

TOYOTA



Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program





Ecosystem Conservation

Forest Conservation

As well as bringing blessings from nature, forests serve as a water-retention source that prevents disasters caused by landslides and creates fertile fields.

To recover damaged forests, we promote the conservation of forest resources and prevention of global warming through afforestation and greening activities.

Fish owls are on the Critically Endangered (Ia) list of species most in danger of extinction (Project name: "Green Holiday"—The Forest of the Fish Owl, Nemuro City, Hokkaido)

Indonesia

Sumatran Tropical Forest Conservation Project

World Wide Fund for Nature Japan (Japan)

The Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park is a valuable habitat for endangered species, having escaped large-scale development thanks to its rough landscape. While its luxuriant forest supports the livelihood of the local residents in surrounding areas, there are problems such as illegal land sales, occupation and development. As one of the measures against these problems, patrols using trained elephants were introduced. The elephant patrols detect agriculture in illegally occupied areas as well as monitor wild elephant herds. To recover the forest, trees are planted in areas which were previously illegally occupied, in cooperation with local farmer groups.



Elephant patrol near planted forest

Cambodia

Cambodian Primary School Environmental Education Project

Japan International Volunteer Center

In rural communities of Cambodia, many people have not attended school and cannot read or write sufficiently. In such an environment, elementary school teachers have an important role in the local community. This project aims to train these teachers and local government employees to be environmental education facilitators, and to promote environmental education in elementary schools and local communities, in order to increase concern and understanding about the environment and to foster individuals who will help conserve the local natural environment. When elementary schools, local residents and local governments cooperate in tree-planting activities to increase these natural resources, it not only helps improve the livelihoods of residents in the area, but also promotes independent efforts by local residents to restore nature, engages the residents themselves in environmental protection, and enables local efforts to reduce global warming.



Junior high school staff and students engaging in a tree planting activity

Japan (Hokkaido, Ishikawa, etc.)

"Green Holiday" Nature Conservation Volunteer Project

Wild Bird Society of Japan

"Green Holiday" offers volunteer projects (workcamps) in bird sanctuaries around Japan, where people spend their holidays to both enjoy and protect nature.

Project name

The Forest of the Fish Owl (Green Holiday in Nemuro)

The number of fish owls has decreased to 140 due to reduced nesting trees as a result of deforestation, as well as a reduced number of bait fish as a result of river improvement and dam building activities. This project is carrying out tree cutting, thinning and pruning in bird sanctuaries, as well as growing seedlings and managing forests, in order to create forests for the owls to live in the future.

Project name

Preserving the Wetlands for Ducks and Geese (Green Holiday in Kaga)

Regularly visited by ducks and geese, the Katano-Kamoike Pond of Kaga City in Ishikawa Prefecture has been preserved since the Edo period (1600-1867) through use as rice paddies in summer and for duck hunting in winter. To control the change in wetlands brought about by reduced use of rice paddies, this project is working with local hunters to cut grass and continue the wetland preservation work begun in the Edo period.



Sea, River and Wetland Conservation

People receive blessings from a range of water environments including rivers and lakes, and those abundant blessings of nature are conserved in wetlands.

To continue receiving those blessings, people must protect their surrounding environment. Where rivers and other environments have been degraded by development and other activities in the past, they must regenerate those natural environments.

Ninety children gathered at the education center built in Dhalghata, Bangladesh (Project name: Coastal Wildlife Biodiversity Conservation Project in Dhalghata, Bangladesh with Participation from Local People)

Bangladesh

Coastal Wildlife Biodiversity Conservation Project in Dhalghata, Bangladesh with Participation from Local People

Ramsar Center Japan

Dhalghata was once a hotspot of biodiversity thanks to its abundant natural resources, but damage caused by cyclones in the wet season, and overuse of surrounding natural resources by increased populations, have put the forest resources in an extremely critical state. There has been extensive clearing of mangroves as well, which has resulted in the locals facing daily hardship finding wood to use as fuel. This project aims to improve the lives of people, by taking a sustainable natural resource usage approach and conserving biodiversity, through the organization of local residents to carry out activities including environmental education, planting of disaster-prevention forests, and conservation of areas where sea turtles lay their eggs.



