

Comments on the Strategic Plan

- Summary

The government of Japan submitted a proposal for Post 2010 targets to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on January 6th. The proposal consists of the mid/long-term target to 2050, short-term target to 2020 with nine specific targets, 34 means to achieve these targets, their examples and numerical indicators.

The proposal was prepared through the consultation among related government ministries, exchange of views with experts and NGOs and hearing from public. The ambitious, but pragmatic targets will encourage smooth cooperation of both developing and developed countries. The abundant, concrete targets and methods to achieve the targets will be incorporated in the national strategies to the extent possible dependant on the situation of each party.

We appreciate your support for those measures to be incorporated in the final version of the Strategic Plan.

- Comments

- 1) On the Vision, mid/long-term target

Given the accelerated speed of biodiversity loss, for the purpose of conserving biodiversity, it is increasingly important and imperative to ensure harmonized approaches between human activities and nature, and this theme should be taken as common approach of all parties and stakeholders into the future. The CBD proposal puts the phrase, “living in harmony with nature” at the headline of the Vision. We definitely support for the proposal on this point.

Additionally, we consider that it is crucial to improve the state of biodiversity from the current level as well as to halt the loss of biodiversity at the possibly earliest after 2020. We seek the CBD Secretariat to put the phrase, “to improve the state of biodiversity from the current level” at the Vision.

- 2) On the Mission, short-term target

The government of Japan puts more emphasis on the actual implementation and achievement of the target, therefore supports realistic approach rather than taking such target as to “halt” the loss of biodiversity by 2020. We consider the Japan proposal as realistic and pragmatic target, “to have taken actions by 2020 so as to halt the loss of biodiversity”.

- Specific targets

For implementation of the short-term target to 2020, we have proposed nine targets and 34 concrete measures, examples and numeral indicators. We appreciate your support for those measures to be incorporated in the final version of the strategic plan.

In addition, we seek for correction on the following points in the CBD proposal:

Strategic Goal B. Address the direct drivers of biodiversity loss, reducing pressures on biodiversity from habitat change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species and climate change.:

Introduction: Given rising populations and income, the demand for biological resources is increasing, and without action this will translate into increased pressures on biodiversity. Thus, efforts are needed to decouple the indirect and direct drivers of biodiversity loss by means of technical improvements and more efficient use of land, sea and other resources, through better spatial planning. This way, the inevitable tradeoffs between production on the one hand and maintaining ecosystem functions and resilience on the other can be minimized, easing the process of securing the necessary political support and engagement of stakeholders and helping to meet legitimate human development objectives. Where multiple pressures are combining to weaken ecosystem structure, functioning and resilience, decisive action to reduce those pressures most amenable to rapid intervention should be prioritized, while longer-term efforts continue to moderate more intractable pressures, such as climate change and ocean acidification. Targeting drivers and pressures over which we have more immediate control will help to create the resilience needed to prevent some dangerous “tipping points” from being reached. Stakeholders in each of the economic sectors will need to be engaged. For example, it is necessary to engage with the agriculture, forestry, fishing communities and civil society to promote sustainable use. Government ministries can take a leading role in their sectors and city and other local authorities can play a decisive role, especially in terms of local land use planning.

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Annex

FRAMEWORK OF TARGETS, ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

This is an early draft of the framework provided for illustrative purposes only.

Suggestion for SMART Target	Means and examples of activities	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator <i>Italic = not developed</i>	Most relevant CBD programmes of work and cross-cutting issues	Possible Synergies and partnerships	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
<i>Strategic Goal A. Initiate strategic actions to address the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss through communication, education and public awareness, the realignment of economic incentives and the mainstreaming of biodiversity across government and society:</i>					
1. By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and what steps they can take to protect it, <u>and take action of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</u>	Implement CEPA programmes Active engagement of citizens Develop Citizen action lists <u>Education for biodiversity</u>	(# opinion surveys) (#/time of biodiversity volunteers) (#education programmes) (# visits to museums, parks)	Communication, Education and Public Awareness	UNESCO List of voluntary actions for citizens.	By 2012 all environmental themes will be incorporated into curriculum of universities and schools. (Yemen) 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, and 15 million by 2013. (European Community)

