

TOYOTA Environmental Activities Grant Program



TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

The Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program offers support for projects of NPOs and other private non-profit organizations aiming to develop human resources that will lead the next generation in environmental conservation, and seek solutions for environmental issues.

Harmony between human activities and the environment is essential for the sustainable development of truly affluent societies in the twenty-first century.

We must recognize that we are responsible for handing over an affluent earth to the next generation, and cope with environmental problems as common issues to humans across borders.

Toyota recognizes environmental issues as one of the top management priorities for sustainable development with advanced and diversified technologies, for the purpose of gaining the trust and respect of our customers around the world. Toyota is employing a variety of technologies to promote resource recycling as well as making efforts to reduce environmental impact.

In 1999, Toyota received the Global 500 Award^{#1} in recognition of its having launched the world's first mass-production hybrid vehicle, having built an environmental management system, and actively disclosing environmental information.

To commemorate receipt of this award, in FY2000, we launched the Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program to support the environmental activities of NPOs and other groups.

The Grant Program focuses on biodiversity and climate change. From the perspective of “*monozukuri* is about developing people,” Toyota supports the activities of private NPOs that promote projects to support develop human resources looking for solutions to environmental issues, and to also contribute to practical problem solving.

This program is part of the initiative designed to help meet Challenge 6 of the Toyota Environmental Challenge 2050^{#2}, Challenge of Establishing a Future Society in Harmony with Nature.

#1 Global 500 Award (1987-2003): Launched by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to recognize and honor individuals and organizations that have demonstrated achievement in protecting or improving the environment. Recognized for its initiatives, including launching of the world's first mass-production hybrid vehicles, Toyota became the first Japanese corporation to receive this award in 1999.

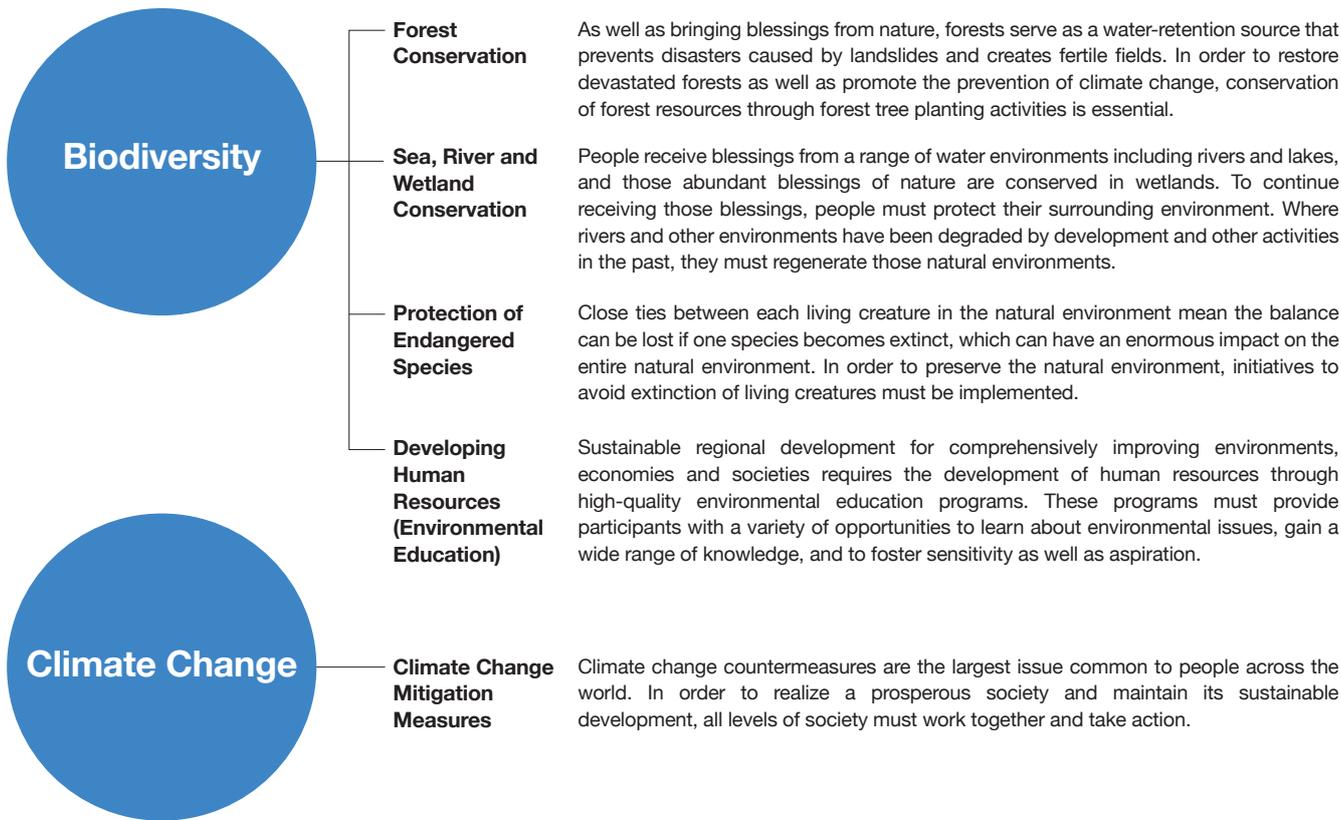
#2 Toyota Environmental Challenge 2050: With the aim of helping realize a sustainable society, Toyota developed an ambitious set of goals to be achieved over the next 35 years and announced them in October 2015. Addressing key global environmental issues such as climate change, water shortages, resource depletion, and degradation of biodiversity, the Toyota Environmental Challenge 2050 aims to reduce the negative impact of manufacturing and driving vehicles as much as possible, while bringing positive impact to society. The challenge is composed of six individual challenges across three areas: Ever-better cars, ever-better manufacturing, and enriching the lives of communities.