Planting 30,000 plants for sand erosion control

Fiji

Mangrove Planting for Marine Life Biodiversity in Fiji Project

OISCA-Japan

Mangroves growing along the coastline have very important roles, including to protect the coast against the ocean waves, to absorb sediments from the rivers, and to protect ocean coral reefs from that runoff sedimentation. However at the beginning of the 1990s, a large area of mangroves disappeared from the southwest coast of Viti Levu, Fiji's largest island. In response to residents' concerns about this loss, OISCA launched a community participation program in 1993 to promote mangrove tree planting and maintenance of mangrove trees. Having thereafter seen the effects of the activity, such as a remarkable increase in seafood catches and the reduction of soil erosion by the build-up of mud in the mangroves, the residents have actively engaged in the maintenance of mangrove trees, and a grassroots movement to improve their own lands has grown through the participation.



Mangrove planting experience provides learning opportunities for students of the National Youth Training Centre

Japan (Hyogo)

Natural Revitalization of Urban River Basins that Link together Forests, Rivers and Sea based on Shared Memories of the Area

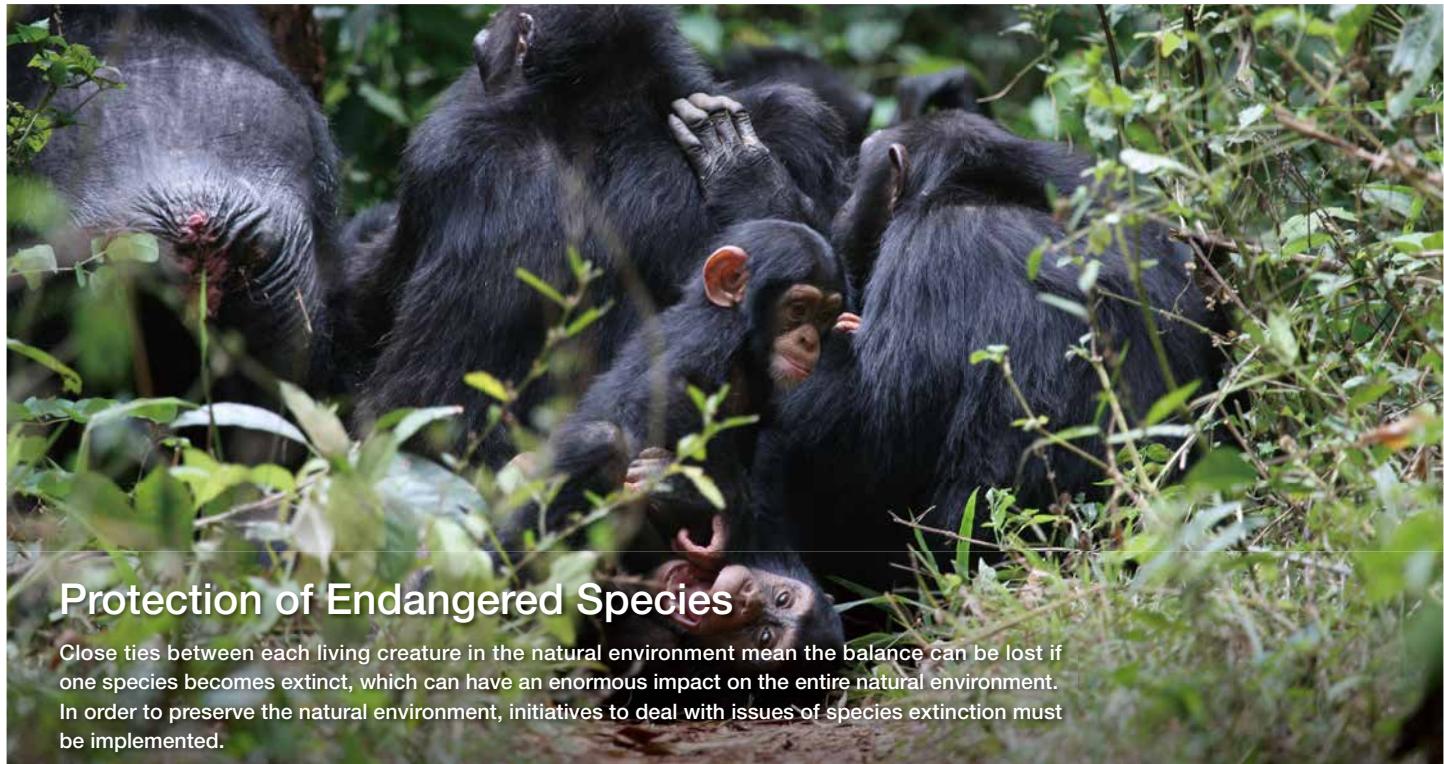
Association for the Cultivation of Rich Forests, Rivers and Seas

