases, Japan Meteorological Agency, All Publications**

<https://gaw.kishou.go.jp/publications>



## Environmental Laws & Policies in English

### **Air Quality and Transportation Laws (compendium)**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/air/index.html>

### **Air Quality and Transportation Policies**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/air/index.html>

### **Air Pollution Control Act**

<http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?printID=&id=2146&vm=02>

### **Biodiversity and Sustainability Policies**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/index.html>

### **Business-related Environmental Conservation Law**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/business.pdf>

### **Environmental Policy Laws (compendium)**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/index.html>

### **Environment Law (Basic)**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/basic/index.html>

### **Environment Law (Basic) and Basic Environment Plan**

[http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/basic\\_lp.html](http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/basic_lp.html)



**Environmental Conservation and Education Enhancing Law**

[http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/edu\\_tt.pdf](http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/edu_tt.pdf)

**Environmental Impact Assessment Law**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/assess/index.html>

**Global Environment Laws (compendium)**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/global/index.html>

**Global Environment Policies**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/index.html>

**Green Purchasing Law**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/index.html>

**Health and Chemicals Laws (compendium)**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/chemi/index.html>

**Health and Chemicals Policies**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/index.html>

**Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) 2016 for US Forces Japan**

<https://www.usfj.mil/Portals/80/Documents/Other/2016%20JEGS.pdf>

**Nature and Parks Laws (compendium)**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/nature/index.html>

**Total Emission Reduction of Nitrogen Oxides from Automobiles in Specified Areas, Law Concerning Special Measures**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/air/amobile.html>

**Waste and Recycling Laws (compendium)**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/recycle/index.html>



### **Waste and Recycling Policies**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/index.html>

### **Water Pollution Control Law**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/water/wlaw/index.html>

### **Water, Soil, Ground Environment Laws (compendium)**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/water/index.html>

### **Water, Soil, Ground Environment Policies**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/water/index.html>

### **Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act**

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/water/sccact.pdf>

### **COMMENTARIES & OTHER RESOURCES**

**Environmental Policy Enforcement** <https://iclg.com/practice-areas/environment-and-climate-change-laws-and-regulations/japan>

**Environmental Law and Practice** [https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/6-502-8920?contextData=\(sc.Default\)&transitionType=Default&firstPage=true&bhcp=1](https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/6-502-8920?contextData=(sc.Default)&transitionType=Default&firstPage=true&bhcp=1)

### **Chemical Regulations in Japan, an Overview**

[https://www.chemsafetypro.com/Topics/Japan/Overview\\_of\\_Chemical\\_Regulations\\_in\\_Japan.html](https://www.chemsafetypro.com/Topics/Japan/Overview_of_Chemical_Regulations_in_Japan.html)

### **Japan-US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Collaboration**

<https://www.epa.gov/international-cooperation/epa-collaboration-japan>

Japanese Law Translations: Environmental Laws and Ordinances, unofficial translations

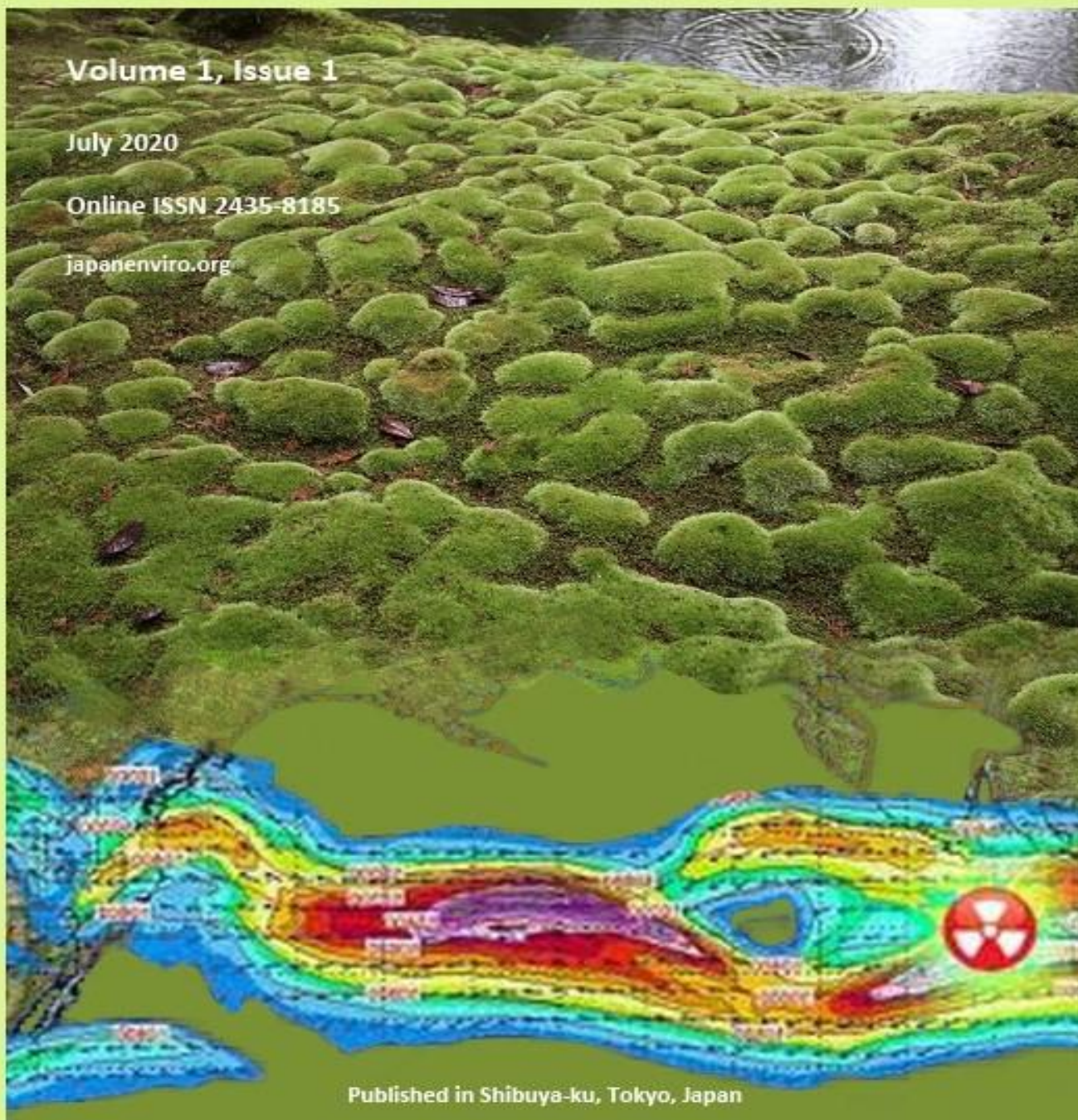
<http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/list/?ft=1&re=02&dn=1&ky=Environment&x=13&y=13&co=01&ia=03&ja=04>

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