

Satoyama 2





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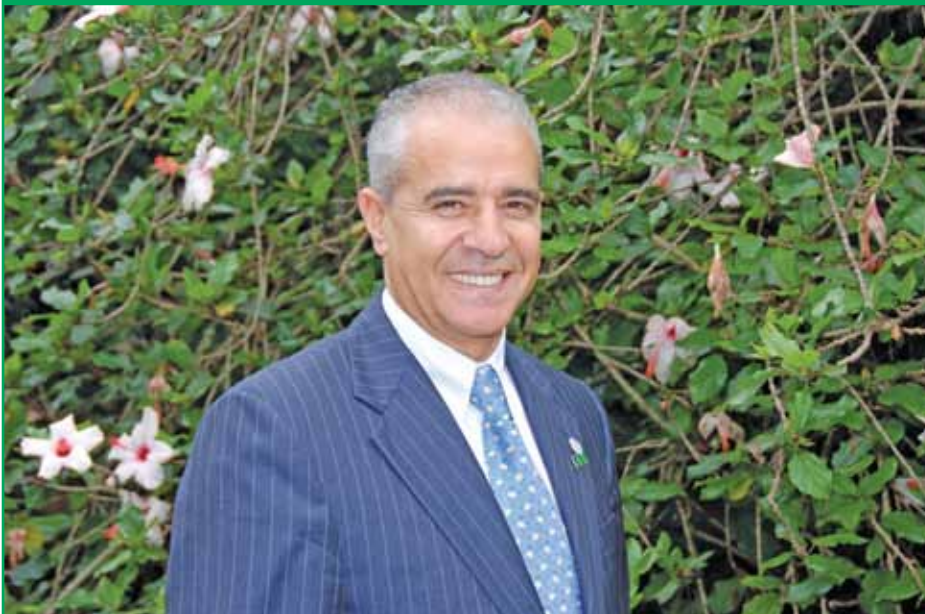
Satoyama

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Nagoya: The birth place of a new era of living in harmony with nature into the future



2010 was truly a historic year. It started with the launch of the International Year of Biodiversity in Berlin. The celebration of this unique event in the life of the biodiversity family culminated with the High-Level Event of the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York on 22 September with the participation of heads of State and government. The year came to a close in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa prefecture in Japan, with a ceremony contributing to the launch of the 2011 International Year of Forests.

In early May 2010, the world received a wake-up call that warned of the consequences of continuing on our current development path. The *Global Biodiversity Outlook 3*, based on the best available scientific evidence, and drawing upon 175 national reports of Parties to the Convention, warned of the consequences of further biodiversity loss. The continuing loss of species and habitats, predicted to accelerate under the growing impact of climate change, has placed so much pressure on the life-supporting ecosystems of our world that many risk passing a “tipping point”. We were reminded that the status of biodiversity for millions of years to come will

be determined by the actions that human society takes in the coming decades. This was a sobering message to receive during the International Year of Biodiversity.

However, there was also a message of hope. Humans have the power and the tools needed to avoid this scenario. During the International Year of Biodiversity, the world stepped up and responded to this challenge. Citizens around the world, through thousands of events and activities, discovered the importance of biodiversity, demonstrated the kinds of actions needed to save it, and called for the world to act.

Indeed, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity is the basis for a sustainable future. At its tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10), held in Nagoya, Japan, in October, some 18,000 participants representing the 193 Parties and their partners agreed on a package of measures that, if implemented, will ensure that the ecosystems of the planet will continue to sustain human well-being into the future.

The Nagoya biodiversity summit adopted the 2011-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan, the “Aichi Target”, which includes 20 headline targets, organized

under five strategic goals that address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, reduce the pressures on biodiversity, safeguard biodiversity at all levels, enhance the benefits provided by biodiversity, and provide for capacity-building.

Among the targets, Parties agreed to at least halve and where feasible bring close to zero the rate of loss of natural habitats including forests; protect 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas; restore at least 15 per cent of degraded areas; and make special efforts to reduce the pressures faced by coral reefs. The Aichi Target was endorsed by the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly as the strategic plan of the whole biodiversity family. This overarching biodiversity framework contains means of implementation and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The Parties agreed to translate within two years the Aichi Target into national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The 650 participants at the Nagoya Summit on Cities and Biodiversity agreed to translate the Aichi Target into action plans at the city level. To this end, a Singapore urban biodiversity index, tested out in 34 cities, was endorsed. A biodiversity partnership between mayors and policy makers was born in Nagoya. 122 parliamentarians of the world in adopting the Nagoya Declaration on Parliamentarians and Biodiversity agreed to endorse the Aichi Target. A Multi-Year Plan of Action on South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development was adopted by the G77 and China in support of the Aichi Target. At the Ecosystems Pavilion, heads of agencies and international organizations discussed ways to better integrate actions to combat biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation

In addition, representatives of 34 bilateral and multilateral donor agencies agreed to translate the plan into their respective development cooperation priorities. To support developing countries

Bridging Ceremony from the International Year of Biodiversity to the International Year of Forests



“The challenge we face individually and collectively is to make sure that the Nagoya biodiversity compact produces concrete action over the years to come.”

in implementing the Nagoya compact, Japan established the Japan Biodiversity Fund. Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan committed USD 2 billion for the three coming years to financing biodiversity projects. Additional financial resources were announced by France, the European Union and Norway, with nearly USD 110 million being mobilized in support of projects under the CBD LifeWeb Initiative, which aims at enhancing the protected-area agenda. Parties will define mechanisms in time for COP 11 in India in 2012 through which additional financial resources can be identified and channelled.

Effectively implementing the International Partnership Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) will be an important way to achieve the Aichi Target. The IPSI was launched on 19 October at a COP 10 side event attended by more than 500 people,

and was later recognized in COP 10 decision X/32 on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity as a potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. Needless to say, we at the Convention consider the IPSI as a central component of our 2011-2020 vision.

Also finalized at COP 10 was the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, one of the most important legal instruments in the history of the environment movement. This historic agreement creates a framework that balances access to genetic resources on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms with the fair and equitable sharing of benefits while taking into

account the important role of traditional knowledge. The Protocol also proposes the creation of a global multilateral mechanism that will operate in transboundary areas or situations where prior informed consent cannot be obtained. The Nagoya Protocol is expected to gain early entry into force by 2012, with support from the Global Environment Facility of USD 1 million. The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena protocol on Biosafety was also a major breakthrough.

The road from Curitiba to Nagoya was exciting. The road from Nagoya to New Delhi will be challenging. The challenge we face, individually and collectively, is to make sure that the Nagoya biodiversity compact produces concrete action over the years to come. The 2011-2020 International Decade of Biodiversity is a major tool aimed at engaging all sectors of society in the battle to protect life on Earth. As the Governor of Aichi Prefecture Masaaki Kanda has stated, “Biodiversity conservation should be embraced and owned by people all over the world”. Indeed, Biodiversity is Life... Biodiversity is our Life. ♡



Ban Ki-moon, *Secretary-General, United Nations*

Video Message to the High-Level segment of the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Nagoya, 27 October 2010

Distinguished Ministers, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am pleased to send my greetings to this important meeting. Your Conference comes less than one month after the General Assembly convened its first-ever high-level meeting on biodiversity. This landmark event signalled a recognition of the importance of biodiversity to our collective well-being and the achievement of our development goals.

Our target to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 has not been

met. Climate change is bringing more pressure still. We need to intensify our efforts. We need a new vision ... and new determination.

I commend the Government of Japan for its proposal to declare the next ten years the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. Neglecting the decline in biodiversity costs trillions of dollars each year. We are wasting our natural capital. I urge this meeting to move towards a coordinated universal biodiversity framework – beginning with a new Strategic



Plan for 2011 to 2020 that encompasses all stakeholders.

I wish you success in adopting a Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of genetic resources. And I pledge the full support of the United Nations in conserving and wisely managing biodiversity so all people can enjoy the full benefits of nature's services. Thank you. ✨



Edward Norton, *United Nations Goodwill Ambassador for Biodiversity*

Saving our fragile web of life requires commitment

better understood now than ever before, the news from the front lines of the global effort to preserve the world's biodiversity is bleak. The web of life that we all rely on for our very survival is being torn apart at an increasingly alarming rate and action to address this global crisis is still distressingly lacking and slow.

Our failure to act might be attributed, in part, to the misperception that preserving the world's biodiversity is a legacy issue, one to be addressed in the future. But the conclusions of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO3), a major assessment report issued in May of this year under the Convention of Biological Diversity, put that misapprehension to rest. Drawing on 120 national reports from Parties to this unique legal treaty aimed at protecting life on earth, it soberly warns that without collective action, our earth's ecosystems will approach tipping-points, putting human lives and livelihoods, as well as such irreplaceable

services as air and water purification, the renewal of soil fertility, and climate stabilization at risk of irreversible degradation and collapse.

While the poor are particularly vulnerable, no one on earth is immune from the negative impacts of deforestation, species extinction, the collapse of coral reefs, loss of fresh water lakes, and ocean acidification. An estimated one billion people in developing countries depend upon fish as their primary source of food. However, 80% of the world's fisheries are fully or over-exploited. As biologists from Stanford University, California, have proclaimed, "The idea that economic growth is independent of environmental health, and that humanity can therefore indefinitely expand its physical economy, is a dangerous delusion". Therefore, only through sustained conservation will future generations of the developed and developing worlds meet their food, health, energy and security needs.

If the world has been reminded of anything through the tragedy of the Gulf of Mexico oil spill, it is that biodiversity and the health of ecosystems is not an abstract concept of scientists or the pet project of the 'green' elite. Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems are the vital underpinnings of human society. Food and energy production on land and from the sea, medicine, tourism, real estate, these industries and many others have been shown to be starkly vulnerable to the destruction of marine and terrestrial ecosystems. And yet, while the link between biodiversity and human well-being is



We have identified the principal, ever-increasing pressures driving biodiversity loss: habitat change, over-exploitation, pollution, invasive alien species, and climate change. Engagement and education are strong allies against these threats. But only a deeper global commitment and concerted action from a state level to protect marine and terrestrial ecoregions will help stop, and possibly even reverse these forbidding trends.

This autumn, there are two important moments in our attempt to create a new paradigm for a global response to the world's biodiversity challenges. On 22 September, in observance of the International Year of Biodiversity, world leaders will have a unique opportunity to provide leadership in shaping and implementing a new biodiversity strategy, calling for the introduction of sustainable practices in land and

resource use, an increase in protected areas around the world, and implementing plans to reconcile development with conservation. For the first time at the United Nations, Heads of State and Government and officials from its 192 Member States will meet at a high-level event exclusively devoted to the biodiversity crisis. In October, the Nagoya Biodiversity Summit will take place in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. There, the 193 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will adopt a New Strategic Plan for the period of 2011-2020, containing new targets for 2020 and a new biodiversity vision for 2050.

Meaningful success in this effort will require the full commitment of all nations, and here, the United States is sadly short of the mark. As of today, the US is, inexcusably, one of only three countries that have not ratified full acceptance

of the Convention.

President Obama has forcefully expressed his commitment to addressing the world's environmental crisis. At the UN Climate Summit in Copenhagen, Denmark, the president referred to, "our responsibilities to leave our children and grandchildren a cleaner and safer planet."

As the most comprehensive biodiversity treaty to date, the Convention will provide the unique opportunity for the president to fulfill these responsibilities and inspire the renewed dedication of the global community.

