BIODIVERSITY IN GOOD COMPANY
BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY INITIATIVE

FUJITSU

Company Profile

Headquarters:	Tokyo, Japan
Major products:	Manufacturing/sales of communication systems, information processing systems, and provision of related services
Further information:	www.fujitsu.com

Fujitsu Limited operates in the ICT field. Alongside the provision of various services. Fujitsu is also involved in a total solution business that comprehensively provides development, manufacturing, and sales through to maintenance of cutting edge, high performance and high quality products and electronic devices.

Challenges and How Fujitsu Takes Responsibility

The human living environment functions precisely because of the blessings bestowed upon us by the Earth. Together with food and wood, nature fulfills untold functions for humans such as climate adjustment, water purification, and recreation. Recently, as the ecosystems on Earth deteriorate, the protection of biodiversity has become a pressing topic in attempts to enable the sustainable provision of ecosystem services.

In addition to natural resources and energy, corporate activities are sustained by ecosystem services that form the basis of our society. In order to ensure the foundation of society is stable and continue corporate activities, it is necessary to make efforts towards the protection of the biodiversity that provides these ecosystem services in addition to reducing the burden on the environment.

In light of this situation, biodiversity protection has been raised as one of the targets in the mid-term environmental vision "Green Policy 2020" unveiled in July 2008 with the aim of promoting specific measures by 2020 for all targets set in the Leadership Declaration of the 'Biodiversity in Good Company' Initiative signed at the conclusion meeting of the 9th Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition to this and as an ICT company, Fujitsu is making use of its technology to proactively contribute to biodiversity preservation.

Fields of Action

- Sites and facilities
- Supply chains, commodities and materials
- Product
- Production and manufacturing processes
- Transport and logistics
- Personnel

Best Practice: KANTAN HEP for Facility Ecosystem Evaluation

The Issue

Ecosystems in urban areas are gradually deteriorating. When considering biodiversity protection activities for facilities in suburban areas, it is necessary to consider what action the facility should take from a regional ecosystem network point of view, including the area around the facility. In order to do this, it is necessary to regularly evaluate the state of the ecosystem in which the facility is located as well as the surrounding area. The Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP) is an example of a method for evaluating the ecosystems in an area. A high level of expert knowledge is needed for its application.

The Response

In order to construct an ecosystem network as a scheme for the improvement of ecosystems in urban areas, Fujitsu developed "KANTAN HEP" in collaboration with Professor Akira Tanaka of Tokyo City University (a leading authority in HEP research in Japan) and FUJITSU FIP CORPORATION as a method for evaluation. KANTAN means *easy* and *quick* in Japanese. This method uses a check sheet called a Habitat Suitable Index (HSI) sheet and, by recording the current state of an ecosystem in a given place on this check sheet, it aids in developing protection measures. This method is comprised of the steps listed below.

I. Understanding the current state with a ground plan and flora map, etc.

II. Establishing an objective for the grounds of the facility

III. Selecting species that should be protected

IV. Evaluating ecosystem network with the surrounding area

V. Evaluating the facility grounds for adequacy as a habitat

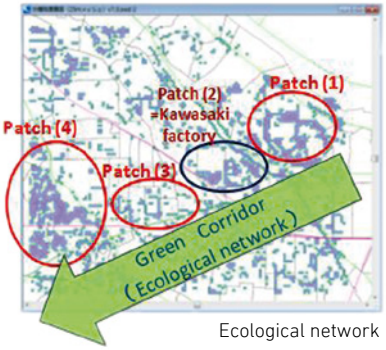
VI. Completing an overall evaluation

The Results

This "KANTAN HEP" has been applied to Fujitsu plants in Kawasaki, Numazu, and Kumagaya. As evaluation markers for wild species that should be protected at site facilities, the Japanese Tit, the Chinese mantis, and the Kingfisher have been selected and fixed volume evaluation performed with the HSI sheet. The evaluation results show how livable the woodland areas surrounding the facilities are. As a result, to evaluate (0.00 = poorly habitable – 1.00 = highly habitable) woodland livability on facility grounds for the Japanese Tit as an example, the Kawasaki plant scored 0.371, the Numazu plant scored 0.931, and Kumagaya scored 0.0.

	No.	Habitat factor	Check	Score
Feeding condition	V1	Living situations of butterflies and bees that are the main food		
	a	Neither the butterfly, the moth nor the bee have been seen.		0
	b	Butterfly, moth ,and bee's imagos have been seen within one year.	✓	0.2
	c	Butterfly, moth ,and bee's larvas and chrysalises have been seen within one year.		0.2
	d	Butterfly, moth ,and bee's imagos were seen in this investigation.		0.2
	e	Butterfly, moth ,and bee's larvas and chrysalises were seen in this investigation.		0.2
			✓	0.0

These values mean the Numazu plant offers a very livable environment for the Japanese Tit compared to the Kawasaki plant and the Kumagaya plant. At the Kumagaya plant the score for water places was also low. Therefore, the establishment of bodies of water can henceforth be considered to be a measure for protection. By applying this method in this way, it will be useful for biodiversity protection activities on facility premises, and it can also be useful for investigating specific measures for structuring regional ecosystem networks in cooperation with governments, NPOs, and other companies.



Ecological network

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