The aim of this project is to revitalize and conserve the abundant biodiversity across the Sumiyoshi River catchment area, which runs from Mount Rokko, through the urban areas of Kobe, and into the Osaka Bay.

Activities include tree planting of deciduous broad-leaved trees in the forests, revitalization and conservation of the grasslands, development of natural habitats for aquatic life through the creation of fish ladders in the rivers, and efforts to develop *satoumi* (managed sections of ocean near populated areas) that provide residents with recreational opportunities. The project has published a collection of photos, called the Sumiyoshi River Album, for the purpose of sharing memories of familiar landscapes across generations by comparing past and present landscapes of the Sumiyoshi River basin, which has changed dramatically since the end of the Second World War, and looking back on images of the period and on relations with the natural environments experienced in the past.



Plaque indicating location of fish ladder built into the riverbed



Protection of Endangered Species

Close ties between each living creature in the natural environment mean the balance can be lost if one species becomes extinct, which can have an enormous impact on the entire natural environment. In order to preserve the natural environment, initiatives to deal with issues of species extinction must be implemented.

Wild chimpanzees of the Bossou and Nimba Mountains (Project name: Green Corridor Project to Connect the Isolated Habitats of Wild Chimpanzees by Planting Trees)

The Philippines

Protection of National Bird, the Philippine Eagle, and Environmental Education Activities on Philippines' Luzon Island

BirdLife International Asia Division

The Philippines once had the world's greatest biodiversity of any country, but commercial logging, hunting and slash-and-burn farming activities have resulted in considerable forest reduction and ecosystem degradation. Even the Philippine Eagle, the national bird and perhaps the world's largest bird of prey, is on the verge of extinction, so there is an urgent need for monitoring activities and conservation of habitats. This project has adopted the country's beloved Philippine Eagle as a symbol of nature protection activities to promote environmental conservation and awareness activities conducted by the citizens themselves. The project teaches the importance of conserving the forest habitat of the eagle, and is expected to bring a wide range of benefits to the citizens, including prevention of flooding, improvement of water quality, and mitigation of climate change.



Philippine Eagle faces fears of extinction

Bhutan

Endangered Species Assessment Capability Development Project in Bhutan

Biodiversity Network Japan

Bhutan is a country blessed with a wide range of scenery and biodiversity, from Himalayan highlands to subtropical forests. It is a hotspot of biodiversity inhabited by over 5,000 different plant species, about 700 bird species and about 200 mammal species. However, this abundant biodiversity has never been comprehensively assessed.

This project aims to foster comprehensive species assessment capabilities in Bhutan using the world's best practices. The project also holds Red List study workshops and is developing the capability of carrying out Red List assessments of endangered species.



Working group discussions

Guinea

Green Corridor Project to Connect the Isolated Habitats of Wild Chimpanzees by Planting Trees

Green Corridor (Japan)

The chimpanzees of Bossou in the Republic of Guinea are living under extremely difficult circumstances which do not allow them to interact with other groups due to forest habitat fragmentation. This project contributes to the protection of endangered species by creating an environment that allows chimpanzees to move through green corridors made by planting trees in the savannah area which separates Bossou from the World Natural Heritage Nimba Mountains. Various seeds, which germinate easily, contained in chimpanzees' feces are collected for use in tree planting in the savannah. Many local residents take part in arbor installation work to protect the saplings from strong sunlight as well as planting work, which are expected to increase awareness of environmental conservation.



Tall saplings for planting



Developing Human Resources (Environmental Education)

Sustainable regional development, to comprehensively improve environments, economies and societies, requires the development of human resources through high quality environmental education programs.