We urge him to aggressively pursue the process of US ratification. Let's all look forward to the moment that the United States rejoins the champions of biodiversity and formally dedicates itself as a nation to preserving and protecting life on earth. ♡



Ryu Matsumoto, *Minister of the Environment, Japan*

COP 10 outcomes: The future of our planet

The 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Aichi-Nagoya from 18 to 29 October last year was attended by 180 parties and about 13,000 participants, including observers, international organizations and NGOs, and witnessed the adoption of 47 total decisions at the closing plenary session which was held late into the night on the final day before coming to a successful conclusion.

Despite the difficulties in negotiations held night and day over the course of the meeting, we eventually reached significant outcomes. These include the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources (ABS), the revised Strategic Plan ("Aichi Targets") beyond 2011, and the decision on the strategy for resource mobilization. A high-level segment was also held, during the last three days of the conference, for discussions on the conservation of biodiversity and promoting its

sustainable use, featuring the participation of heads and ministers of States, in addition to the representatives of stakeholders including international organizations, NGOs, businesses, indigenous peoples, and women.

The success of the conference held in such a landmark year as the International Year of Biodiversity is all thanks to the cooperation of a wide range of stakeholders, including the Parties, international organizations and NGOs attending COP 10. As COP 10 President, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to all.

With regard to the revised Strategic

Plan ("Aichi Targets"), and not losing sight of the vision to realize "Life in harmony with nature," agreement was reached on the mission to "take effective and urgent action for halting the loss of biodiversity," and thus ensure that by 2020 ecosystems become more resilient and continue to provide essential services. And in order to achieve this mission, 20 headline targets were set to show us how the international community must act in the next decade towards conserving biodiversity and its sustainable use. In response to this, it is essential for each country to develop and revise its own national biodiversity

"To halt the loss of biodiversity, the actions that we take in the next 10 years will be critical. I encourage all stakeholders to become engaged in implementing the 'United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.'"

strategy and action plan based on the Aichi Targets, and thereby enhance the efforts being made.

Agreement was also reached on the Nagoya Protocol as the international regime for ABS—a longstanding issue at the convention—and I would like to show respect for the great efforts on the part of all those involved in the discussions thus far. The adoption of the Nagoya Protocol is quite meaningful for the development of pharmaceuticals and other products that help improve human well-being, and the conservation of biodiversity, by ensuring access to and the benefit sharing of genetic resources.

Appropriate resource mobilization is also essential for implementing the

decisions made at COP 10, as well as for achieving the three objectives of the Convention. Therefore, the decision made regarding the procedures for further consideration of the targets of resource mobilization was adopted at COP 10. Moreover, Japan has just committed to making a new financial contribution via the Japan Biodiversity Fund in order to promote capacity building toward helping developing countries achieve the Aichi Targets.

Through the discussions and negotiations held at COP 10, I know with great certainty that it is our common aspiration to pass this beautiful azure earth supported by biodiversity onto the next generation. For 6.9 million human beings

and silent living things, and all the children yet to be born in the future, the international community shall now pull together upon being inspired by the outcomes of COP 10.

In order to halt the loss of biodiversity, the actions that we take in the next 10 years will be critical. In this context, I would like to encourage all stakeholders to become engaged in implementing the “United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.” We shall commit ourselves to gathering our collective wisdom as human beings and take actions together in order to deliver our hopes to the Earth in 10 years, and then in 50 years, as raised in Aichi-Nagoya with the theme of “Life in harmony, into the future.” ♡

MISIA, Japanese singer, Honorary Ambassador for the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

We have the impetus to change the world

The year 2010 was the International Year of Biodiversity declared by the United Nations, and stakeholders around the world expressed their determination to conserve biodiversity. The great achievements at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) are the fruits of the strong efforts put forth by all the Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders. I would like to pay tribute to everyone.

I think COP 10 provided a good opportunity for many Japanese to become familiar with the word ‘biodiversity’ for the first time. To host this international conference was highly significant for us, as biodiversity is currently being seriously threatened. Moreover, it provided a wonderful chance to introduce to the world the traditional Japanese culture and the relationship between humans and nature, and to learn about the various efforts being made around the world to protect biodiversity.

After being appointed as the Honorary Ambassador for COP 10, I’ve been communicating the importance of biodiversity

through songs as a professional singer. I composed a song titled ‘Life in Harmony’, the official song of COP 10, with the hope that all living beings cherish one another’s lives and support each other for our common future.

Japan is blessed by a rich natural environment, and 67% of the country is covered with forests. Our ancestors developed lifestyles to co-exist with nature, as seen in ‘Satoyama’ or ‘Satoumi’, in order to leverage the small country effectively. However, we are now facing many challenges due to inadequate management caused by an aging society and population decline.

mudéf (Music Design Foundation), in which I serve as a board member, plans to launch a project called ‘MISIA’s Forest’ on 22 May, 2011, the International Day for Biological Diversity. This project aims to disseminate the significance of biodiversity through music and art.

The year 2011 marks the International Year of Forests. It is also the first year of



Photos courtesy of Rhythmmedia

the International Decade for Biodiversity.

I hope that in ten years we will be living in a better world, where all living beings cherish one another’s lives and co-exist in harmony.

Let us link up our wishes and change the world. ♡

La protection de la biodiversité est un enjeu vital pour chaque être humain

Dans un contexte marqué par la déception du sommet de Copenhague, la Conférence de Nagoya a permis de réaliser des progrès substantiels pour la protection de la biodiversité. Elle a également permis de renouer avec une dynamique positive, porteuse d'espoir pour tous ceux qu'inquiète l'avenir de notre planète.

La protection de la biodiversité est pour chaque être humain un enjeu vital. A l'heure où un amphibien sur trois, un oiseau sur huit et plus d'un mammifère sur cinq sont menacés d'extinction, c'est en effet l'équilibre de notre planète qui est atteint. Son équilibre biologique, mais également humain : trop souvent, ce sont les régions et les pays les plus vulnérables qui sont les premières victimes des atteintes à la biodiversité, alors même qu'ils sont détenteurs d'un patrimoine biologique d'une grande richesse et insuffisamment valorisé.

C'est pourquoi il est urgent d'agir et de se doter des cadres juridiques et politiques appropriés, face à des menaces qui dépassent évidemment les périmètres classiques d'intervention des Etats.

A cet égard le plan stratégique en 20 points adopté pour la période 2010/2020 permettra de mieux protéger les écosystèmes de la planète et pourra nous aider à enrayer l'extinction de certaines espèces.

Je voudrais en particulier me féliciter de l'objectif d'augmentation sensible des aires protégées de la planète. Celles-ci représentent actuellement 13 % de la surface totale des terres et un peu moins de 1 % de la surface totale des océans. L'accord signé à Nagoya fixe pour 2020 un objectif de 17 % pour les terres et 10 % pour les mers. C'est sans doute encore insuffisant, mais c'est déjà une avancée essentielle, tant ces aires protégées constituent aujourd'hui la solution la plus efficace pour la protection

des espèces menacées, qu'elles soient animales ou végétales.

De même, la question de la valorisation des ressources génétiques, qui faisait l'objet de négociations depuis vingt ans, a connu à Nagoya des avancées significatives. Le protocole adopté fixe en effet des règles pertinentes de partage des bénéfices provenant de la fabrication de médicaments, de cosmétiques ou de ressources vivrières.

Outre son impact déterminant en termes de justice et de développement, ce protocole me paraît constituer un progrès capital dans la manière dont les hommes conçoivent désormais leur rapport à la nature.

Loin de la vision prédatrice du monde qui a prévalu trop longtemps, le protocole de Nagoya reconnaît la valeur des ressources irremplaçables que la nature nous fournit et dont dépend notre existence.

C'est sans doute là que réside pour moi l'apport le plus significatif de cette Conférence sur la diversité biologique.

Alors que les négociations mondiales sur la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique sont si difficiles, je crois que le succès obtenu à Nagoya permettra d'adresser un signal positif au monde entier. Nous savons désormais qu'il est possible d'avancer sur la voie d'une meilleure efficacité, d'une responsabilité mieux assumée et d'une plus grande justice.

Je voudrais néanmoins rappeler que le chemin vers une protection effective de toutes les espèces menacées est encore long. Il est donc impératif de ne pas relâcher notre vigilance et de conserver de hautes ambitions.

Plus que jamais, il nous faut réfléchir à la manière de prolonger les résultats obtenus à Nagoya, en particulier par l'adoption de mesures encore plus efficaces.

En matière de surpêche, notamment, il est urgent d'aller plus loin, si nous ne voulons pas accroître le dépeuplement



de nos océans et nos mers. Dans de nombreuses régions du monde, dont la Méditerranée, il y a là une urgence.

Nous savons que nous consommons aujourd'hui de nombreuses espèces dont les stocks ne se renouvellent plus, ou insuffisamment. Pour faire cesser ces comportements encouragés par une logique de rentabilité économique à court terme, des voies plus ambitieuses doivent être explorées. Je pense en particulier au développement des aires marines protégées dont la superficie est aujourd'hui insuffisante.

D'autres pistes doivent également être explorées, tant il serait illusoire de croire en une solution unique pour résoudre un problème aussi vaste et complexe.

C'est dans cet esprit que je réunirai à Monaco dès l'hiver 2011 la seconde édition de la Monaco Blue Initiative, rassemblement unique de personnalités scientifiques déterminées à réfléchir ensemble à une meilleure protection des univers marins.

Quelles que soient les conclusions de ce groupe de travail, nous devons tous continuer à nous mobiliser, en sachant que notre inaction susciterait des difficultés plus conséquentes que celles que nous rencontrons aujourd'hui dans le combat pour la protection de la biodiversité.

C'est en ce sens que je continuerai d'agir, et que Monaco continuera de s'engager pour une protection réelle et durable de notre patrimoine biologique commun. ♡



رؤية وجهود إقليمية مشتركة لتقاسم المسؤوليات وحشد الموارد لتحقيق الأهداف لعام 2020.

وحيث تواجه جيلنا والجيل القادم مشاكل بيئية متداخلة مع بعضها البعض. لذا من الضروري تذكير أنفسنا بالمبدأ الاحترازي وهو مبدأ أساسي لاتفاقية التنوع الأحيائي. والتأكيد على القرارات التي تم اتخاذها في ناغويا بما في ذلك استخدام المبدأ الاحترازي في إنتاج الوقود الحيوي والكتلة الحية والتنمية الزراعية.

لقد حان وقت التعايش بانسجام مع الطبيعة، حيث رسم لنا مؤتمر ناغويا الاتجاه الضروري، ولكن لضمان أن الأهداف ستتحقق والالتزامات سيتم الإيفاء بها فمن الأهمية تعزيز التعاون الإقليمي وإدماج المحافظة على التنوع الأحيائي في التشريعات الوطنية ودعم الإجراءات على المستوى المحلي. وهذه المرة يجب حفظ الوعود و لا يوجد خيار آخر إلا في العمل الجاد لتحقيق أهداف عام 2020. ❖

يعتبر تحقيق أحد أهم أهداف عام 2020 المتمثل بحماية 17% من المساحة العالمية تحدياً جديداً، ولكن إدماج القيم الواسعة للمناطق المحمية في التخطيط الوطني والإقليمي سيكون خطوة هامة لضمان تحقيق هذا الهدف. ولأن التعاون الإقليمي يعتبر أمراً حاسماً فقد بادرت المملكة لتأسيس الإتحاد العربي للمناطق المحمية والمتوقع إقراره قريباً إن شاء الله. كما ستلعب اتفاقية المحافظة على الأحياء الفطرية ومواطنها الطبيعيه في دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربيه دوراً فاعلاً في تحقيق تلك الأهداف.

