

Amami Oshima Mongoose Eradication Programme (Japan)

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Japan

Quality score: 40/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Japan's Ministry of the Environment declared the small Indian mongoose eradicated from Amami Oshima in 2024 after a 25-year, ¥3.57bn campaign; a peer-reviewed Oryx study found the programme's social benefit (>\$1.69bn) far outweighed its cost.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	3/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	0/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	3/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan / Amami Mongoose Busters](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Ministry of the Environment, Japan: Declaration of eradication of the small Indian mongoose](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Oryx \(Cambridge Core\): Mongoose eradication — social benefits outweigh costs](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[The Japan Times: After Amami-Oshima success, Okinawa's mongoose eradication in focus](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

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