The human resource development consists mainly of carrying out classroom-level verifications and making necessary improvements to improve the effect and level of maturity of environmental education programs.

Demonstration lesson using educational materials in elementary school in Thailand's Kanchanaburi Province (Project name: Primary School Education Material and Human Resources Development for Biodiversity in Thailand)

India

Asia Good ESD Practice Project (AGEPP)—Establishing a Website for Sharing Exemplary ESD Promotion Project Implementation Cases and Developing a Handbook

Japan Council on the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

NGOs in Japan and Asia involved in sustainable regional development are working together to establish case studies for implementing Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), and to create information-sharing infrastructures. The aim is to promote education practices for realizing sustainable local communities.

In 2008, NGOs in seven Asian countries published their own locally rooted ESD cases in various languages online. Together with a handbook providing easy-to-understand case studies, these activities are developing an infrastructure for exchange and cooperation. Based on the outcomes of AGEPP, there is also recognition of common issues facing rural communities of Japan and developing nations of Asia. In 2013, NGOs operating in Japan shared their experiences with others overseas, and proposed concrete improvements to ODA policies and schemes.



AGEPP partner NGO workshop held in Tongyeong, Korea in 2007

Indonesia

Promotion of Environmental Education in Indonesia through Oral Tradition Project

Kyouzonnomori Network
(Network for Coexistence with Nature)

In Indonesia, which has suffered serious forest loss, there is a pressing need to promote environmental education to the next generation. This project aims to promote environmental education programs using an oral tradition technique that involves high school students visiting local experts on the forests, seas and rivers, and writing down what they hear about the experts' knowledge, technologies, thoughts and personalities. Repeatedly listening to the experts and taking notes enable the students to understand the values and feelings of those experts. In multiracial Indonesia, listening to experts, who speak languages other than the official language, is providing local high school students with opportunities to reflect on the traditional culture of the region and ethnic groups.



Workplace of local expert

Thailand

Primary School Education Material and Human Resources Development for Biodiversity in Thailand

Japan Environmental Education Forum

In addition to developing elementary school workbooks in accordance with the Basic Education Core Curriculum (2008) developed by the Ministry of Education in Thailand, this project is creating teacher manuals to enable teachers to use the educational materials appropriately, and is achieving biodiversity and sustainable forest management in Thailand's Western Forest Complex.

Trial lessons using the educational materials are being conducted in specially selected schools with the intention of linking to practical exercises suited to the students. The aim is to be using these educational materials in most of the elementary schools in the target region within five years after the end of the project, and by continuing to follow the manuals, the project is expected to increase forest coverage by 10 percent in Thailand's Western Forest Complex ten years later.



Trial lesson using proposed educational materials in elementary school of Kanchanaburi Province



Developing Human Resources (Environmental Education)

Children in the city of Iwanuma planting trees grown by children in the Tokai Region (Project name: Planting of Trees to Cultivate New Plant Life in Tohoku)

Japan

Japan-China Cooperative Project for Creating a “Nature School” on Chongming Island, Shanghai

General Incorporated Association
‘Toki-no-hane (feather of Japanese crested ibis)’

Chongming Island is located in the lower Yangtze area of the city of Shanghai. With the Dongtan wetlands and forest areas being listed on the Ramsar Convention, the area offers a rich natural environment that is home to rich biodiversity. While this national project aims to build Chongming into an ecological island and to develop it as a reserve area for Shanghai, there is an urgent need to develop human resources to maximize conservation of the precious wildlife and wetland vegetation of the area. This project is cooperating with the Shanghai Municipal Government to open a “nature school” on Chongming Island and to overcome difficulties and carry on the project. The project has been officially recognized as a priority international exchange project for ecological promotion by the Shanghai Science and Technology Commission, Chongming prefectural agricultural committee, and education authority. In 2014, the project aims to conduct activities together with university students at every elementary school on the island.