الجامعة العربية وحشد الموارد:

وكمتابعة لقرارات المؤتمر العاشر للدول الأطراف في الاتفاقية، فقد نظم مجلس الوزراء العرب المسؤولين عن شؤون البيئة التابع لجامعة الدول العربية حلقة إقليمية عن التنوع الأحيائي وحشد الموارد دعماً لمخرجات ناغويا وهي أول استجابة إقليمية لتلك المخرجات ولبذل

للاتفاقية (أهداف أيشي 2020 في ترجمة الإستراتيجية الوطنية الى خطط عمل وبرامج وطنية تأخذ في حساباتها تلك الأهداف.

المناطق المحمية:

وعلى الرغم من أن احد أهداف عام 2010 يتمثل بحماية 10% من مساحة الأراضي على المستوى العالمي الا ان تلك النسبه لم تتحقق , لكنها أعطت قوة دافعة كبيرة لإتخاذ الخطوات العملية لحماية المناطق الهامة للتنوع الأحيائي.واقاراراً من المملكة بأن المناطق المحمية هي حجر الزاوية للمحافظة, فقد أعلنت حوالي 4% من مساحة أراضيها كمناطق محمية. وطورت الهيئة السعودية للحياة الفطرية مؤخراً خطة منقحة لمنظومة المناطق المحمية تهدف المملكة من خلال تنفيذها إلى توسيع المناطق المحمية لتغطي تقريبا 6-8% من المساحة الأجماليه للمملكة والتي تمثل معظم الأقاليم الإيكولوجية فيها .



مؤتمر ناغويا يمهد الطريق نحو مستقبل منسجم مع الطبيعة



بندر بن سعود بن محمد آل سعود

الأمين العام للهيئة السعودية للحياة الفطرية

لقد كانت حقاً لحظة تاريخية عندما تم اعتماد بروتوكول ناغويا للحصول على الموارد الجينية والتقاسم العادل والمنصف للمنافع الناشئة عن استخدامها مع أهداف أيشي لعام 2020م. لقد منحنا ناغويا سبباً للاحتفال بالشهر الأخير من سنة التنوع الأحيائي. فبروتوكول ناغويا لم يجدد الثقة في الاتفاقيات متعددة الأطراف فحسب بل أيد الطموح والالتزام الذي أدى إلى اعتماد اتفاقية التنوع الأحيائي.

لقد كان نجاح المؤتمر العاشر لاتفاقية التنوع الأحيائي مدعوماً بشكل كبير بقيادة حكيمة من حكومة وشعب اليابان ومثابرتهم وضيافتهم الكريمة. فهناك الكثير لنستفيد من الشعب الياباني وثقافته، وانسجامه مع الطبيعة والتي توضحها أيضاً التقاليد الغنية لساتوياما.

إن مبادرة ساتوياما الخاصة بالمحافظة على النظم الزراعيه التقليديه واستخدامات الأراضي تعتبر هامة لاستدراك أن الاستخدام المستدام والإدارة الموجهة نحو الطبيعة هي محور لكل التقاليد. ففي المملكة العربية السعودية وضع أسلافنا تنظيمات للاستخدام المستدام للموارد الطبيعية الشحيحة. مثل التنظيم الإسلامي لاستخدامات المياه والأراضي التي

لا زالت موجودة حتى الآن. لذا فإن مسؤوليتنا هي نقل هذا التراث لأجيال المستقبل، لاسيما أن بروتوكول ناغويا ومدونة (تغاريوايري) الأخلاقية للمحافظه على المعارف التقليديه توفران إطاراً لذلك.

برتوكول ناغويا

لقد نقلت ناغويا المجتمع الدولي إلى مستقبل أستبدل فيه مصطلح القرصنة الحيوية بالإنصاف وتقاسم المنافع والتعاون. ومنذ التوقيع على اتفاقية التنوع الأحيائي وحتى الآن لم يتم تنفيذ الهدف الثالث لاتفاقية التنوع الأحيائي لذا فقد كانت حقاً لحظة عاطفية عندما أثمرت سبع سنوات من التفاوض المكثف باعتماد بروتوكول ناغويا في الساعات الأخيرة من المؤتمر العاشر للدول الأطراف في اتفاقية التنوع الأحيائي بعد ذلك الأنتظار الطويل.

لقد حان الوقت لاستخدام الموارد الجينية بطريقة منصفة ومستدامة بحيث لم يعد جني المنافع الهائلة من الموارد الجينية والتقنية الحيوية قاصراً على بعض الدول المتقدمة كما كان في السابق بل سيتم من خلال تنفيذ هذا البرتوكول الاعتراف بحقوق أصحاب تلك الموارد الذين استخدموها بحكمة وحافظوا عليها منذ قديم الزمان وكفالة حقوقهم في التقاسم العادل والمنصف للمنافع الناشئة عنها. ومن المؤكد أن بروتوكول ناغويا سيساعد على تخفيف الفقر ودعم مبادئ التنمية المستدامة،

وستؤدي هذه الآلية في الغالب إلى تحقيق الهدفين الأول والثاني للاتفاقية وهما المحافظة والاستخدام المستدام.

ولهذا الغرض فإن المملكة العربية السعودية تعمل حالياً على وضع التشريعات الوطنية التي تكفل الوصول للموارد الجينية والأستفاده من المنافع الناشئة عنها ، ومن بين تلك التشريعات وضعت المملكة مسودة لأستراتيجيه وطنيه للحصول على الموارد الجينية.

أهداف أيشي

أدى مؤتمر ناغويا إلى ميلاد رؤية عالمية جديدة هي " إنسجام الحياة مع الطبيعة" وتقدم هذه الرؤية رسالة بسيطة يفهمها بالتأكيد كل قطاعات المجتمع سواء كانوا صناع قرار أو عامة الشعب الذين يعتبرون التنوع الأحيائي لديهم مجرد مصطلح مقتصر على حقل العلم والسياسات. ونحن بحاجة لتبادل هذه الرؤية مع الجميع. وستسعى المملكة العربية السعودية من خلال اللجنة الوطنية للتنوع الأحيائي لبذل جهود كبيرة على المستوى الوطني لإدماج التنوع الأحيائي في خطط التنمية وتبادل الأفكار والآراء مع جميع اصحاب المصلحة لتحقيق أهداف عام 2020 من خلال الإستراتيجية الوطنية للتنوع الأحيائي، مسترشدين بأهداف أيشي التي تعمل كبوصلة توجهنا نحو هذه الرؤية العالمية. حيث سيتم الاستفادة من أهداف الخطة الإستراتيجية الجديدة

Worldwide views on biodiversity



“The World Wide View on Biodiversity aims to raise public awareness of the issues at stake and offer good opportunities for communication and media coverage. Hopefully it will entail a deeper engagement with biodiversity issues amongst the general public and serve as a firm basis for further awareness-raising.”

The inclusion of civil society in our struggle for biodiversity is vital for a successful implementation of the decisions made at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) in Japan. Sound policy making will benefit from improved insight into the views of the citizens we represent.

The problems we face are global in scale. The solutions must be global in scope, but rooted in local reality. Unfortunately, there is often a wide gap between global decision-making and local opinion formation. I therefore want to initialize an international project which will attempt to bridge this gap. I call it the World Wide View on Biodiversity. The project aims to raise public awareness of the issues at stake and offer good opportunities for communication and media coverage. Hopefully it will entail a deeper engagement with biodiversity issues amongst the general public and serve as a firm basis for further awareness-raising.

In 2012, on the International Day for Biological Diversity, Tuesday 22 May, thousands of people around the world are to take part in a global event: The World Wide Views on Biodiversity. The project will engage ordinary citizens in as many countries as possible in the process of policymaking to sustain a healthy planet. From dawn in the Pacific to dusk in the Americas, at least one hundred citizens in each participating country will attend day long meetings to understand the biodiversity issues and express their views. Special attention will be given to young people whose vision of biodiversity is to shape future policies. All meetings

will have the same agenda and the same approach. World Wide Views is a unique opportunity to include a common but differentiated response from a ‘global public’ in global decision-making.

During the day participants will learn about the challenges to conserve and restore biodiversity and to maintain vital ecosystem services. They will acquaint themselves with the key issues related to the goals and targets of the global Strategic Plan adopted at the COP 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as with the new Protocol on Access

to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. Participants will get insight into the complexities of implementing these decisions. They will share and deepen their knowledge through mutual dialogue. Finally participants will express their views by answering a questionnaire and phrasing recommendations to policymakers.

The results from all countries will be instantly published. Visitors to the project website will be able to follow the event as it happens and compare results across





age groups, countries, regions and continents. A documentary film and report, analyzing and synthesizing the outcome of the project, will be presented at COP 11 in India in 2012. In this way the voice of the public will have a direct pathway to the political decision-makers.

World Wide Views is much more than just another opinion poll. The project is designed to enable lay citizens to express well-considered opinions on the basis of sound information. The concept was successfully used on a global scale, prior to the COP 15 of the UN Climate Convention in December 2009. More than 4,000 citizens from 38 countries took part in World Wide Views on Global Warming.

Through the years, the Danish Board of Technology has developed unique methods to include lay citizens in political decision-making – even on complex issues. These methods are widely recognized.

Well in advance of the meetings the participants receive information on crucial issues, described for the public, but reviewed by experts. At the day of the meeting the same information is presented in short videos. During the day participants through dialogue will help each other to understand the issues and make up their minds. To guide this learning process the facilitators will be thoroughly trained. Interpretation is provided if necessary. If appropriate, local readings and reviews of the material will be arranged in advance.

The Danish Board of Technology will coordinate the project in close partnership with its sister organisations, universities and other knowledge institutions. The Secretariat of the CBD and the Danish Ministry of the Environment will be represented in a steering group. The main supporting partners will provide feedback through a reference group.

While the project will include both developing, middle income and developed countries the cost will be covered by at a minimum of five developed countries. One of these will be Denmark and more partner countries are expected to join. We need as many countries as possible to support and participate in the project to turn it into a truly global event. I would therefore like to issue an open invitation to all Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to support and take part in this groundbreaking endeavour. ✨

Achievement of the Aichi Targets: Looking towards the next decade

In October 2010, a number of decisions including those made on the revised Strategic Plan (“Aichi Targets”) and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS were adopted at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) held in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan. The passions expressed by those gathering in Aichi-Nagoya could lead to halting the loss of biodiversity, thereby sharing a common recognition of the need to recover the loss and take urgent, effective actions.

The Government of Japan completed the third revision of its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) in March 2010 prior to COP 10. In line with international discussions regarding consideration of the post-2010 targets, this “National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2010” sets new mid-to-long-term targets until 2050, and short-term targets until 2020 for conserving biodiversity in our country. Moreover, some 700 measures to achieve these targets are also included in this strategy. From now on, we will ensure that these efforts are implemented and will plan to engage in revision work for achieving the Aichi Targets.

