

Japan's Comments on REVISION AND UPDATING OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN: SYNTHESIS/ANALYSIS

1. Many important points not to be missed(related to Para 73 and 74)
 - (1) We share the views that the following elements are essential to be included in the revised strategic plan in any manner.
 - ① to invite participants from various stakeholders
 - ② to address the issues of poverty
 - ③ to emphasize the important linkage among biodiversity, ecosystems and human well-being
 - ④ to take measures against direct or indirect drivers of biodiversity loss
 - ⑤ to address the issue of climate change
 - (2) Since mid-long term targets and short term targets should be described in such a succinct and impressive manner that they cannot include all of these essential elements, these elements should be contained in sub-targets that can elaborate more on mid-long term targets and short term targets.
 - (3) These sub-targets should, however, not be enumerated irrespective with each other. These should be placed with clear relation with the higher level of targets, c. f. mid-long term targets and short term targets. In other words, these sub-targets should be provided as concrete method to achieve the higher level of targets. Therefore achievement of sub-targets should itself contribute to achieving the higher level of targets.
2. The relationship among broad overall targets and a set of sub targets accompanied by indicators, means to achieve the targets and capacity development activities(related to Para 78)

We support the views of the paper that we should ensure more coherent relationship among the overall target, sub-targets, indicators and the means to achieve the target, including appropriate capacity-development activities. The issue to be addressed here is how we can ensure coherent relationship among them. It is our view that we need not put monotonous relations among them. But we should rather explore appropriate ways to ensure coherent relations depending on the different nature of sub-targets.

- (1) Numerical indicators can easily be prepared in some cases, while they can be provided only with difficulties in other cases. Even when indicators can be provided, some of them can be used as a target level to be pursued and other indicators can be more appropriate to be used as a measure to evaluate the progress made and the current states.
- (2) For the means to achieve the targets, the best means may differ depending on the specific situation in a country or in a region, and are not always expected to be agreed as a common method applicable to all members. Some of the means should be adopted merely as an example suggested to be adopted if it suits specific situation of a country or a region.
- (3) As indicated correctly in Para 78, there is a need for the expert meeting to prepare idea in this regard. We, government of Japan, are now conducting domestic examination with experts' involvement. If it is appropriate, we are ready to consult on these issues with CBD secretariat, related international organizations and other countries in the region.

3. Relation with existing set of Targets(related to Para 73)

On your comment of building upon the existing set of sub targets (decision VII-30, VIII-15), we consider it is appropriate to re-arrange existing set of targets in a more simplified and clearly structured manner, since existing ones have become complex with addition of one decision on another.

4. The overall target to be quantitative or not (related to Para 77)

We should not necessarily prejudge the need to have quantitative targets as an overall target. As indicated above, it should depend on the nature of sub-targets whether numerical indicators are necessary and what types of indicators needs to be made. If it turns out that overall target needs to be quantitative after examination of individual sub-target, we will be able to agree with the necessity to have quantitative target as an overall target.

5. Follow up to the Target (related to Para 79)

We share the same perception on the importance of following up to the targets agreed in 2010. Especially Japan, a president until the COP11, has some interest in this

follow up and feel responsible for the subsequent implementation of the targets. In addition to the stock-taking of the work at COP11, the roadmap of our work till COP11 should also be considered for indicators and means to achieve the goals, which will not have been finalized in October 2010. We can set the roadmap for the one or two year work roadmap to complete them and thereafter insert them into the strategic plan before or at the COP11.

6. Cross-thematical Sub Targets (related to Para 79)

Some sub-targets are theme specific, while other sub-targets are cross-thematical nature. In order to develop understandable strategy plan, we need to have clear distinction between these sub-targets with different nature. Cross-thematical sub targets should not only be pursued but also be applied in pursuing theme-specific sub-targets.

7. The Nature of Target (related to Para 78)

The mid-long term target should be describe as an aspiration and idealistic vision 40 years ahead, while sub-targets should be ones for immediately responding to individual losses of biodiversity which were identified in GOB3.

8. Comment on Economic Crises(related to Para 72)

On the point of economic crises, which are suggested in the synthesis analyses papers, the following points need to be taken into account.

- (1) All stakeholders should never reduce their levels of efforts to conserve biodiversity even under economic crisis.
- (2) It is necessary to consider how we can pursue both promotion of economic activities and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- (3) It is also necessary to avoid the loss of biodiversity even after the recovery of economy.