“Nature school” opening held in February 2012

Japan (Tokyo)

The Development and Propagation of Practical Environmental Programs which Uses Familiar Hometown Mountains with Cooperative Enterprises

Woods and Environment Network Association (NGO)

Targeting junior high school students in the suburbs of Tokyo who have few opportunities of coming into contact with forests and nature, this project aims to establish interpersonal links that promote interest in familiar natural environments and implementation of conservation activities. The project consists mainly of classroom-based study, to deepen an understanding of *satoyama* culture and the biodiversity enabled by those *satoyama* areas (managed natural areas), and nature experience programs in familiar *satoyama* areas. Comments from student who took lectures using *satoyama* learning programs include, “lots of living creatures are necessary for a single species to exist,” and “we learned that some elements of nature must be supported by humans.” Comments on the practical lessons include, “looking at the actual living creatures that come up in the learning program has given me a concrete sense of nature that was previously just a picture in my head.”



Junior high school students enjoying *satoyama* learning program

Japan (Aichi)

Planting of Trees to Cultivate New Plant Life in Tohoku

NPO Donguri-Mongori

The city of Iwanuma in Miyagi Prefecture suffered severe damage through the Great East Japan Earthquake, and entire coastal villages were forced into mass migrations due to the tsunami. This project is constructing a park area called the “Millennium Hope Hills” to provide an evacuation area to protect people from future tsunamis. The hills are being built on the flooded areas from the rubble left in the wake of the tsunami, and participants are planting trees together to create new forests. This project involves children in the Tokai Region receiving seeds from trees in the Tohoku Region that can withstand tsunamis and growing seedlings. Then, the children in the Tokai Region send the seedlings back as a gift of nature to the Millennium Hope Hills. The project aims to foster sympathetic minds among the children who will one day lead the century of the environment, enabling them to learn about the symbiosis between oak forests, rivers and seas, the wonders of nature, and diverse ecosystems, and providing them with actual experience in growing seedlings and creating forests in river catchment areas.



Acorn lessons and tree planting at Aichi World Expo Commemorative Park (Mori-coro Park)



Global Warming Measures

Global warming is the single largest issue facing people across the world. In order to realize a prosperous society and maintain its continued development, all levels of society must work together and take action.

Fertile forests help alleviate climate change in the Philippines (Project name: Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor Climate Change Mitigation and Biodiversity Conservation Project)

The Philippines

Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor Climate Change Mitigation and Biodiversity Conservation Project

Conservation International Japan

The Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor is an important area for implementing forest regeneration and conservation. Within this corridor, there are over 100 different species for both plants and animals that are on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. This project has created a manual that incorporates mechanisms for local communities and residents to participate in monitoring of climate change and its effect on biodiversity conservation, and has released and introduced this manual to government representatives and others. Workshops are also held on incentive mechanisms, realized through payments to ecology services to enjoy the benefits brought about by forest conservation, and to deepen discussions between residents and relevant parties to establish those mechanisms.



Workshop to make improvements to the manual

Kenya

Cherangani Hills Grassroots Reforestation Project

CORE: Community Road Empowerment

This project is being implemented in the mountainous region of western Kenya to teach groups of farmers to become sapling producers and to regenerate the natural forests that are the source of water for the area. The farmers are also taught how to use sandbags for terracing their fields to prevent destruction of the farmland and runoff of topsoil, and to stably manage their farming activities in harmony with the environment. Roads repaired with sandbags are providing all-weather access to stable transport of farm produce and saplings to the markets. Going forward, the project aims to strengthen systems for stable sale of 100,000 timber saplings annually and to enable autonomous operation. It also plans to implement other activities such as reducing the environmental load on the mountain system by enabling self-sufficiency in the supply of firewood and animal fodder, and conserving water sources by planting trees.



Using manpower to spread and compact sandbags over the road surface

Peru

Pilot Project for Environmental Preservation and Agricultural Development in Cochamarca, Peru

The Institute of Cultural Affairs, Japan (ICA Japan)

This project aims to prevent environmental destruction in rural communities, increase incomes by improving agricultural technologies and increasing agricultural yields, and raise environmental awareness among local residents. Workshops have been held on such topics as installing biodigesters to ferment excrement from livestock and vegetable scraps to produce liquid fertilizer and solid compost, selective breeding of fruit trees, power generation through solar panels and windmills, pumping up water with windmills, installation of public toilets, tree planting and soil improvement.