In order to achieve the Aichi Targets adopted at COP 10, above all it is essential for each party to develop, revise and then implement its own national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Japan will serve as president for two years until COP 11 is held in 2012, and remains committed to leading the promotion of efforts for conserving biodiversity and providing proactive support in order to overcome difficulties in planning and implementation, so as to get all parties and various stakeholders involved in the efforts being made.



In particular, we will promote international cooperation for conserving biodiversity through bilateral and multilateral support including ODA. As part of that support, Japan announced its contribution of one billion yen to the Japan Biodiversity Fund at COP 10 for fiscal year 2010. Through this fund, we will help achieve the Aichi Targets in support of various activities including capacity-building workshops for developing and revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans to be organized by the Secretariat of the Convention.

The early enforcement of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS is another major issue we face. At COP 10, Japan announced that, once agreement was reached on a protocol on ABS, it was prepared to contribute one billion yen toward a multilateral mechanism for supporting the

“The Government of Japan remains committed to exerting the utmost efforts to further promote the conservation of biodiversity on a global scale.”

conservation of natural habitats of genetic resources, conducting research and development, and pursuing capacity building for developing countries for ABS. In line with adoption of the protocol at COP 10, this resource will be managed as a pilot fund for “considering the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism” based on Article 10 of the Protocol. Adjustments are now being made with relevant organizations. Leading such efforts would help encourage developing countries to sign and ratify the Nagoya Protocol, thereby achieving early enforcement of the Nagoya Protocol.

In addition, the Government of Japan has been advocating the “Satoyama Initiative”—a global effort and approach aimed at realizing “Living in harmony with nature”—and promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity in cooperation with UN organizations including United Nations University and other parties. In particular, the Satoyama Initiative promotes various activities based on specific climates and socioeconomic conditions in each region. These include information sharing and an analysis of

challenges and measures to overcome obstacles, as well as employing a method of managing sustainable biological resources in many parts of the world, promoting research, raising awareness, and pursuing on-the-ground projects. These activities are primarily targeted at a human-influenced natural environment that cannot be sustained through conventional agricultural, forestry and fishery activities due to such various causes as urbanization, industrialization, and rapid increases or decreases in population. On 19 October, 2010, the “International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative” was launched during COP 10 with the participation of 51 countries and organizations. From 10 to 12 March this year, the first plenary meeting will be held in Aichi prefecture to discuss future activities of the Partnership. Activities under the Satoyama Initiative shall be expanded and we look forward to having further participation in the Partnership from more countries and organizations.

On 18 December 2010, the closing ceremony for the International Year of Biodiversity was held in the city of Kanazawa, Ishikawa prefecture, Japan, with

the representatives of relevant international organizations and each government, including the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity participating. During the ceremony, I presented a summary of results of the International Year of Biodiversity, including the UN high-level meeting on biodiversity and COP 10. Based on these outcomes, it is necessary to make advanced, concerted efforts together towards the conservation and restoration of biodiversity beyond 2011. I believe it is important to promote efforts on the part of a wide range of all stakeholders including each government, local authorities, NGOs, businesses, and civil societies, while constructing the scheme supported by the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity-related conventions, relevant UN funds, programmes and agencies, based on the resolution adopted at the 65th UN General Assembly that declared the UN Decade on Biodiversity as covering the years 2011 to 2020. The Government of Japan remains committed to exerting the utmost efforts to further promote the conservation of biodiversity on a global scale. ♡

Photo courtesy of CBD



Protecting our natural heritage

Last year, during the United Nations International Year of Biodiversity, Canadians demonstrated their engagement in protecting the natural treasures that build our country. The challenge of harmonizing sustainable economic growth with a sustainable environment requires cooperation from all levels of government, industry, community organizations and all residents in Canada and throughout the world.

Canada has a long history of support for the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). We are the proud host of the Secretariat, a role we have had the privilege to enjoy for more than 15 years. As the sixth largest contributor to the primary financial mechanism of the Biodiversity Convention, Canada has made significant contributions to the global effort to protect biodiversity. These include a 50% increase over the next four years in our contribution to the Global Environment Facility. This investment will help us support the Aichi Target and the Nagoya Protocol along with the work of the Convention.

The Government of Canada recognizes that the current rate of loss of biodiversity is a serious threat, since biologically diverse and resilient ecosystems are critical to human well being, sustainable development and poverty eradication. Over the past years, the Government of Canada has worked closely with its partners at home and abroad to conserve and protect our natural heritage.

The 2010 G8 Leaders Muskoka Declaration underlined the importance of adopting an ambitious and achievable post-2010 framework under the Convention. The Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD that took place last October in Japan successfully advanced this goal and reinforced our global commitment to conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Aichi Target, the post-2010 framework, will sustain momentum, spur new efforts and make an important contribution to preserving biodiversity around the globe. But our government

cannot achieve this alone. We will take every opportunity to create new partnerships and further engage other levels of government, business, NGOs, youth, aboriginal people, and academics.

The successful outcome of these negotiations in Japan also included an international consensus on the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol. This Protocol presents solutions that work for all Parties, and ultimately for biodiversity and the rich natural inheritance we all share. Canada has worked tirelessly with other negotiators to shape an effective protocol on access and benefit-sharing. The adoption of this new international protocol creates a balance between access to genetic resources with the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It also takes into account the important role of traditional knowledge in that domain. This is essential in a country where aboriginal peoples play a major role in conservation, and in fact have been instrumental in the creation of more than 25% of Canada's protected areas.



even greater results in the post-2010 period. Canada has a special responsibility to model the kind of behaviour that we would like to see others adopt. I believe that Canada's strength lies not just in its majestic mountains, forests and seascapes but in the commitment and dedication of the people who care deeply about conserving these special places.

As we move into the International Year of Forests, Canada will also, through a broad range of bilateral and multilateral fora, continue to work closely with the international community on global issues such as climate change and biodiversity loss.

As Deputy Minister of Environment Canada and on behalf of the Government of Canada, I am proud of the progress

"We take our role in advancing environmental issues very seriously, and we will continue to move the international dialogue forward."

Keeping the biodiversity momentum alive, we have made substantial investments that support biodiversity in Canada. From Darkwoods, British Columbia, to the Nahanni Ecosystem in the Northwest Territories, to Deep Cove, Nova Scotia, and many other locations all across Canada, our Government has taken action to protect more than 100 million hectares of land – nearly 10% of Canada's land mass – and 5.6 million hectares of our oceans and Great Lakes.

In Canada, we have used the International Year of Biodiversity to ramp up our conservation efforts and to create new partnerships that will help us to achieve

made and our government is truly committed to provide the leadership and action necessary to ensure that our country continues to play a constructive role in the conservation and sustainable use of Canada's natural assets.

We take our role in advancing environmental issues very seriously, and we will continue to move the international dialogue forward. Canadians hold a deep appreciation and respect for nature as our country's natural wealth is a critical part of our inheritance. I am confident that we can continue to work together to protect this inheritance for now and for generations to come. ♡

Intact forests are solution for climate and biodiversity

On the occasion of the 2010 launch of the International Year of Biodiversity, Secretary General Ban Ki-moon sent a clear message. He urged the international conservation community to increase understanding of the implications of losing the incredible diversity of life on this planet — and of the intricate relationship between genes, species, ecosystems and people.

In the past year, two important UN conventions achieved remarkable success in forming global alliances to protect biodiversity and stabilize the climate. We strongly believe that intact forests are the key to making these two historic agreements work. Specifically, healthy forests harbor a wide variety of species, provide superior stores of carbon, and serve as factories for both fresh water and clean air. For these reasons, 2011 — the International Year of Forests — presents us with a unique opportunity to take action to conserve the world's forests.

We had the privilege of attending the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan, where developed and developing nations alike were able to look beyond their national interests to form a worldwide partnership to stop the biodiversity crisis. The action plan resulting from this conference included a call to increase the protection of terrestrial and marine areas that are rich in species and provide vital services for human well-being. It also included targets for reducing habitat loss and ensuring that areas contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation remain intact. These are major victories for nature and the international conservation community.

In addition to the advances made in Nagoya, the latest UN Framework on Climate Change Conference in Cancún, Mexico, produced the first global outline for how all countries will address the climate challenge — avoiding dangerous levels of greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts that already are inevitable. We were particularly



“We must ensure that forests remain intact to provide us with our basic needs and to continue to sustain the incalculable cultural and spiritual values of humankind.”

Photos courtesy of Russell Mittermeier and Haja Rasambainarivo

pleased with the adoption of REDD+ as a mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This decision marks the transition from a piecemeal approach to addressing deforestation to a comprehensive, global endeavor.

The role of forests in mitigating climate change must be increasingly recognized, as emissions resulting from deforestation represent approximately 15% of total greenhouse gas emissions. REDD+ not only helps to stabilize the climate by protecting forests, but also contributes to biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. Forests support the livelihoods of more than 1.6 billion people — and a new paper published by Conservation International indicates that adequate financial support for REDD+ could reduce species extinction by as much as 80 percent.

Nagoya and Cancún provided movement in the right direction, but we still have a long way to go. The global population is projected to increase from 6 to 9 billion people over the next 30 years, doubling the demand for energy, food and water. At the same time, millions of hectares of tropical forests are burned each year, taking with them wonderful

animals and plants, abundant flows of water, healthy soils, irreplaceable medicines and so much more.

Although this is the biggest challenge we will face in the years ahead, it also presents a great opportunity. It is estimated that the loss of forest ecosystems currently costs between US\$2-4.4 trillion per year, far exceeding the profits to be made from the deforested land. This is an opportunity for corporations to develop new, sustainable markets. This is an opportunity for governments to support sustainable, new development paths in which standing forests are worth more than felled trees. This is an opportunity for each of us, as individuals, to take action to leave a better world for our children than the one we inherited.

This is a turning point when nations must demonstrate their resolve to address the most pressing environmental challenges. We must take advantage of this momentum to go even further in protecting our forests, along with the wealth of ecosystem services and biodiversity that they harbor. We must ensure that forests remain intact to provide us with our basic needs and to continue to sustain the incalculable cultural and spiritual values of humankind. ♡

JAL's commitment to biodiversity continues

As the head of an airline representing the host country of the tenth Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), I am especially delighted with the results in Nagoya. For me, as I think for many people who attended COP 10, the achievements of the meeting were best summed up in the words of Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, "If Kyoto entered history as the city where the climate accord was born, Nagoya will be remembered as the city where the biodiversity accord was born." That word "history" is, I believe, significant. For those who attended, it was hard to avoid the feeling that we had indeed been involved in an historic event.

Two significant achievements of COP 10 were the adoption of a protocol on access and benefit-sharing (ABS) and the adoption of the new Strategic Plan, or Aichi Target. The establishment of an ABS protocol, in particular, has been one of the main goals of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity since its creation, and something that many Parties had long wanted to establish. I have the greatest respect for what Dr. Djoghlaif and his staff—together with the efforts of all the delegates—was able to produce. They can justly feel proud for having effected this remarkable result. Without doubt, COP 10 was one of the most successful meetings in the history of the CBD.

The 20 objectives of the Aichi Target, which extends until 2020, represent crucial goals towards stemming biodiversity loss, and each Party is expected to adopt these objectives. As a businessperson, I have great interest in Target 4, which sets the involvement of all levels of stakeholders into sustainable production and consumption. Target 11, about expanding protected areas, and Target 15, on the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, remind me of my company's contribution to environmental conservation over the years. The JAL Group has been reporting wildfires spotted from the cockpits of our planes since 2003. It began

with Siberia and we now do the same when flying over Alaska and Indonesia, and this can be regarded as contributing to these targets. We have also done our best to raise an overall understanding among our customers and the general public of the tremendous threats to biodiversity, which is in accordance with Target 1 about public awareness. Thus, we will continue to pass on the message of "Life in harmony, into the future."