<http://www.toyota-global.com/sustainability/environment/challenge2050/>

Grant Program Overview

Classification	Description
International Project	The upper limit per project is seven million yen. We provide grants to overseas projects conducted solely by Japan-based groups or through collaboration between Japan- and foreign-based groups.
Domestic Project	The upper limit per project is three million yen. We provide grants to domestic projects conducted by Japan-based groups.
Domestic Small Project	The upper limit per project is one million yen. We provide grants to small projects conducted by Japan-based groups that have never received grant funding through this program. Note: Duplicate applications for this grant and a domestic project grant will not be accepted.

*Grant period: Maximum of two years



Message from the Chair of the Selection Committee

Toward Building a Society in Which Everyone Can Live with Enthusiasm

Dr. Keiko Nakamura
 Director General, JT Biohistory Research Hall (Japan)
 Chair of the Selection Committee for the Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program



Photo by Nariaki Onishi

“If I'd been born in space, I would desire to visit the beautiful Earth more than to visit space. It's a wonderful planet.” These were the words of David Brown, an American astronaut. The earth is beautiful because there is water and the creatures born there have taken a long time to become diversified, creating a marvelous ecosystem. We humans are also living organisms within this ecosystem.

This Program's goal is to support the activities of organizations being executed to help create a sustainable society, keeping this beautiful earth in mind. We believe that these are the very activities that will lead to a society in which everyone (humans as well as all living organisms) can live with enthusiasm.

Being a living creature means we are connected inside a long span of time and a big space. Since the activities of each individual participating in this program become forces that strengthen this connection, we expect the program to bear fruit.

Producing results within a limited grant period is certainly not easy. However, setting a goal and taking steady steps toward it is meaningful. By supporting these challenges, we also hope to grow and deepen our understanding.

One of the purposes of the Program is to foster the next-generation, which will be responsible for taking actions to conserve the environment in the future. We hope that activities with a clear concept will attract the interest of many, especially the younger generation, help people develop, and spread to local communities. We hope that participants will help build a bright future by sharing their experiences and passing them on to the next generation. Since we have also allocated a fund for groups applying for a grant for the first time, we look forward to having new applicants. Let's work together to build a better, healthier society.

International Project

Conservation of the critically endangered Sumatran rhinoceros in Borneo

World Wide Fund for Nature Japan (WWF Japan)
Indonesia

The Sumatran rhinoceros, presumed to have once inhabited the Indochinese Peninsula and its vicinity, has been declining in number due to the disappearing rainforest in Southeast Asia and poaching targeting its horns. The species is currently classified as Critically Endangered (CR) in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List.

In 2013, the Sumatran rhinoceros, which had been thought to be extinct in the region, was discovered in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, and subsequent surveys also found another rhinoceros in a nearby forest.

To support the local government's plan to relocate the discovered rhinoceroses to a safe location, the project aims to secure the animal's safety and formulate a rhinoceros conservation plan. Another aim is to train rangers possessing knowledge about rhinoceros conservation, with the goal of achieving medium-to long-term conservation of the Sumatran rhinoceros.








Since the rediscovery, the rhinoceroses inhabiting West Kutai Regency and Mahakam Ulu Regency in East Kalimantan and how to conserve them became the interest not only of Indonesians, but also of biologists and NGOs all over the world. Although the animals were not transferred to a safe location during the project period, many necessary preparations were made, including training of rangers and designating the places of capture.



Protection of the endangered spoon-billed sandpiper in the Talay Park coastal area, as well as the promotion of bird tourism

BirdLife International Tokyo Thailand

The Talay Park on the west coast of Gulf of Thailand, visited by a large number of globally endangered birds, is recognized throughout the world as an important area of biodiversity. Traditional salt making has been taking place in this region, and the salt ponds have become important wintering grounds and stopover habitat. However, lack of management and land use conversion are endangering long-term existence of this important environment. By transforming abandoned salt ponds into environments suitable to waterfowl, further turning those ponds into places for bird tourism, and carrying out an information campaign targeting local residents, the project aims to improve the habitat for migrating birds and introduce bird tourism led by local residents.