<p>2. By 2020, the value of biodiversity are recognized and reflected in all <u>central and local government</u>, applying the ecosystem approach.</p>	<p>Application of strategic environmental assessment</p> <p>Value biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Apply environmental accounting</p> <p>Mainstream biodiversity in poverty reduction, development strategies and development cooperation</p> <p>Develop and apply payment for ecosystem services mechanisms</p> <p><u>Subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated.</u></p> <p>Develop private Sector guidelines and practices</p> <p>Action by cities and local authorities</p> <p><u>Infrastructures which have positive effects on ecosystem</u></p> <p><u>Application of CBD guidance on SEA and incentive measures</u></p>	<p>(# countries with PRSP/NDP incorporating biodiversity)</p> <p>(# countries with biodiversity indicators among national headline indicators)</p> <p>(# countries requiring SEA)</p> <p>(# countries with policies for ecosystem based management)</p> <p>(# countries with systematic conservation planning)</p>	<p>Ecosystem Approach</p> <p>Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures</p> <p>Biodiversity for Development</p> <p>Impact Assessment</p> <p>Liability and Redress</p> <p>Tourism and Biodiversity</p> <p><u>Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures</u></p>	<p>Millennium Development Goals</p> <p>The economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB)</p> <p>UNEP/UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative.</p> <p>International Association of Impact Assessment.</p> <p>ICLEI.</p>	<p>By 2020, the principles of sustainable development will be integrated into country policies and programmes and the loss of environmental sources will be reversed. (Afghanistan)</p>
<p>3. By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated.</p>	<p>Application of CBD guidance on SEA and incentive measures</p> <p>Application of relevant OECD guidance</p> <p>Implement national measures to remove perverse incentives</p> <p>Complete WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies and on agricultural domestic support</p>	<p>(Value of subsidies directly linked to production in agriculture, fisheries and other relevant sectors)</p> <p>(Successful conclusion of WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies and on agricultural domestic support)</p>	<p>Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures</p>	<p>WTO process</p>	

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<p>3. By 2020, governments and stakeholders at all levels and businesses and civil society have formulated and begun to implement sustainability plans to increase efficiency, reduce waste and limit the consumption of resources within ecological limits</p>	<p>Develop, revise and implement NBSAPs Create inter-ministerial committees Nationally-developed guidelines Develop sector guidelines Promote ecosystem management in city districts</p>	<p>Ecological footprint and related concepts (# sectors, by country and company, with management plans)incorporating biodiversity)</p>		<p>ICLEI City Initiative Business and Biodiversity Initiative</p>	<p>By 2015, the principles of sustainable development will be integrated into country policies and programs (Yemen)</p>
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Strategic Goal B. Address the direct drivers of biodiversity loss, reducing pressures on biodiversity from habitat change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species and climate change.:

<p>4. By 2020, deforestation and forest degradation, and the loss and degradation of other natural habitats <u>such as wetlands, coral reefs, and island</u> is halved. 1)</p>	<p>Implement spatial planning; Enforce existing laws and regulations <u>Taking measures to combat illegal logging</u> Implement REDD; <u>To expand the green space in biodiversity-friendly manner</u></p>	<p>Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats, eg: Forest area Area of wetlands, mangroves, seagrass beds, live coral reefs,</p>	<p>Forest Biodiversity</p>	<p>The UN Forest Instrument FAO Committee on Forestry Other members of the Collaborative partnership on forests.</p>	<p>By 2010, deforestation in the Amazon Biome reduced by 75% (Brazil) Forest coverage maintained at the 2000 level of 60% coverage through 2010 and 2015. (Cambodia) By 2012, forest and tree cover will be increased to 33% (from 23.39% presently) (China)</p>
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<p>5. By 2020, pressure on marine ecosystems through overfishing <u>reduced</u>, and <u>sustainability of fishing are ensured</u> 2)</p>	<p>Reduce fishing intensity and areas through collaborative partnerships with local communities and fishery organizations</p> <p><u>The combination of appropriate conservation measures for sustainable fishery</u></p>	<p>Distribution and abundance of fish species, (proportion of collapsed species), (fisheries catch) (catch per unit effort) trophic level (proportion of stocks overexploited)</p>	<p>Sustainable Use of Biodiversity</p>	<p>FAO Committee on Fisheries Regional Fisheries Management Organizations</p>	<p>Stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015 and the ecosystem approach to the protection of the seas and implied fisheries management measures applied no later than 2016. (European Community)</p> <p>The number of community-based fisheries will be increased from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015 (Cambodia)</p>
<p>6. By 2020, all areas under agriculture <u>and other activities</u> are managed <u>in sustainable manner</u>.</p>	<p>Implement sustainable Forest Management</p> <p>Apply forest law and governance (FLEG) mechanisms</p> <p>Apply good agricultural practices;</p> <p>Reduce pesticide use and apply integrated pest management</p> <p>Promoted certification and labelling</p> <p>Implement t Satoyama and similar initiatives</p> <p><u>Creation of habitats to wildlife in agricultural lands or its surrounding areas</u></p>	<p>Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management</p> <p>Extent of use of good agricultural practices</p> <p><i>Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources</i></p>	<p>Sustainable Use of Biodiversity</p>	<p>The UN Forest Instrument and SFM processes. FAO Voluntary certification schemes and round tables. Business and biodiversity initiative</p>	<p>By 2015, spawning in fish cages will be halted to avoid genetic mixing of farmed cod and wild cod (Norway)</p> <p>By 2010, biodiversity and biological resources will be used in a sustainable manner, so that biodiversity is maintained at the landscape level. (Sweden)</p>
<p>7. By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients (N and P) <u>and other pollutants upon biodiversity</u> have been brought below critical ecosystem loads.</p>	<p>Promote appropriate and efficient fertilizer use and disposal of wastes from livestock (good agricultural practices)</p> <p>Improve sewage treatment</p> <p>Protect wetlands</p>	<p>(Aerial) N deposition</p> <p>Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</p>		<p>The International Nitrogen Initiative</p>	<p>Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010 and again by 2013 (European Community)</p>

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<p>8. By 2020, the introduction and establishment of invasive species has been prevented. (SMART target to be developed).</p>	<p>Increase effectiveness of border controls and quarantine measures</p> <p>Address pet trade</p> <p>Control spread of invasive species</p> <p>Study and monitor emerging wildlife infectious diseases</p>	<p>Trends in invasive alien species</p>	<p>Invasive Alien Species</p>	<p>IPPC; OIE; IMO; ICAO</p> <p>Amphibian Action Plan</p>	<p>By 2010 action plans for prevention and control prepared for all species listed under the National Assessment of Alien Invasive Species (Brazil)</p>
<p>9. By 2020, the impacts of climate change and of ocean acidification on ecosystems have been reduced and responses to climate change that are not detrimental to biodiversity have been agreed. (SMART target to be developed).</p>	<p>Reduce CO2 and other GHG emissions</p> <p>Optimise ecosystem management to remove CO2</p> <p>Conduct vulnerability assessments</p>	<p>Ppm CO2</p> <p>Ocean acidity</p>	<p>Climate Change and Biodiversity</p>		<p>By 2010 support to biogeographic studies to include the predictability of species occurrence associated with potential climate changes using Geographic Information Systems (Brazil)</p>
<p>Strategic Goal C. Promote direct action to safeguard and restore biodiversity and related ecosystem services, and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>					
<p>10. By 2020, expand the protected areas, including terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats, with effective management and/or other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape. (3)</p>	<p>Ensure cooperation with local residents /indigenous communities and other stakeholders</p> <p>Protect critical areas identified in line with Annex 1 of the Convention (includes high biodiversity areas and areas providing critical ecosystem services)</p> <p>Ensure effective and sustainable management of protected areas</p> <p>connection route between fragmented habitats of wildlife or protected areas into ecological networks</p>	<p>Coverage of protected areas</p> <p>Management effectiveness of protected areas</p> <p>Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats</p> <p>Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems</p>	<p>Protected Areas</p> <p>Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity</p> <p>Inland Waters Biodiversity</p> <p>Island Biodiversity</p> <p>Marine and Coastal Biodiversity</p> <p>Mountain Biodiversity</p> <p>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation</p>	<p>IUCN-WCPA</p> <p>Major NGOs</p>	<p>By 2012 a representative network of marine protected areas established (Norway)</p> <p>By 2030, 713 wetland sites and 80 sites of international importance will be established, protecting 90% of wetlands of the country. (China)</p> <p>By end of 2013, over 49.5% of the country's land area representing all the ecosystems will be under protected areas thereby ensuring survival of all the representative species. (Bhutan)</p>