Biodiversity does of course underpin all human endeavours, and for us as an airline it is something we feel we engage with directly on a daily basis. It is our job to bring people from different cultures and societies closer together. And in so doing, it is not hard to be aware of biodiversity manifest in the tremendous diversity that exists in those cultures and societies.

I think too that the Japanese as a whole naturally feel some kinship with the efforts of the CBD. Satoyama, after which the present publication takes its name, is a Japanese word. It refers to the



ancient practice in this country of balancing human needs with nature. It is therefore an apt symbol for the CBD, and it is our great hope that COP 10 will make a significant contribution in achieving such a balance.

I think I speak for everyone when I say that it is our deep hope that the outstanding achievements made at COP 10 will soon develop into effective measures that will protect further loss of the flora and fauna upon which our existence depends. COP 10 represents part of our obligation to pass on to future generations a planet in which they can all live out healthy and prosperous lives. ♡

"It is our deep hope that the outstanding achievements made at COP 10 will soon develop into effective measures that will protect further loss of the flora and fauna upon which our existence depends."



Stopper l'érosion de la biodiversité

En tant que maire de la Ville de Montpellier, je ne peux que me réjouir des résultats issus à la fois des négociations au sein de la COP 10 qui ont abouti à la Déclaration finale, mais aussi plus particulièrement de l'adoption du Plan d'Action pour les villes, les gouvernements infranationaux et autres autorités locales, qui ne peut que nous encourager à suivre la voie dans laquelle nous nous sommes déjà engagés.

Cette adoption, proposée par le Sommet de 2010 sur les villes et la biodiversité, reconnaît le rôle prépondérant des villes, le travail important mené au sein du Partenariat global sur les villes et la biodiversité de la Convention sur la diversité biologique.

Les actions des villes et des autorités locales ne peuvent se réaliser sans l'appui des gouvernements nationaux et dans un esprit de coordination à tous les niveaux. La déclaration de Nagoya est très claire à ce sujet.

A Montpellier, la biodiversité a été mise au cœur de nos préoccupations politiques et un plan d'action municipal pour les années futures a été adopté par le conseil municipal au début de l'année 2010 pour célébrer l'Année internationale de la biodiversité. Il convient désormais que des échanges s'établissent de manière fructueuse entre tous les niveaux de gouvernance (intercommunalité, Département, Région et État) afin qu'une cohérence des actions soit trouvée, afin d'œuvrer ensemble pour atteindre les objectifs fixés par le Plan Stratégique 2011-2020.

Consciente que les habitants des villes sont les bénéficiaires des services rendus par la biodiversité dans de nombreux domaines (santé, bien-être et cadre de vie, climat, alimentation, etc.), mais qu'ils sont aussi responsables en majorité de son érosion, je souhaite engager ma ville dans un projet ambitieux, avec un projet de développement urbain préservant la biodiversité existante sur notre territoire et même l'enrichissant, ceci en lien avec les territoires environnants. De la même façon, je souhaite donner plus d'ampleur aux actions de sensibilisation de la population sur la protection de la biodiversité, afin de modifier le mode de vie et de consommation de

mes concitoyens. Toutes ces actions ne peuvent se faire qu'en lien étroit avec les autres collectivités territoriales et l'État français. C'est pourquoi j'appelle de mes vœux la mise en place d'une vraie politique en faveur de la biodiversité qui prenne en compte le milieu urbain, sa richesse potentielle, son importance pour la sensibilisation et la prise en compte par les habitants des villes de sa valeur et des services rendus par la nature.

La synergie à laquelle sont incités les gouvernements nationaux et les collectivités territoriales pour lutter contre l'érosion de la biodiversité ne peut être que positive et est illustrée par la désignation récente de Montpellier pour accueillir le siège du consortium mondial de la recherche agricole pour le développement (GCRAI). Cette désignation récompense l'engagement des collectivités territoriales avec le soutien du gouvernement français pour ce projet. C'est pour Montpellier une reconnaissance mondiale de la richesse de sa communauté scientifique dans le domaine de l'agronomie et de l'environnement, donc de la biodiversité. Sa présence dans notre cité ne peut que dynamiser cette communauté scientifique déjà préoccupée par les questions liées à la biodiversité, l'alimentation, l'agriculture et la ressource en eau.

Le GCRAI est lui-même le résultat d'une synergie trouvée entre des gouvernements, des organisations internationales et des fondations privées à l'image des partenariats prônés dans le Plan d'Action pour les villes et autorités locales adopté à la 10e Conférence des Parties à Nagoya en Octobre 2010.

La présence à Montpellier du GCRAI sera pour nous également un formidable outil de sensibilisation par le biais de la médiation scientifique auprès des citoyens sur les liens qui existent souvent entre pratiques agricoles et perte de biodiversité (exemple de l'augmentation de la demande en viande et autres produits d'origine animale et la disparition de milieux riches en biodiversité). Et c'est aussi l'image des liens qui unissent les pays du Nord et du Sud dans un organisme de coopération internationale qui pourra aussi être mis en valeur auprès de tous les citoyens pour montrer que l'avenir de



notre planète est lié à une communauté internationale d'intérêts.

C'est dans cet esprit que la Ville de Montpellier a accueilli la première réunion pour la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action pour les villes et la biodiversité les 17, 18 et 19 janvier 2011, avec le soutien du gouvernement français et sous l'égide de la Convention sur la diversité biologique.

Je suis résolue à participer activement, comme élue à la tête d'une ville française, à la réussite du Plan Stratégique 2011-2020 pour stopper l'érosion de la biodiversité, et c'est pourquoi j'ai accepté l'honneur fait à ma ville de devenir membre du comité consultatif de la Convention pour les Villes et la Biodiversité, aux côtés de M. TREMBLAY, Maire de Montréal, M. DUCCI, Maire de Curitiba, Mr. NIMPTSCH, Maire de Bonn et M. KAWAMURA, Maire de Nagoya.

Les résultats remarquables de cette réunion vont contribuer de manière significative à atteindre le résultat attendu par la Convention des 193 signataires qui est d'atteindre, dans les 10 années à venir, les 20 objectifs fixés à Nagoya en Octobre dernier pour stopper l'inacceptable érosion du patrimoine vivant de notre planète, sa biodiversité. ❖

Cities are now acknowledged partners in the fight to preserve biodiversity



The 2010 International Year of Biodiversity provided us with an opportunity to raise awareness around the world of the fragility of our ecosystems and the need to protect these habitats. Several local actions have been carried out. The Conference of the Parties, under the aegis of the United Nations, which was held in Nagoya, was a highlight of the event in view of the number of delegates present and the vast media coverage it received. This event will have major consequences for the future. Through the new strategic plan for 2011-2020 we now have a new agenda. Nagoya was a turning point in the struggle to preserve biodiversity and from now on cities and local authorities will be considered as partners of States.

For the first time the Convention on Biological Diversity included a section on cities and adopted the Plan of Action on Cities, Local Authorities and Biodiversity. This represents a major acknowledgement because national governments are now invited to work in partnership with cities as part of their strategy on biological diversity. For example, some 193 states are now required to include cities in their national strategies.

Cities are actually the ones carrying out a variety of pro-biodiversity actions. These include: the biodiversity corridors in Paris, London's biodiversity strategy, green roofs in Chicago, Seattle's Climate Protection Initiative, High Line Park in New York and Montréal's eco-territories.

As Mayor of Montréal I am proud of this important step. The time had come for States to recognize the role of cities as certain biodiversity challenges are essentially urban issues. Consequently, cities will have to act.

For Montréal, urban sprawl and the resulting damaging effects on biodiversity represent a major challenge. A number of cities share the same problem. Allow me to remind you that as long as cities do not find other sources of revenue the pressure caused by urban sprawl will continue to rise.

Fighting climate change is another challenge for Montréal. That is why our city is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by the year 2020. We have the responsibility to provide our community with an enviable quality of life, which includes improving air quality.

We must open our eyes and look to the future. We can no longer deal with biological diversity and climate change as separate issues as both are closely related. Montréal understands this reality. In fact, this is why, along with the efforts that are being deployed in the area of climate change, we signed a Local Action on Biodiversity (LAB) agreement, thereby

demonstrating our commitment to develop a local strategy that meets the provisions of the United Nations Environment Programme.

The International Year of Biodiversity has come to an end and the time has come to take stock of our actions. And while we can celebrate the fact that our collective efforts have successfully led to the recognition of cities as essential partners in the fight to preserve biodiversity, our work is far from over. For example, cities need financial levers to ensure they can successfully implement their projects. At the same time we must continue our actions on the international scene, increase local initiatives, create awareness amongst members of the community and mobilize our different forces.

Cities still have much to accomplish in 2011. The year has been proclaimed the International Year of Forests, which is in continuity with the International Year of Biodiversity. This will provide us with an opportunity to reflect on the words of Kofi Annan who, in 2005, said, "A state which treats local authorities as partners, and allows public tasks to be carried out by those closest to the citizens, will be stronger not weaker." ❖

"The time has come for States to recognize the role of cities as certain biodiversity challenges are essentially urban issues."



Synergy among sister Rio conventions indispensable



Philosophers, from Greek, to Indian to the Chinese, believed that life on Earth was held in balance by external forces and sustained by a few key elements, an idea that does not seem far-fetched in the context of the environment. A few key elements maintain the environmental balance. The atmosphere, land, water and biodiversity are part of this package and our ability to sustain the balance among them will determine our success in achieving sustainable development.

This is why, we, at the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) have been keen and remained consistent in our call for enhanced collaboration and cooperation among the key actors at the national level involved in implementing the conventions on Biological Diversity (CBD) and on Desertification, but also on matters of climate change and water. The outcomes of the Aichi, Nagoya, 10th session of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, made some essential steps towards sealing this policy gap, in particular with regard to collaboration between CBD and UNCCD actors.

Collaboration in our efforts to conserve biodiversity or combat land degradation is indispensable because of their co-dependent nature. The loss of biodiversity is almost, inevitably, followed by a deterioration of the soil and vice

versa. And recovery of the one enables recovery of the other. Indeed, Professor Uriel Safriel, one of world's top scientists on land degradation, has argued that land degradation begins with the destruction of biological diversity.

Prolonged land degradation makes plant growth well nigh impossible. Therefore, the recovery of lost biological diversity seems contingent upon the rehabilitation of land. That the most extensive recovery of degraded land between 1983 and 2003 occurred in the drylands should make these areas prime targets for the recovery and preservation of its endemic biodiversity, and collaboration with the UNCCD of strategic importance to the CBD.

This movement towards collaboration is gaining currency with the growing realization that there is no direct relationship between the range of species in an ecosystem and the economic value of its biodiversity. In the past, the development of the drylands was neglected on the assumption that they are of little economic value. Yet, drylands are the ancestral home of 30% of all the plants under cultivation today, including globally sought after seeds such as wheat, barley, rye, oats, olive, sorghum and cotton

that are consumed by a significant population of the world. Drylands still harbour the wild relatives and progenitors of these seeds. They are the natural seed banks that will provide food security of future generations. But some of the ecosystems are losing their endemic species at extremely high rates. Conservation International reported in 2005 that 8 of the 25 biodiversity 'hot spots' are in the drylands. No doubt, efforts to preserve the fertility of the land in such areas would likely also minimize this biodiversity loss.