The numbers of species the birds feed on have significantly grown in the project area, signifying its rapid improvement as bird habitat and several endangered species including the spoon-billed sandpiper, have been observed. Infrastructure for welcoming visitors is also being arranged. For example, a new visitor center was opened, with the aim of making the area an eco tourism destination for many visitors.



Planting 4 km of trees to connect the Bossou forest and Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (a UNESCO World Heritage site and chimpanzee habitat)

Green Corridor Guinea

The chimpanzees living in Bossou, Republic of Guinea, West Africa are being prevented from genetic exchange with other groups because of forest fragmentation caused by human activities. This project aims to plant saplings in the savanna between the Bossou forest and the forest of the Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve, registered as a world heritage site, to create an environment that will allow the chimpanzees to travel back and forth and preserve this endangered species.



Many local residents participated in the work of planting the saplings and building pergolas to shield against the intense direct sunlight of the savannah, creating a forest that will bear fruits favored by chimpanzees. Environmental surveys using drones show that the forest has already grown beyond the planted areas. Where camera traps have been set up, Bossou chimpanzees and savannah monkeys from Mount Nimba have been observed to be repeatedly visiting these sites.



The Environmental Education Center in the Bossou Village was built and an educational program was implemented. Until recently, the project's main focus had been school children, but its scope has been expanded to include villagers with vested interest, calling for cooperation in tree-planting activities. Although a mountain of issues remains, the digital images brought back by the drone are proving to be a valuable means for the people of Guinea to learn about the critical status of their forests.



Introduce biodiversity teaching materials in Bangladesh's elementary curriculum with the intention of raising public awareness

Japan Environmental Education Forum Bangladesh

In the Sundarbans region of Bangladesh, registered as a UNESCO world heritage site, the local resident's understanding of the conservation of the natural environment is insufficient. Therefore, illegal cutting of mangrove trees and expansion of shrimp farms have led to a rising concern over the deterioration of natural habitats in the region. Therefore, with the aim of achieving locally driven, sustainable biodiversity conservation, the Forum has been developing and disseminating learning materials and educational programs necessary for biodiversity conservation in the region. These efforts are targeting the teachers, students, and guardians at 82 public schools in the country (third, fourth, and fifth graders).



The completed enjoyable educational materials include three books (for third, fourth, and fifth graders), a dice and board game that teaches children about the rules to be followed when entering the Sundarbans National Park, a card game exploring the relationship between the Sundarbans natural environment and human activities, and a DVD on Sundarbans nature for parents. The Forum is now working with both the Bangladeshi government and citizen groups to have the developed materials approved as supplementary teaching aids for public elementary schools nationwide.



Sri Lankan Children’s Forest Program—creating seedling beds and carrying out environmental education to protect and nurture a diverse and rich hometown

OISCA-Japan Sri Lanka

In the North Western Province of Sri Lanka, commercial logging and conversion of forested land into farmland have accelerated, reducing forest areas that used to be a treasure trove of biodiversity, and natural disasters are becoming more serious. In response, to help revitalize the area’s original biodiversity and rebuild an affluent living in harmony with nature, this project is providing practical training on tree planting, which begins with seedlings raised mostly by young people, and environmental education.

Additionally, to promote activities suitable to the region, the project is also working to train leaders and build a collaborative structure in the region.



The children’s single-minded activities have moved the adults to get involved, developing tree planting into activities involving the local community. For example, local residents help with land leveling work and hole digging prior to tree planting. A spread of voluntary activities has also been reported, with teachers who have attended leadership-training seminars managing seedlings at their schools and carrying out environmental education activities, even if the project staff member does not visit their schools.

Promotion of the Yangtze River Children’s Environment Summit and Cherry Blossom Relay, and building a Biodiversity Conservation Network

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

In November 2017, General Incorporated Association ‘Toki-no-hane (feather of Japanese crested ibis)’ held its Yangtze River Watershed Biodiversity Protection Activities—Third Children’s Environmental Summit in Tianfu New Area, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, China.

The goals of this activity were environmental protection in the 6,300-km —the Yangtze River basin and promotion of cultural exchange between Chinese and Japanese youths. On the day of the event, more than 200 people attended, including elementary and middle school students, teachers, government officials and researchers from Shanghai, Hubei, Anhui, and Sichuan Provinces. Volunteers from Toyota’s Chinese subsidiary also participated. In the forum, presentations were made on the results of environmental education at individual schools, outdoor tours were held and pictures submitted from the public were exhibited. In addition, Environmental Education Material (Shanghai Journal) produced jointly by Japan and China was distributed and a decision was made on the location of the next summit (Hubei Province). In these ways, Japan’s cooperation in raising awareness of global environment protection and enhancing collaboration in the watershed were appreciated.