Biodigester installation

• Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program

The Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program was inaugurated in 2000, commemorating Toyota's receipt of the prestigious Global 500 Award, to further demonstrate Toyota's responsibility for the environment and sustainable development. Since then, as part of its social contribution activities, Toyota has been conducting the Grant Program to support environmental activities implemented by NPOs and other non-profit private groups.

• Eligibility of Grantees

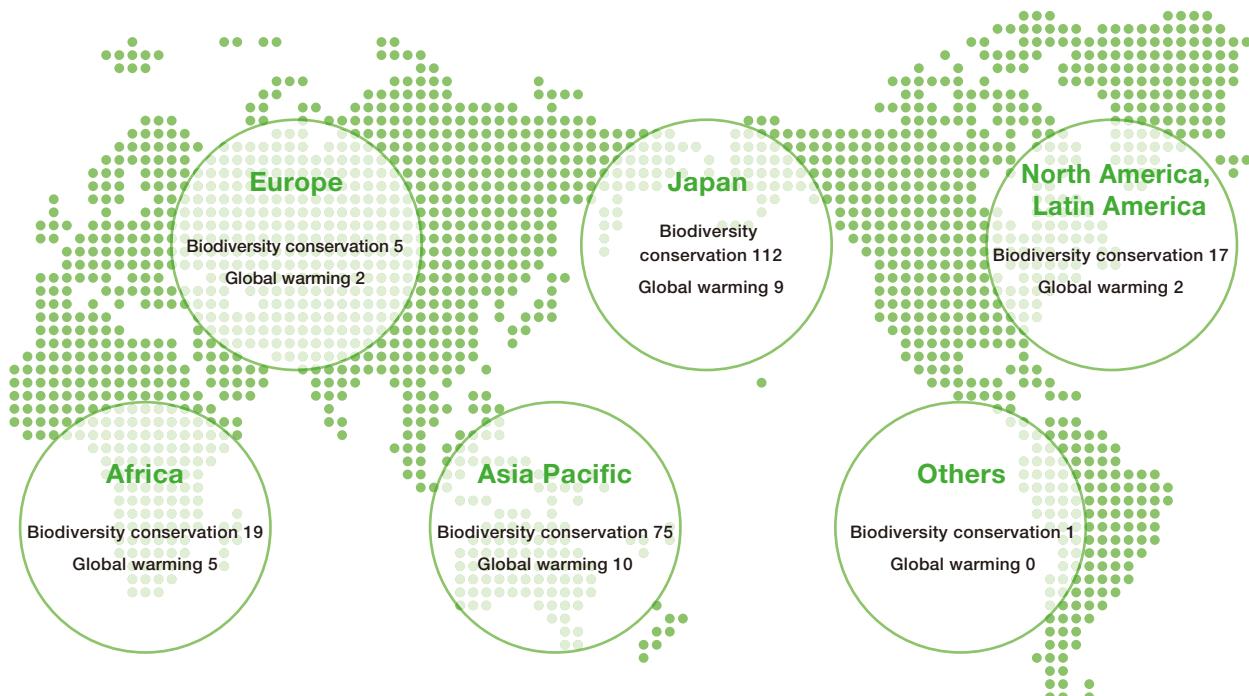
Following the approach that "monozukuri is about developing people," this program has placed the fostering of human resources, through technological development and production activities, at the center of corporate activities. From the perspective of "monozukuri is about developing people," Toyota is supporting the activities of nonprofit organizations that promote projects to foster individuals looking for solutions to environmental issues, and to contribute to practical problem-solving for those issues.

• Themes

"Biodiversity Conservation" and "Global Warming"

• Total Number of Projects (FY2000 through FY2013)

Over the 14 years since the Grant Program was established in 2000, it has supported 257 projects in 51 countries and regions worldwide.



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TOYOTA LOOPS

Processing

Toyota Loops is a special-purpose subsidiary of Toyota Motor Corporation, founded to provide greater employment opportunities for people with serious disabilities. Toyota Loops handles in-house printing, intra-company mail receipt and delivery, and other such operations that were previously done inside Toyota Motor Corporation. Toyota Loops handles the printing and binding of this report.

Toyota is a supporter of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).
ESD activities are aimed at creating a sustainable society.