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11. The extinction of known threatened species (vertebrates and higher plants) has been prevented.	Identification and protection of priority areas Implement species recovery and conservation programmes	Change in status of threatened species	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	Alliance for Zero Extinction POWPA	By 2015, the conservation status of threatened species will have improved such that the proportion threatened species will have decreased by 30% compared to 2000, with no increase in the percentage of species that have become regionally extinct. (Sweden) 4)
12. By 2020, the status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives has been improved. (SMART target to be developed).	Maintenance of crop and livestock varieties on farm Establish protected areas for wild relatives Continue to establish and develop genebanks	<i>Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance</i> (# genebank accessions)	Agricultural Biodiversity Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	FAO Bioversity International	By 2010 60% of the genetic diversity of Brazilian wild relatives of cultivated plant species of the ten priority genera effectively conserved <i>in situ</i> and/or <i>ex situ</i> (Brazil)
13. By 2020, the contribution of biodiversity and terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems to sequestering and retaining greenhouse gases has been enhanced.	Implement mechanisms related to REDD Protect peatlands and other key wetlands Improve soil management	Storage of carbon and other GHG (using UNFCCC inventories supplemented by scientific assessments)	Climate Change and Biodiversity	UNFCCC UNCCD	Increase afforestation to 30% by 2020 and to 33% in 2050 (Poland)
14. By 2020, terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems have been safeguarded or restored.	Develop ecological networks, corridors linking protected areas, riparian strips, flyways for migratory birds, etc Apply Integrated river basin management, integrated coastal zone management.	Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems <i>Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services</i> <i>Biodiversity used in food and medicine</i> <i>Incidence of Human-induced ecosystem failure</i>	Climate Change and Biodiversity		By 2012, a total of 33,000 ha of upland forests and drained peatlands will be restored. (Finland) Protected areas will cover 8.7% by 2013 and 12% by 2028 (South Africa) By 2012, the coverage of protected areas will reach 12% of the total land area of the country and 15% by 2017. (Jordan)

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By 2012, 50% of endangered plants will be conserved. (Japan)

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Implement and support the Satoyama initiative and similar initiatives¶
Identify biodiversity and ecosystem services of particular value to the poor and vulnerable

<p>15. By 2020, adequate and equitable access to essential ecosystem services is guaranteed for all, especially indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<p><u>Evaluate the values of ecosystem services</u> <u>Further examine and develop mechanisms for various stakeholders to cooperate and contribute to maintaining ecosystem services</u> Implement and support the Satoyama initiative and similar initiatives Identify biodiversity and ecosystem services of particular value to the poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems <i>Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services</i> <i>Biodiversity used in food and medicine</i> <i>Incidence of Human-induced ecosystem failure</i></p>	<p>Climate Change and Biodiversity</p>		<p>By 2012, a total of 33,000 ha of upland forests and drained peatlands will be restored. (Finland) Protected areas will cover 8.7% by 2013 and 12% by 2028 (South Africa) By 2012, the coverage of protected areas will reach 12% of the total land area of the country and 15% by 2017. (Jordan)</p>
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Deleted: terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems that provide critical services that build ecological resilience or that contribute to local livelihoods and climate change adaptation have been safeguarded or restored, and

Deleted: Develop ecological networks, corridors linking protected areas, riparian strips, flyways for migratory birds, etc¶
 Apply Integrated river basin management, integrated coastal zone management.¶

Strategic Goal D. Enhance implementation through planning, knowledge management and capacity development, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources

<p>16. By 2020, each Party has an appropriate, up-to-date, effective and operational national biodiversity strategy, consistent with this Strategic Plan, based on adequate assessment of biodiversity, its value and threats, with responsibilities allocated among sectors, levels of government, and other stakeholders, and coordination mechanisms are in place to ensure implementation of the actions needed;</p>	<p>Further develop National planning processes. Further develop National clearing house mechanisms</p>	<p>(# countries with revised NBSAPs) (% implementation of NBSAPs) (# countries with national CHM websites) (# visitors/per year at each national CHM websites) (quality of web content & on-line services) (web user feedback)</p>		<p>GEF, UNDP Global Support Programme</p>	
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<p>17. By 2020, access to genetic resources is enhanced, and substantial benefits are shared, consistent with the international regime on access and benefit sharing; .</p>	<p>Provide technical assistance to develop national ABS frameworks and legislation and implement the international regime</p> <p>Implement awareness raising activities among users and providers of genetic resources</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to support research and utilization of genetic resources to generate value</p>	<p><i>Indicators to be developed</i></p> <p>(# countries Party to international regime, ITPGRFA)</p> <p>(# national ABS frameworks, legislation)</p> <p>(# ABS agreements)</p> <p>(# technical assistance programmes)</p> <p>(Value of benefits shared)</p>	<p>Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing</p>		<p>By 2010, national programme for ABS will be fully developed and sufficient number of personnel for protection of indigenous traditional knowledge. (Sweden)</p>
<p>18. By 2020, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and the rights of indigenous and local communities over these are protected. (SMART target to be developed at global and national levels).</p>	<p>Implement Article 8j</p> <p>5</p>	<p>Status of languages.</p>	<p>Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	<p>By 2010 100% of cases of access to traditional knowledge include prior informed consent, obligatory sharing of knowledge generated and sharing of benefits (Brazil)</p>
<p>19. By 2020, knowledge and technologies relating to biodiversity, its value and functioning, its status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved and widely shared, and uncertainties concerning biodiversity change, ecosystem services and impacts on human well-being are reduced</p>	<p>Improve understanding of biodiversity, relationship with ecosystem services and human well-being and consequences of loss;</p> <p>Reduce uncertainties concerning the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss in future scenarios</p> <p>Improve global monitoring and capacity to use indicators</p> <p><u>Long-term periodic local monitoring</u></p>	<p><i>Indicator to be developed</i></p> <p>(# countries using biodiversity indicators)</p> <p>(#cases technical assistance to developing countries)</p>	<p>Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments</p> <p>Technology Transfer and Cooperation</p> <p>Global Taxonomy Initiative</p>	<p>GTI</p> <p>GEO-Bon, and regional and national components</p> <p>Global Mapping Project</p> <p>IPBES</p> <p>DIVERSITAS etc</p> <p>BIP</p>	<p>Promotion of the exchange and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies between developing countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16 (Brazil)</p>

Deleted: Implement and support the Satoyama initiative and similar initiatives

<p>20. By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has been increased. ⁶⁾</p>	<p>Increase ODA Reinforce domestic capacity Implement innovative financing mechanisms Apply appropriate allocation of resources <u>by focusing on areas with strategic importance</u> Improve dialogue and coordination among donors and recipients of bilateral and multilateral aid Undertake training and capacity building Promote professional networks and exchange of expertise</p>	<p>Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention (Number of officials and experts qualified on biodiversity related matters)</p>		<p>Resource mobilization strategy GEF Funds available for REDD and climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>By 2010 new and additional financial resources, from public and private, domestic and international sources obtained and available for use in Brazil making possible the effective implementation of its commitments to the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20 (Brazil)</p>
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Explanatory note:

1) Target 4 (new)

To finalize numerical target, it is recommended to hold further consultation.

2) Target 5 (new)

It is premature to mention specific numerical target, since the meaning of “pressure on ... halved” and the method to achieve it are not clearly established.

3) Target 10 (new)

We understand the necessity to expand the protected areas at least “10 %” from current situation. However, it should be evaluated through further research and discussion whether the suggested goal “15 %” is appropriate or not.

4) Target 11 (new) “**Examples of existing national biodiversity target**”

“50% of endangered plants will be conserved” should be deleted. Although it is mentioned in Japanese national strategy, it is not the government’s target but Japan Association of Botanical Gardens’ voluntary target.

5) Target 18 “**Means and examples of activities**”

“Implement and support the Satoyama initiative and similar initiatives” should be deleted. Satoyama initiative is strongly related with Target 6 and 15, and the relationship with Target 17; traditional knowledge is relatively weak. If this is included as an example of means of activities, it may cause misunderstanding that it has strongly relationship with Target 17.

6) Target 20

“Tenfold” should be deleted. “Capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has been increased tenfold” is extremely difficult to achieve and too ambitious.