While promoting a jointly-produced exchange program, we were able to form a group with reliable colleagues, fulfilling our responsibilities and producing results. We feel reassured about being able to form connections with the governments of the various cities along the Yangtze River, including Shanghai. We feel that mutual understanding of the positions, roles, and norms of Japan and China, and respecting each other are important elements for fostering friendship.



Training “ecological rangers” to carry out environmentally-friendly urban planning

SOMNEED Nepal

In Nepal, pollution of its water environment caused by rapid urbanization and population increases have led to serious environmental problems. Especially, the Bagmati River running through the capital city of Kathmandu is suffering from serious water pollution mainly due to illegal dumping, etc.

This project aims to train some of the residents in the activity targeted areas as “eco rangers” (people and groups), who will play the central role in environmental conservation activities and facilitate other residents so the entire community can work together. Toward this goal, this project supports and implements training for fostering eco rangers, helps create leaflets that introduce practical environmental conservation activities, and works to build a structure for environmental conservation activities on a regional basis. The actions of the eco rangers are expected to help reduce the amount of garbage, which is the primary cause of the pollution, leading to a gradual recovery of the ecosystem and the river functions.



Through training sessions and follow-up with interested residents, the project produced 39 eco rangers. They gained understanding of the mechanisms of environmental pollution, have gained practical knowledge for actions that can be taken at home and in the region for problem resolution, and mastered a training method that helps them think and find answers on their own. Suggestions were made for activities after the project is over, including setting up a trash collection station in each group or community, selling the trash collected by the group to a trash recycler, and leveraging the proceeds for community activities.



Domestic Project

Forest creation by Donguri Walkers in water source areas, and Tohoku-supporting project "Creation of life-protecting forest seawall"

NPO Donguri-Mongori Japan

NPO Donguri-Mongori has been supporting the creation of life-protecting forests by germinating seeds native to Tohoku and sending the seedlings to areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, with many children involved in growing the seedlings. The children use plastic pots at home or school to grow seedlings of broad-leaved trees such as the Konara oak, which are said to resist tsunamis well. This activity is meant to help them never forget the Tohoku disaster. The project aims to train "Donguri (Acorn) Walkers" who will learn about the role and ecosystem of the forest, grow seedlings, and plant and care for them. By growing seedlings to revive the greenery and living organisms lost in the 2011 disaster, these children are doing what they can to help Tohoku recover.

How to germinate acorns

Location



- Outdoors: Partial shade
- Inside a house: Sunny spot
- Give five grains of synthetic fertilizer once every three months

If you will be away for several days



- Filling a large vessel, such as a wash basin, with water and placing the pot in it will keep the seedling alive for about a week

Watering



- When the soil surface is dry
- When the pot feels light
- Water gently so the soil is not washed away

Leaf fall



- Acorn seedlings will lose their leaves in autumn. You may think that the leafless seedling has died. If you are worried, try bending a branch gently. If it does not break, it is still alive.



In the coastal area of Iwanuma City, Miyagi Prefecture, which was damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake, there is only one hill that escaped flooding by the massive tsunami.

The Millennium Hope Hills Project was started to commemorate this hill, which stood to save human lives, and also to observe, grow, and utilize the many lessons learned during recovery activities. To make the hill into a seawall park with trees to protect lives, tree-planting events were held every year from 2013 to 2017. The children participating in Donguri-Mongori activities and their family members also provided seedlings they had grown to the Millennium Hope Hills tree-planting festivals and other Tohoku locations such as Kesenuma City, and participated in tree-planting activities. There were also other cooperative efforts. For example, seedlings grown by the Aichi Girl Scouts were planted by members of the Miyagi Girl Scouts. In this way, many people have been helping prevent misinformation about Tohoku and ensuring that others do not forget about the disaster, by restoring its gentle scenery.



Creating habitats for cranes in Seiyo City, Ehime Prefecture

Wild Bird Society of Japan Japan

White-naped cranes and white-hooded cranes, which used to overwinter all over Japan until the early part of the 20th century, have suddenly declined in number due to factors such as hunting, development of wetland habitat, and conversion of irrigated rice paddies into dry paddy fields. At present, approximately 90% of the global population of white-hooded cranes and approximately 50% of the global population of white-naped cranes overwinter in Izumi City, Kagoshima Prefecture, which implemented protection measures. Since high concentration of birds can cause problems, such as the risk of mass death in the event of a communicable disease break-out and damage to agriculture, it is essential to restore other wintering grounds besides Izumi and spread the population of the cranes. This project supports the Wild Bird Society of Japan in working with local residents, local municipalities, and other interested organizations to establish new wintering grounds in Seiyo City, Ehime Prefecture.

 To encourage arriving cranes to stay, decoys were purchased and installed, and their effectiveness was verified. At the same time, living conditions were assessed by checking the amount of feed resources and surveying roosts using an infrared camera. The information obtained from these activities is being put to use in formulating future conservation measures. Additionally, sessions for learning about cranes and other creatures living in rice paddies are offered in elementary schools, and information about crane conservation and building local communities rich in living organisms is being disseminated and proposals are being made at general meetings comprised of local residents, concerned groups, and city officials. The project is also working on network and coalition building with new concerned parties.