Perhaps the strongest justification yet for such collaboration is the recent unearthing of the range, amount and value of biodiversity in the soil. It is estimated that only 1% of the soil micro-organism species are known, and that one gram of soil can contain up to a billion bacteria cells and 10,000 different bacterial genomes. The biodiversity resident in the soil is not only critical for the sustenance of the plant biodiversity, but also essential for fighting pests. It is estimated that the improper management of this soil biodiversity amounts to a loss of 1 trillion dollars every year.

UNCCD is strongly committed to such holistic collaboration with CBD and the UN Framework Convention on



Photo courtesy of CBD

Climate Change (UNFCCC). And the Rio Conventions Ecosystems Pavilion is a prime example. The Pavilion is an innovative learning forum showcasing ongoing collaboration between the Rio Conventions, best practices on collaboration and information sharing on issues of cross-cutting concern. Some of the eleven targets used to assess land degradation by UNCCD Parties, especially land cover status and plant and animal biodiversity, provide CBD Parties with a tool for monitoring changes in biodiversity in the drylands.

The future offers opportunities for collaboration at the field, operational and policy levels, especially with the declaration of 2010-2020 as the UN Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification and 2011-2020 as the UN Decade for Biodiversity. At the field level, there is great potential for collaboration in educating and raising public awareness about the interdependence of these resources, and in empowering affected populations to pursue sustainable land management practices. At the operational level, the CBD and UNCCD could provide cutting-edge knowledge on critical issues and policy-gaps of mutual interest. Dry forests in the tropics and temperate zones and soil biodiversity are among these. And at the policy level, UNCCD and CBD Parties could pay greater attention to how each of their policy instruments reverberate across the other policy areas.

Looking ahead, the Rio+20 Summit in 2012 is as much an opportunity to renew the momentum and collaborative spirit that began in Rio as it is an occasion to reflect on the past, and grow. So let me highlight two important lessons. First, where drylands were viewed with a lens that cast them as wastelands, the new evidence suggests that they are in fact assets and the new frontier for investment. Second, there is a need for a new lens in policy crafting. The notion of self-interest in global public policy has become unacceptable to the public. Rather, they are expecting us to design smart policies that will maintain our ecological balance so that everyone's survival is guaranteed. Maintaining a holistic perspective across the key elements of our environment so that policies are not skewed in any one direction is central to such a venture. ❧

The stakes were high for the biodiversity summit in Nagoya and the challenge was met

Hard work and good will allowed the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to set out a vision for future action. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020 defines ambitious new targets to be reached by all countries. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will continue to support all international and national efforts to safeguard biodiversity and use it sustainably.

Every day that passes tells the story of the dangers of the loss of biodiversity. At the global and local level, biological diversity is changing at an unprecedented rate. Humanity is borrowing against its own future.

UNESCO's starting point is that biodiversity is necessary for a healthy world and healthy societies. Diversity in all of its forms is vital for ecological and social resilience – the ability to embrace change, dampen its negative impact and make the most of its opportunities. In my view, this builds upon the inextricable link between biological and cultural diversity. Getting this link right is vital for building sustainable models of development. Culture and nature must marry harmoniously.

I see this as the agenda for the century ahead. This is the way to meet the Millennium Development Goals and to move beyond them. This is the message that we must bring to the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development – Rio+20.



After the Nagoya biodiversity summit, our work must move ahead across a broad front.

Innovation and flexibility are key. Building a green global economy requires the development of new partnerships – within the international community, with the private sector, civil society, schools and universities and non-governmental organizations. It means also deepening cooperation between the North and the South and within the South itself.

The policy response must be as multi-faceted as are the challenges. We must sharpen national science and technology policies, explore the social transformations that stem from climate change, bolster education for sustainable development, and debate the ethics of biodiversity. UNESCO will continue to work at all of these levels.

“Education is a frontline for safeguarding biodiversity... We will continue to mainstream biodiversity-related issues and sustainable development into quality education for all, inside and outside the classroom.”

UNESCO's intergovernmental and international programmes in the fields of ecosystems, inland water, oceans and geosciences will continue to support the work of the CBD. Under its World Heritage Convention, UNESCO will remain actively engaged in the conservation of natural heritage of outstanding universal value. Through its Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, it will continue to explore the ways of bringing together biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and social, economic and cultural development of local communities. UNESCO's Biosphere Reserves – 564 sites in 109 countries – will be further developed as unique learning sites for the management of complex socio-ecological systems. Their long-standing experience in the field of community-based sustainable practices will be shared with new biodiversity initiatives, including the Satoyama Initiative.

Particular attention will be given to building capacity in the most vulnerable ecosystems. The UNESCO Regional Post-graduate Training School on Integrated Management of Tropical Forests

and Lands will continue to train African experts on the sustainable use of tropical forests and resources in Africa.

To meet the targets set by the Nagoya summit requires the United Nations as a whole to work together. For its part, UNESCO will take forward the Joint Programme with the Secretariat of the CBD to mainstream the links between biological and cultural diversity. This programme was initiated at the International Conference on Biological and Cultural Diversity held in Montreal in June 2010. The Nagoya summit recognized this cooperation as a “useful co-ordination mechanism to advance the implementation of the Convention and deepen global awareness of the interlinkages between cultural and biological diversity.” State Parties and other relevant actors were invited to support the implementation of the Joint Programme. With this, the importance of cultural diversity for perceiving, shaping and managing biological diversity has been recognized. We must take this agenda forward.

Policy must be comprehensive. The economic value of biodiversity must be recognized and better understood. The

work of the initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity is excellent in this respect. At the same time, we must continue to promote the intrinsic, cultural and ethical values of biological diversity. The scientific stakes of biodiversity must be explored, taking into account all knowledge systems, including traditional and indigenous knowledge. UNESCO will continue to support the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Education is a frontline for safeguarding biodiversity, and an area of unique UNESCO expertise. We will continue to mainstream issues relating to biological diversity and sustainable development into quality education for all, inside and outside the classroom.

We must build on the success of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity to take forward the UN Decade on Biodiversity (2011–2020). Our overall goals are clear – to build stronger social and ecological resilience as pillars of a sustainable future. The two go hand in hand. The Nagoya summit set out a clear work plan. It is now our job to help States and societies take it forward. ❖

Photo courtesy of CBD



Carrying the spirit of Nagoya into the next decade

As Japan's Minister Matsumoto gavelled the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to a close, all of us in the global conservation community had a genuine cause for celebration. The standing ovation in the conference hall evidenced the general feeling of having taken a big step forward towards sustaining life on Earth.

Thanks to the landmark achievements of the Nagoya biodiversity summit, notably the agreement on access and benefit-sharing, resource mobilization and a strategic plan for biodiversity for the next decade, we now have the basic building blocks to really make a difference to how we value, protect and respect nature.

With the agreements in place, our sense of jubilation must make way for a lot more hard work over the next decade—beginning now. We at IUCN have fully embraced the vision of the 2011–2020 Strategic Plan, known as the “Aichi Target”, and are now considering precisely how we can contribute to achieving it.

From mainstreaming biodiversity and addressing the underlying causes of its loss, to building knowledge and capacity for the enhanced implementation of the Convention, all of IUCN's machinery — its thematic and regional programmes, networks of expert commissions and worldwide membership—will support translating Nagoya outcomes into tangible action.

First and foremost, IUCN will continue to play an active role in improving the conservation status of species and ecosystems and promoting their sustainable use, building on the leading work of its Species Survival Commission and Commission on Ecosystem Management.

For its part, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas will focus on realizing the target of having at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas under protection by 2020.

IUCN's environmental law activities will actively support the implementation

of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, to ensure that the third objective of the Convention is fully realized.

IUCN's work in the area of economics, business and biodiversity will look at changing the current economic and business model towards one that properly values our natural capital. In particular, it will build upon the success of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) report, and work with TEEB partners in moving from desk study to results-based action.

Ensuring that the flow of benefits from biodiversity and ecosystems reach those who are most dependent on them, and those who contribute directly to their conservation, will be central to IUCN's work on livelihoods and social policy.

Finally, spreading the biodiversity message beyond the conservation community is crucial for succeeding in our quest for living in harmony with nature—and that's where IUCN will deploy its education and communication resources.

Furthermore, in preparing for its next World Conservation Congress, to be held in Jeju, Republic of Korea, in September 2012, IUCN is looking at incorporating the outcomes of Nagoya in its own future programme of work, starting with the regional conservation forums that will take place throughout 2011. The theme of the Congress, “Nature+”, echoes the Aichi Target vision of “Living in harmony with nature” and explores the manifold benefits of healthy and robust ecosystems and biodiversity for human well-being.

The adopted 10-year plan for biodiversity provides a simple and flexible framework that will enable us all to use its mission, vision and targets as reference for our work at the regional, national and



sub-national level.

Delivering on the promise of Nagoya will ultimately depend on how well the Convention is implemented at the country level, through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NB-SAPs). It is therefore imperative that the global Strategic Plan targets are translated into nationally applicable targets, which are developed through full involvement of all stakeholders.

Here again, IUCN offers its expertise and decentralized structure to share its technical knowledge and support national capacity building initiatives to provide a solid foundation for the implementation of the Strategic Plan and its targets worldwide.

2011 will be the first litmus test for the international community to demonstrate that it is able to continue the momentum generated at Nagoya and deliver on the commitments made in 2010. We must therefore maintain the sense of ownership and the spirit of cooperation that drove the successful outcome of Nagoya in the first place.

IUCN, with its community of more than 1,000 Members, some 12,000 scientists and experts and 1,000 staff located in all parts of the world, stands ready to turn these ambitious plans into reality. We know that conservation works, and that we have the expertise, the willingness and the resources to step up to the challenge and carry the spirit of Nagoya into the next decade and beyond. ❖

“2011 will be the first litmus test for the international community to demonstrate that it is able to continue the momentum generated at Nagoya and deliver on the commitments made in 2010.”



Smallholders in global biodiversity squeeze

At the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) in Nagoya, I was deeply encouraged to see consensus that global development, food security, climate adaptation and even emissions reductions depend on production systems that protect and restore rather than deplete the natural resource base. This is particularly meaningful for the rural poor people that the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) works with: they rely directly on natural resources to escape poverty, feed themselves, withstand a changing climate and pursue low carbon development pathways.

Seventy per cent of the poorest people sharing our planet – about one billion living on less than US\$1.25 per day – live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Their dependence on healthy and resilient ecosystems is in stark contrast to rapid rates of land and water degradation, and subsequent biodiversity loss, which the past two decades have wrought in developing countries. With increasing national and global competition for scarce resources pushing rural poor people onto some of the most marginal and climatically vulnerable land, they occupy the borderlands of our global society's efforts to satisfy rising standards of living for a rising population and nature's struggle to preserve itself.

The IFAD will be a dedicated partner in supporting implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 2011-2020 Strategic Plan because the ability of smallholder farmers to play a greater role to help feed a large share

of the more than 9 billion people projected to comprise the world population by 2050 depends on us doing so. Smallholders are central to feeding the world now, and in the decades to come. Worldwide there are 500 million farms of less than two hectares in size and they are stewards of a large share of the world's natural environment. IFAD is working with them to expand their production sustainably and tap into national and international markets.