Lifestyles pursuing the blessings of satoyama

Maruyama Project Japan

This project supports initiatives to revitalize villages by utilizing houses that have become vacant as a result of depopulation.

The project's network-supported landscape improvement of the satoyama and forests in the surrounding area and effective utilization of untilled land have led to a rise in the level of interest in surveying flora and observing fauna ecology. Regarding rejuvenation and revitalization of depopulated areas, young farmers and young city dwellers interested in growing vegetables have expressed interest in making use of the abandoned fields, hinting at a method of promoting agriculture in mountainous, isolated areas as well as providing energy for village revitalization.

Basic research on the raccoon invasive species that threatens the biodiversity of groves around village shrines, and educational activities to promote solutions



Kansai Wildlife Research Association Japan

Raccoons, which are alien species, have been found to be breeding naturally at various sites throughout Japan, causing serious damage to agricultural crops. There is also concern about its impact on the breeding environment of other species and predation of unique native species. In many of the affected areas, however, the actual situation of the raccoon and how to deal with it are not understood. Therefore, it is urgent to implement a nationwide survey and formulate countermeasures

To investigate the facts about the raccoon, particularly in the vicinity of shrines and temples, and the extent of the damage, this project created a basic database and carried out analysis using a geographic information system (GIS). One of the results is that trace monitoring has shed light on the future expansion trend of raccoons. The results of this multifaceted survey of the characteristics of raccoon behavior and the relevant documentation have been presented at seminars and symposiums. They have also been made widely available to the public on the homepage, offering possible solutions to the raccoon problem that is damaging the biodiversity of groves around village shrines.



Nationwide Visiting Lectures on the Biodiversity for Citizens Project, aimed at mainstreaming biodiversity

The Nature Conservation Society of Japan Japan

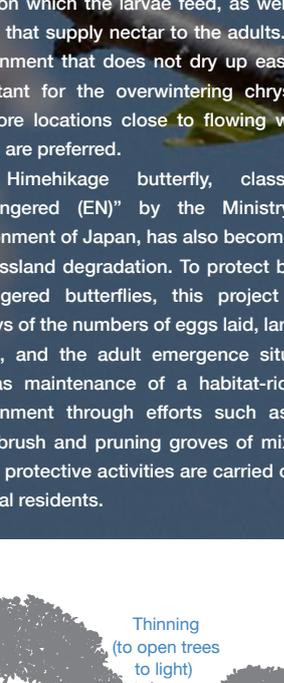
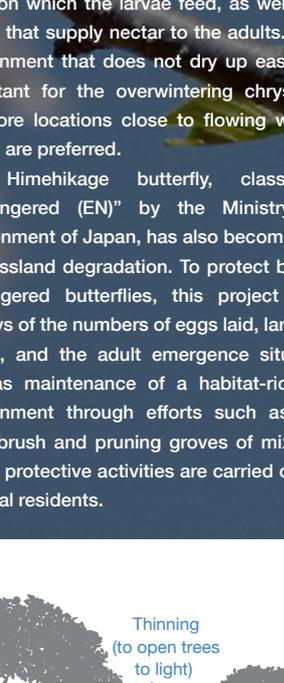
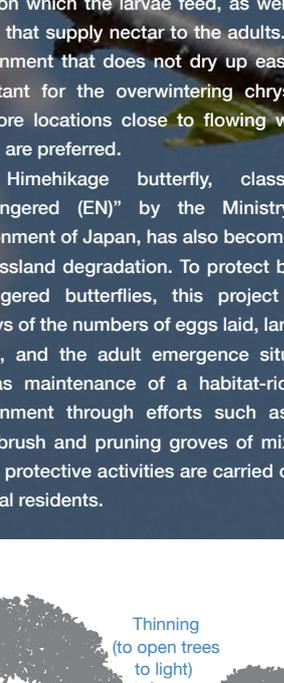
This project supports visiting lectures, workshops, and on-site experience tours, designed to raise the recognition level for biodiversity and improve the capabilities of corporations, local municipalities, academic organizations, and citizens groups. The visiting lectures are offered using the methodology of the NACS-J Citizens College, an open college hosted by the Nature Conservation Society of Japan. For the lecture at Honen-in Temple in Kyoto, a practitioner of Japanese flower arranging was invited to speak about the link between flower arrangement and nature. The lecture was flooded with applications and many participants asked that another lecture be held in Kyoto again. As evidenced by this response, the level of satisfaction is high and the project is contributing to mainstreaming biodiversity according to local needs.

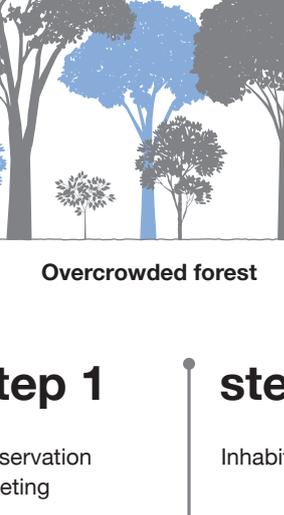
The project is currently making preparations for open access to their lectures through, for example, video distribution, and are also examining the possibility of creating a biodiversity protection program, capitalizing on their experience and results.

Domestic Small Project

Conservation of endangered butterflies, focusing on rare butterflies (*Luehdorfia japonica* and *Coenonympha oedippus arothius*)

[Kakogawa's satoyama and the Gifu butterfly network](#) Japan

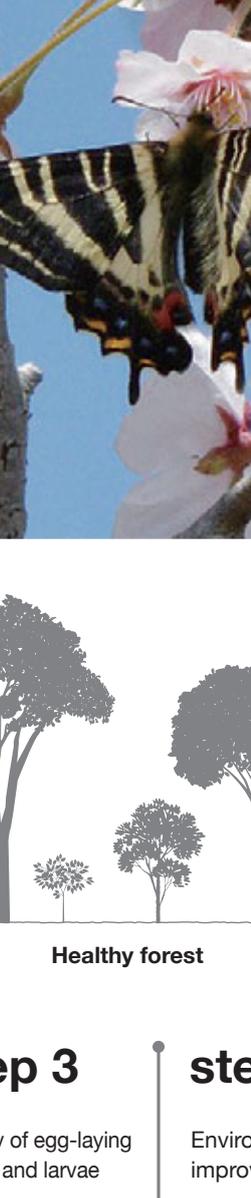


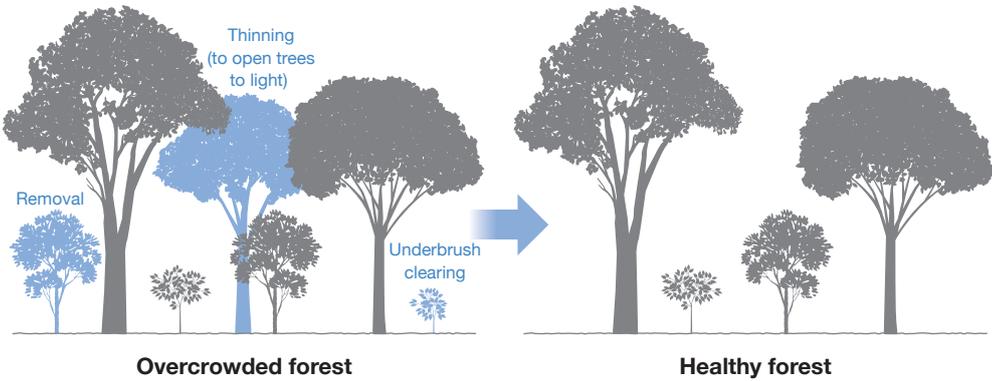
The Gifu butterfly, also called “Spring Goddess” because it emerges only in the spring, is classified as “Vulnerable (VU)” by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. A stable habitat for this butterfly requires conservation of wild ginger, a plant on which the larvae feed, as well as other plants that supply nectar to the adults. A natural environment that does not dry up easily is also important for the overwintering chrysalis, and therefore locations close to flowing water or a spring are preferred.

The Himehikage butterfly, classified as “Endangered (EN)” by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, has also become rare due to grassland degradation. To protect both these endangered butterflies, this project supports surveys of the numbers of eggs laid, larva growth status, and the adult emergence situation, as well as maintenance of a habitat-rich natural environment through efforts such as clearing underbrush and pruning groves of mixed trees. These protective activities are carried out mostly by local residents.









- step 1**

Observation meeting
- step 2**

Inhabitant survey
- step 3**

Survey of egg-laying status and larvae
- step 4**

Environmental improvement



We would like to consider not only Gifu butterflies and wild ginger, but also the entire ecosystem of Kakogawa, with the goal of helping create an environment in which as many living organisms as possible, including humans, can coexist.



**Protect the treasure-trove of dragonflies!
Dragonfly Conservation Project in Izunuma and Uchinuma
wetlands designated as the Ramsar site**

**The Miyagi Prefectural Izunuma-Uchinuma Environmental Foundation
Japan**

Izunuma and Uchinuma in Miyagi Prefecture, registered as wetlands of importance by the Ramsar Convention, are known as treasure troves of dragonflies, where more than 40 species have been confirmed so far. In the 1980s, these wetlands were known as a water environment inhabited in great numbers by the endangered Oosesuji damselfly. More recently, however, this species has dramatically declined even further due to habitat degradation, leading to concern about its extinction.

This project supports initiatives that provide children a platform for experiencing actual environmental conservation activities. For example, the ecological condition of the dragonflies is surveyed and conservation activities are carried out based on the survey results. In addition, hands-on events targeting children are held called, "Let's protect the dragonflies in a Ramsar Convention wetland!"