Biodiversity is fundamental as the basis for agriculture and both are crucial in reducing poverty and maintaining and improving global food security. If agricultural systems are to be productive and sustainable, they need clean water and healthy soil, and a variety of genetic resources and ecological processes. Biodiversity is also important for enhancing poor farmers' and indigenous peoples' resilience to climate change, pests, diseases and other threats.

The choice between reducing poverty, addressing climate change, feeding the world or protecting biodiversity is a false one. We need an integrated approach to sustainable development. This is why we at IFAD have adopted a Climate Change Strategy to make our operations "climate smart". We will present IFAD's first Environment and Natural Resource Management Policy to our Executive Board for endorsement this spring. Embedded in the Policy, and examined at length in our Rural Poverty Report 2011, is the recognition that sustainable agricultural intensification should be rapidly scaled up through a program of increased investments to launch an "evergreen" revolution. This new green revolution must avoid the sometimes excessive external, non-organic input-focus of the first green revolution that resulted too often in carbon depleted soils and soil salinization, decimated water tables and the pollution of waterways and aquifers, with

"Biodiversity is fundamental as the basis for agriculture and both are crucial in reducing poverty and maintaining and improving global food security."



negative consequences for both human health and biodiversity.

There are differences in the various terms used to describe “sustainable agricultural intensification” but there are clear common features, and all of these reinforce the potential of agriculture to conserve natural resources and do environmental good while increasing yields. These include a focus on improved soil and water management; soil fertility enhancement through the harnessing of ecological processes; the use of crop varieties and livestock breeds that have a high ratio of productivity to use of externally-derived inputs; better use of traditional and new knowledge and technologies, in particular those that maintain the biological processes and ecosystems that sustain production; and productive use of human capital in the form of knowledge and capacity to adapt and innovate. IFAD and partners are piloting these approaches in support of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and will seek to scale them up over the next decade.

IFAD will also continue to pilot and scale up mechanisms to deliver payments or other forms of compensation to smallholder farmers, livestock producers and poor rural communities for providing environmental services that bolster biodiversity (Payment for Environmental Services). PES has the potential to be a significant incentive for adopting environmentally sustainable practices across landscapes, and a stepping stone out of poverty for large numbers of rural poor people.

Successfully enabling rural poor communities to manage their natural assets – land, water, biodiversity – will ultimately depend on their access to land and tenure security, on market access and on policy measures from the international to the local level. In addition to governance issues, agricultural research that focuses on smallholders must be stepped up and disseminated to inform policymakers and communities themselves to support sustainable agricultural intensification. Whether we as a global community succeed in reversing biodiversity loss and shifting to sustainable production systems will depend largely on whether or not we can support the rural poor to do it. They are frontline custodians of our planet’s biodiversity. ❖

Supporting human-influenced natural environments

Responding to requests from the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on Biodiversity held in September 2010, the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted important decisions, including the Strategic Plan of the CBD 2011-2020 with 20 headline targets, called Aichi Targets, under five strategic goals and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation to achieve the three objectives of the Convention. It should be recognised that the success of COP 10 was in regenerating hope in an international community that had almost lost its confidence in reaching an agreement to tackle global environmental problems between developing and developed countries at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – COP 15 in Copenhagen, 2009.

In the High-Level Segment, the United Nations University (UNU) mentioned its many important contributions to the Convention, including supporting the Satoyama Initiative, assisting in the development of a global overview of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, developing a methodology to assess agro-diversity, following up the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and implementing Education for Sustainable Development. The UNU also emphasised the need for a holistic approach to cope with the global environmental problems of climate change, loss of biodiversity and desertification and introduced the University Network for Climate and Ecosystem Change Adaptation Research (CECAR) to promote knowledge creation, community empowerment and research collaboration as one of UNU’s efforts for this purpose. The UNU promised to rise to the challenge and to play its roles fully as promulgated in the UNU Charter.

On the second day of the conference,



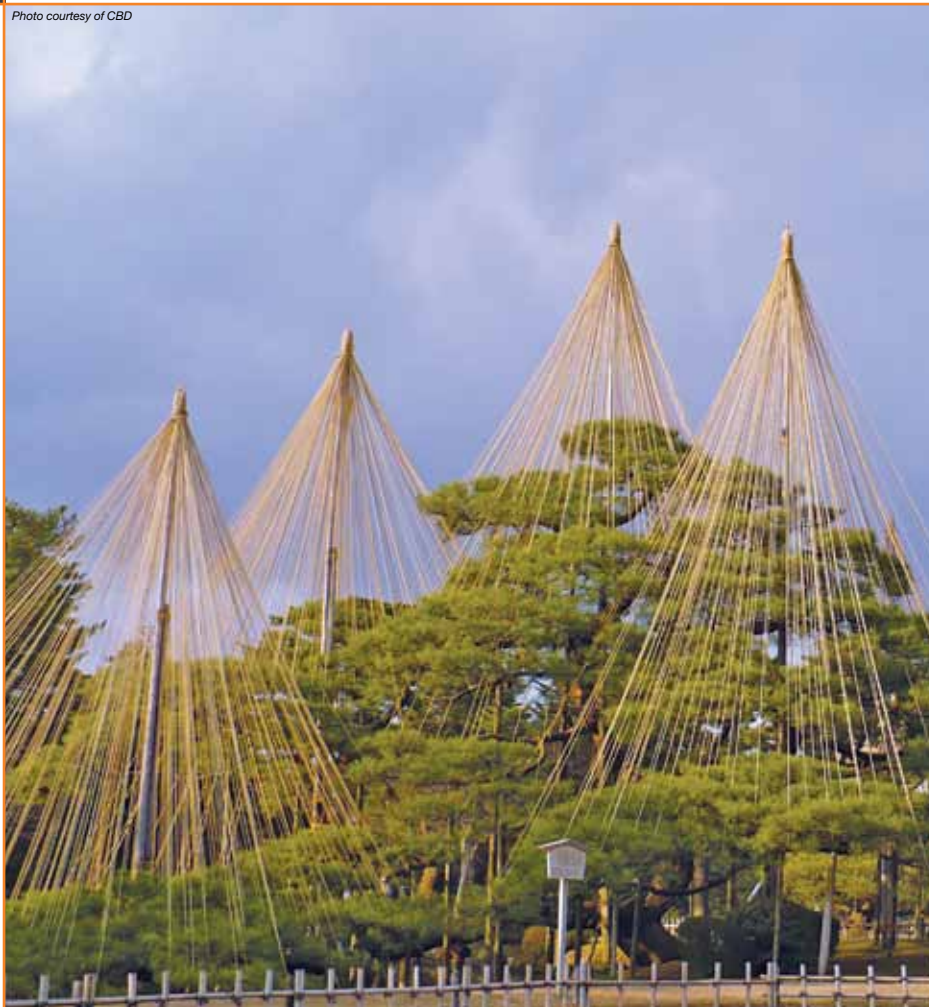
the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was launched by its 51 founding member organisations to maintain, revitalise and rebuild socio-ecological production landscapes around the world. These landscapes, including satoyama in Japan, face serious challenges such as unplanned urbanisation, over-use and abandonment.

Also during the Conference, UNU, the Ministry of the Environment – Japan and the Global Environmental Outreach Centre (GEOC), in co-operation with prefectural governments in Japan including those of Aichi, Hyogo, Ishikawa, Shiga and Shizuoka, organised the Satoyama Governors’ Summits which discussed ways to link the maintenance and rebuilding of satoyama (terrestrial) and satoumi (coastal) landscapes with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to revitalise local communities.

The Biodiversity Governors’ Summits

The summit, held in Nagoya 19-20 October 2010, was a public forum attended by approximately 300 people that showcased policy initiatives of the prefectural governments in Japan. It was also intended to advance dialogue through

Photo courtesy of CBD



a panel discussion on the crucial role that regional-level initiatives focusing on biodiversity in human-influenced ecosystems can play in the implementation of the CBD. These events were intended as a first step towards the development of regional networks on biodiversity issues, providing the missing link between existing mechanisms for concerted actions at the local and international levels. Model projects of the formation of ecosystem networks, by using the Aichi Biodiversity Potential Map, satoyama conservation programmes led by businesses and urban residents in the Ishikawa prefecture, the promotion of Hyogo's new forest project for the restoration of satoyama forests, and the formulation of biodiversity strategies by each prefecture were presented.

On the following day, a CBD/COP 10 side event (Satoyama Governors' Summit) presented the results of the Summit, including biodiversity-focused policies and initiatives by Japan's prefectural governments, to the international audience assembled at COP 10 for their consideration and discussion.

Based on the two Summit meetings, the message of the Satoyama Governors' Summit towards the sustainable use of satoyama/satoumi landscapes and regional revitalisation was drawn up and handed over to Dr. Djoghla, CBD Executive Secretary. The message was also introduced at the City Biodiversity Summit 2010 as well as at a side event organised by the Secretariat of the CBD.

This message emphasises that the Satoyama Initiative should be promoted by partners in Japan and worldwide, sharing approaches that draw on the values and wisdom associated with a diversity of ecosystem services, integrating traditional knowledge with modern science and exploring new forms of co-management, with the aim of building societies where humans and nature can coexist.

It prioritises the following three points for further actions:

- Developing networks to share information and experiences, and disseminating advanced initiatives through cooperation among regional policy makers

- Co-operation with the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative and a forum on cities and biodiversity to be established as an activity of the CBD Cities and Biodiversity Initiative
- Formulation of a long-term strategy for the revitalisation of satoyama and satoumi landscapes.

Conclusions and way-forward

The Satoyama Initiative was recognised as a potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environment for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being in the Decision on Sustainable Use. The Decision invites governments and relevant organisations to participate in the International Peace and Security Institute (IPSI).

The Decision on the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity was also adopted. It was requested that subnational and local strategies and corresponding action plans of local governments, including prefectures, support national action plans and strategies.

In this context, I hope that the Satoyama Governors' Summits will be followed up through relevant activities under the Satoyama Initiative. This will help contribute to achieving the vision of the Strategic Plan which called for actions to maintain ecosystem services, sustain a healthy planet and deliver benefits essential for all people by 2050.

Recently, the 65th Session of the United Nations General Assembly decided to declare the UN Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020 with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for that period, responding to the COP 10 decision. The Secretary-General, with the support of the CBD Secretariat, will lead the development of an action plan for the Decade. The UNU hopes that the Decade will accelerate the implementation of the decisions agreed upon at COP 10 including that on the Satoyama Initiative.

(Note: Satoyama is a Japanese word that means a mosaic of different ecosystems, including secondary forests, that co-exist with human settlements and that have been managed to produce bundles of ecosystem services for human well-being.) ❧



Protecting biodiversity: A new mission for the military in the 21st century?



Protecting biodiversity is by essence pluri and inter-disciplinary and involves biological, agricultural, economic, anthropologic, and political aspects. While connections are increasingly being made between agriculture, the economy and biodiversity, the link with the security sector remains to be explored. Concerns for “environmental security” arose in the 1970s with, among other authors, Lester Brown, who suggested extending the concept of security to human health and environmental resources. After the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, natural disasters and environmental matters gained importance within the security realm, in particular with the publication in 1993 of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs report *Potential uses of military-related resources for protection of the environment*. A categorisation of environmental conflicts was undertaken by Schwartz & Singh in 1999 for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Renner suggested in 2007 that natural resources had played a role in about a quarter of the 50 most recent conflicts and wars.