**Environmental program in Akita aiming to achieve the
Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Biodiversity
Targets by 2020**

Conference of Earth Environment from Akita

Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 adopted at COP10 states, "By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably."

This project recognizes that communicating the need for activities to protect local endangered species and helping people gain the knowledge necessary for achieving the healthy earth we should be aiming for is the first step toward achieving its goals. Therefore, it is trying to help the students of elementary, middle, and high schools in Akita Prefecture develop the ability to voluntarily tackle issues through a biodiversity-related environmental education program. Some of the comments received from participating middle school students include, "I feel proud that important animals inhabit Akita and think that we must protect them" and "The program made me want to work in the environmental field in the future."



**Conservation of the Obasute (Tagotono Tsuki) terraced rice
fields, an important cultural scenic spot**

Tagotono Tsuki Terraced Rice Field Preservation Club Japan

The terraced rice fields in Yawata District, Chikuma City, Nagano Prefecture (commonly referred to as "Obasute") form a famous scenic spot known as the village of moon-reflecting terraced rice fields. While this beautiful scenery is being supported by the activities of conservation organizations led by landowners and local communities, some of the fields are falling into ruin due to the lack of successor farmers.

With the goal of reviving the charm of these terraced rice fields and passing on the wonderful scenery to future generations, this project supports restoration of ruined terraced rice fields and conservation activities. Holding hands-on events attended by many children and their family members and conducting eco tours that promote exchanges with urban residents have increased the number of tourists visiting the terraced rice fields and also raised the level of interest in satoyama conservation.



Initiatives to create forests with the help of honey bees

Bee Forest Club

From time immemorial, the wild Japanese honey bee inhabiting Nara Park and the area surrounding the Kasugayama Primeval Forest has helped create bountiful forests through its pollination and coexistence with the forest. However, dramatic reductions in natural forest land have drastically reduced its feeding grounds and the number of trees with hollows in which the honey bee can live.

This project works to restore a bountiful natural forest by protecting these bees and creating a breeding environment for them. Its initiatives include making hive boxes to house Japanese honey bees and installing them in the forest, while communicating the link between the bees and the natural environment. Bees have been confirmed to be nesting in some of the installed hive boxes, with pollination within 2-km radii expected in the future.

2018 Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program Recipients

Grant Category	Theme	Project Description	Organization	Country
Outside Japan	Biodiversity Conservation	“Kane Klachan Forest Complex Future Creation Project through Local Knowledge and Traditional Knowledge of the Karen Tribe” for Sustainable Environmental Innovation Phase II	Conference of Earth Environment from Akita	Thailand
		Replanting flooded forest surrounding Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia by incorporating firebreaks	Conservation International Japan	Cambodia
		Prevention of illegal logging in Primorsky Krai, the Russian Far East, by strengthening logging permission criteria	WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) Japan	Russia
		Conservation of Bolivian Endemic Blue-throated Macaw and its co-existence with the local livestock industry	BirdLife International Tokyo	Bolivia
		Achieving SDG 14 through conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity of the Bay of Bengal with community-based resource management in Teknaf Peninsula, Bangladesh	Ramsar Center Japan	Bangladesh
		Conserving biodiversity in Indonesia with smallholder coffee producers in the Buffer Zone Area in national parks	Rainforest Alliance Inc.	Indonesia
		Establishment of agroforestry at primary schools and in communities in semi-arid areas in Kericho County, Kenya	HANDS (Health and Development Service)	Kenya
		A Gift to the Nation: rehabilitating degraded farmland for biodiversity, habitat and environmental education	Landcare Australia	Australia
	Climate Change	Climate change countermeasures through the conversion of coconut farmers to agroforestry in the Philippines	Helping Hands and Hearts Japan Inc.	Philippines
		Firefighting and disaster prevention activities conducted by the Indian Kayapo Tribe Fire Brigade in Brazil	Rainforest Foundation Japan	Brazil
Japan	Biodiversity Conservation	Clean Ashidagawa River clean-up project “Waterside Learning at Ashidagawa River”	Ashidagawa Environmental Management Center: AEMC	
		Long-term childcare activities and human resource development for the Recovery of the Strong Coastal Disaster Prevention Forest in Natori City, Miyagi Prefecture	OISCA	
		Environmental conservation on an island made from a raised coral reef. Community-based collaboration “Kikajima Island Eco-field Tour”	KIKAI institute for coral reef sciences	
		“Listen, Write, and Draw – Hometown and Natural Park in Tokyo –” ESD Project targeted at junior high school students	Network for Coexistence with Nature	
		Creating a hometown where insects can live	NPO association for connecting with nature and Sasakia charonda	
		Matagi Hunter Project: build platform to exchange information among wild animal hide producers and leather suppliers	Global Environmental Forum	
		Biodiversity conservation and biodiversity education based on comprehensive study of dormice on Oki Island	The Japanese Dormouse Preservation & Research Group	
		Bee forest project to create forests comprised of Japanese honeybees	Bee Forest Club	
		Hachioji Forest Village Project—guidance on the utilization of satoyama1* resources and practices	NPO Forest Lifestyle Research Institute	Japan
Japan (small projects)	Biodiversity Conservation	Protect Coreana Raphaelis, a local natural monument. Create a dewano ash forest spreading from Takahatamakino	Iwate Piedmont Nature School	
		Sakura, Sakura, Sakura— Connect to the Future with a Full Bloom of Smile	Specified nonprofit organization Tree Research Group Kobe	
		A collaborative project for expanding the distribution of endangered species, the Large Shijimi Blue, Shijimiaeoides Divinus, in Azumino, Nagano Prefecture	Biodiversity Network of Shinshu (KIZUNA)	
		Seto Island Sea National Park Restoration Project in Teshima, Kagawa Prefecture	Specified nonprofit organization Setouchi Olive Foundation	
		Tidal Flats Creation for Children to Play with Bare Feet	Tamagawa River Mudskipper Club	
		All for the Next Generation Children	Nara Human and Nature Association	
		Greenery project in idle land along the Inamori River	NPO Hifumi Wealth Association	

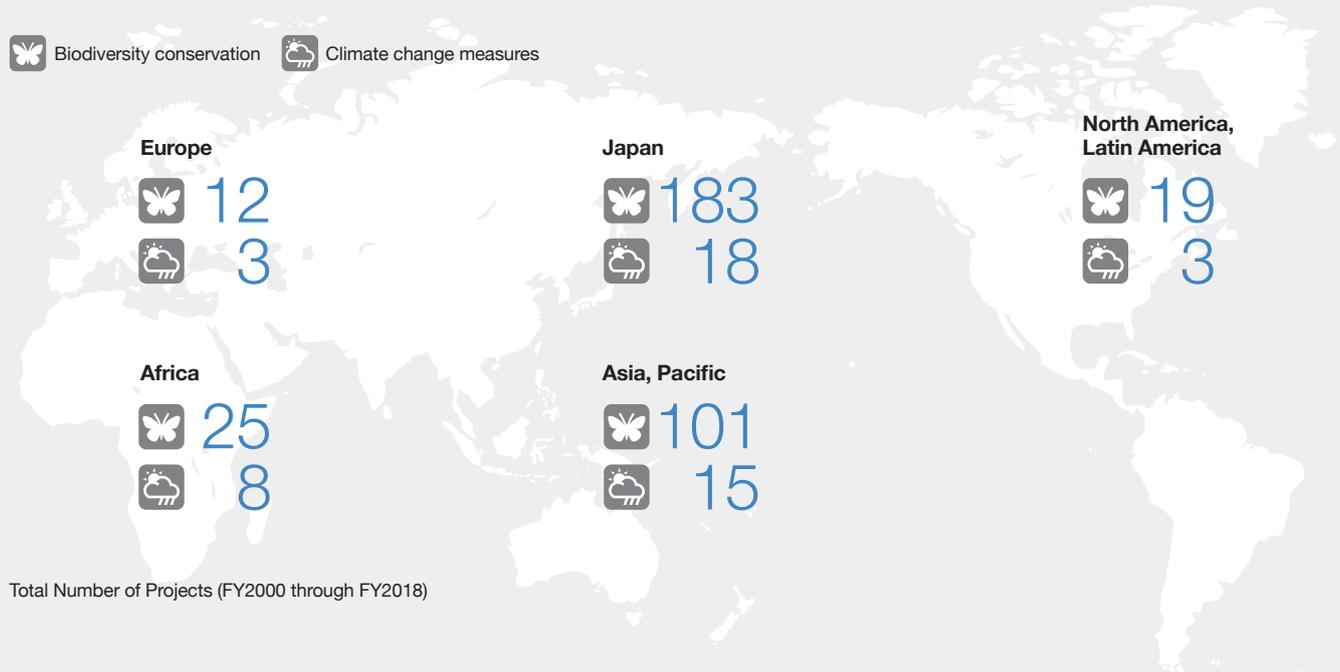
Schedule for Selection

April	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Application		First-stage Selection	Notification of Results	Application (Final Selection)	Final Selection	Notification of Results	Announcement of Final Selection Results	Granting Ceremony

- Application method: As a general rule, only applications in digital format will be accepted.
- Applications will be judged according to: (1) Feasibility, (2) Effectiveness, (3) Reliability, (4) Potential for cooperation, (5) Autonomy, and (6) Potential for expansion (for continuing projects).

*Submitted application documents will not be returned. Please be advised that the application and/or attached documents of selected projects may be disclosed to the public.

Number of Projects Supported (The program has so far supported 387 projects in 54 countries and regions worldwide)



Processing

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TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

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<https://global.toyota/en/sustainability/esg/challenge2050/challenge6/ecogrant/index.html>



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