Extensive academic research analyses the mechanisms linking natural resources (including forests, fisheries, etc. that comprise biodiversity) and conflicts, as well as the role of the abundance or the scarcity of natural resources in conflicts (see the works of Homer-Dixon, Kaplan, Salih, Le Billon, Collier). International organisations have also taken up

the issue: the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) explored how to integrate environmental considerations into national and international security instruments in its report *Environment and Security in an International Context* (1999); the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) produced a State-of-the-art review of environment, security and development co-operation in 2000, etc.

The links between biodiversity and military activities have rarely been directly considered. The negative impacts of wars and conflicts on the environment have been well documented, and Mc Neely (2005) identified that the destruction of biodiversity during conflicts reduces ecosystem services and impoverishes the human populations relying on them. After presenting the leading experiences linking biodiversity and security within international organisations, United States and India, the way in which the security sector is investing biodiversity matters will be considered.

Leading experiences linking biodiversity and security

Since the end of the bipolar world marked by the fall of the Berlin Wall, the security sector has had to reconvert and adapt. Both international organisations and countries include these concepts in their activities.

International organisations experiment on the issue of environmental security. In particular UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), NATO, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), as well as other partners, have united in an innovative programme titled “Environment and Security Initiative” (ENVSEC). The ENVSEC programme “works to assess and address environmental problems, which threaten or are perceived to threaten security, societal stability and peace, human health and/or sustainable livelihoods, within and across national borders in conflict-prone regions”. Regional projects are being implemented in

Central Asia, Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and South Eastern Europe. The projects include management of natural resources such as water, industrial pollution, and awareness-raising on environmental topics. In recent projects, specific actions related to biodiversity protection were undertaken, for example the transboundary cooperation on the Carpathian mountain biodiversity.

Countries also play an innovative role. Many countries have integrated environmental security into their policies and activities. Kingham (2006) inventoried such integration in the activities of several countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada, and Japan. The experiences of the United States and India are very interesting. In the United States, many environmental security programmes are conducted under the umbrella of various Departments (e.g. Department of Defense (DoD), Department of State (DoS)). Of notable importance is the creation in 1990 of the Army Environmental Policy Institute with its mission to “Assist the Army Secretariat in developing proactive policies and strategies to address emerging environmental issues that may have significant future impact on sustainment of Army installation and operations”. After undertaking the greening of their military installations in the 1990s to be consistent with environmental legislations, the United States integrated environmental concerns into its National Security Strategies. In parallel, projects of international environmental cooperation were developed by the Department of Defense, engaging cooperation programmes with numerous foreign countries (United States Department of Defense, 2001).

The Indian Army is the only army in the world that has had units dedicated to ecological restoration since the 1980s: the “Ecological Task Forces” (ETF). Other than managing the 8.5 million hectares of military land, the Indian Army can deploy ETF throughout the whole country upon the request of Indian States. These units are financed by both Indian States and

the Ministry of the Environment and Forest. The role of the ETFs is gaining attention and recognition, and an increasing number of these units is requested by Indian States. Indeed, in addition to resolving important ecological problems (e.g. forestation, management of invasive alien species, etc.), these units allow a dialogue to be engaged with neighbouring militaries, therefore playing an important diplomatic role.

In addition to international organisations and governments, think tanks and non-governmental organisations are taking a leading role in the exchange of ideas on environmental security. Think tanks such as the Institute for Environmental Security based in the Netherlands, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars based in the USA or the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses based in India have set dedicated programmes (see their websites for further information). Environmental non-governmental organisations usually only touch the topic marginally, although the World Conservation Union (IUCN) has set an experts group on environmental security. Although attempts of dialogue between the environmental and security sectors are just being set in place, the security sector appears to be already well aware of environmental and biodiversity issues.

How does the security sector invest in biodiversity matters?

The security sector is more and more interested in environmental and biodiversity matters. Military missions have to integrate environmental aspects to be in conformity with environmental laws, in particular on military sites. Although environmental impacts cannot be dissociated from military operations, some procedures are in place to minimise such impacts. As an example, the US Department of the Army published a report in 2000 titled *Environmental considerations in military operations* explaining that the protection of ecosystems, the presence of specific species, of wetlands, of forests or of crops should be analysed prior to undertaking actions that could be detrimental over large areas, and that the Army and the Marines have to comply with the federal, national, local or host country's (when engaged abroad) environmental legislations. In addition,

“environmental terrorism” seems to appear as a new threat. Such a term can include both the use of the environment as a destructive tool (e.g. through the release of biological agents), and attacks against the environment (such as the deliberate contamination of water or of agricultural and natural resources). NATO increasingly works on this issue, and has organised workshops on “Environmental security and eco-terrorism”, “Ethics, morality and the law: managing bio-terrorism threats”, etc.

Linking environment and security may also lead to the use of the environmental cause for political and strategic designs. Biodiversity seems to represent an opportunity for the security sector to communicate with civilians and military forces from other countries. The Army (this is particularly true for the US Army) promotes itself as a good environment practitioner, or even as a major player in the environmental protection field. This new message of the army could attract the attention and support of the general public, which increasingly challenges the role and budgets of the army (see the very well maintained DoD Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange network website for examples). In addition, the American sectors in charge of environmental security also organise several conferences and workshops on

environmental matters in other countries to promote their activities, allowing fruitful partnerships between the United States and European countries.

Conclusion

Exploring the link between biodiversity and security activities therefore seems legitimate and opens a wide area of research. The environmental cause may also be used to serve the military and security goals, by representing an opportunity for communication on the Army's good practices with civilians, and to engage the dialogue with other countries. The environment and biodiversity may as well represent new factors to engage the armies in foreign countries, particularly when considering eco-humanitarian interventions and the new links between the militaries and humanitarians. The positioning of the security sector on environmental matters questions about the dialogue between these two worlds. Environmentalists have seen the environment as a tool to prevent conflicts and to promote peace by setting transboundary protection areas and parks (e.g. between Israel and Jordan for the protection of marine biodiversity) (see Sandwith et al., 2001). Environmentalists and environmental institutions certainly have proposals to make and a proactive role to play in this dialogue with the security sector. ❖

Photo courtesy of Ishikawa Prefecture





Committed to eradicating poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability



Commemorating the International Year of Biodiversity (2010), an important international event was organized in Japan (Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture), which was the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity (COP 10). Well attended by participants from all over the world, the Conference produced several landmark outcomes, among them the “Aichi Target” (the new Strategic Plan 2011-2020) and the “Nagoya Protocol” (on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization). These agreements and understandings will serve in the years ahead as the key guidance for the international community’s effort to conserve the world’s biodiversity.

On this occasion, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was pleased to co-host a side event, the “Nagoya High Level Forum”, along with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), recognizing the close linkages between development and biodiversity and therefore the need to promote mainstreaming biodiversity in development activities. At this forum, attended by representatives from a number of development agencies and international organizations, discussions centered on how their bilateral and multilateral development cooperation should contribute more to the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 through

mainstreaming biodiversity into their respective priorities.

In particular, the forum’s discussion took up three major themes: How to ensure “coherence” between development and protection of biodiversity; “sharing experiences” of successes and failures in mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation; and ways to ensure “synergies” among development actors in the implementation of the biodiversity-related international instruments in order to effectively fulfill the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The outcome of the discussion was summarized as the “Declaration on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation”, and this was subsequently presented to the High-Level segment of CBD COP 10, emphasizing the respective donor agencies’ significant commitment to strengthening their efforts to mainstream biodiversity in development.

Additionally, JICA also organized another side-event which included presentations exploring linkages between the world’s biodiversity crisis and work on poverty eradication. The event provided a useful venue to remind, and re-think the significant relationship between these two key issues, as well as the necessity to adopt a common, broad-based approach to achieve them in tandem.

to not only eradicating extreme poverty but at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability. As a responsible member of the global society, Japan is strongly committed to achieving this objective, employing various tools and schemes available to it, including an effective integration of the poverty eradication programs and biodiversity conservation agendas.

As Japan’s leading aid agency, JICA has long been involved in the area of nature conservation and natural resource management. For example, with respect to protected area management, which is one of the key elements necessary for conserving biodiversity, JICA has assisted many developing countries in strengthening their nature conservation management capacity as a priority, involving various stakeholders, both at the state and local community levels. This support for capacity-building included, as appropriate, advice on conservation policy and improved management systems as well as imparting skills and techniques for surveys and raising public awareness.

Promoting protected area management often goes along with the sustainable use of natural resources, and this is another area in which JICA has worked laboriously over the years with its partner

“Carefully attuned environmental education and public awareness campaigns must go hand in hand with efforts for biodiversity conservation involving relevant stakeholders and the public.”

Today the vital importance of biodiversity conservation is broadly accepted and enshrined in various international commitments, including the UN MDGs, with an emphasis on the critical need for both developed and developing countries to dedicate their efforts

developing countries. Typically, these projects aim at participatory community-level forest resources management. For example, in Kenya, bilateral cooperation for social forestry started in the 1980s and has continued intermittently since, with positive results in ensuring

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Biodiversity conservation and sustainable human development are inseparable

A historic deal to reduce biodiversity loss was reached at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010. Governments successfully adopted a “package” of agreements that will permit nations to address the unprecedented challenges posed by biodiversity loss while fulfilling their development aspirations and accelerating achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The new Strategic Plan (the Aichi Target) is groundbreaking—recognizing biodiversity management as a core development issue, and committing to integrate the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation agendas more effectively.

With a wealth of knowledge and experience accumulated over 30 years in assisting countries to better manage biodiversity as part of their development frameworks, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is ready to support implementation of the new Strategic Plan. Working in 140 countries, UNDP provides policy advice, demonstrates sound biodiversity management practices, and strengthens national capacity to sustain them.

Going forward, UNDP is committed to assisting developing countries to scale up their efforts to address biodiversity loss, to meet the targets outlined in the new Strategic Plan, and to working closely with other UN Agencies, development cooperation agencies, and civil society organizations.

Biodiversity management and poverty reduction

The UNDP has two signature programmes on biodiversity:

- Unleashing the economic potential of Protected Area (PAs) systems so that they are better managed and financed and contribute to sustainable development



- Building biodiversity management into the foundations of economic sectors, ensuring that production practices do not damage biodiversity.

An effectively managed and ecologically representative global network of PAs is crucial to sustain biodiversity. PAs are proven tools for maintaining essential natural resources and services, which in turn help increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of local livelihoods, water supplies, fisheries, and agricultural productivity in the face of climate change. UNDP will work to:

- Increase protection of the most vulnerable and under-represented ecosystems
- Improve protected area policies and the broader policy environment to enable the creation and effective management of protected areas
- Develop innovative and effective financial mechanisms for protected areas
- Improve the management effectiveness of protected areas by preventing and mitigating threats and improving management processes.

The UNDP will continue its efforts to mainstream biodiversity into key sectors (notably energy, agriculture and forestry) and into national development

sustainable use of forest resources by local communities while keeping forest conservation objectives. To make such an approach a success, JICA has learned that carefully attuned environmental education and public awareness campaigns must go hand in hand with efforts for biodiversity conservation involving relevant stakeholders and the public.

As repeatedly warned at COP 10, the challenge we face in achieving a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss, which continues at an alarming rate, is indeed a daunting one. There is every need for the international community as a whole and its individual members, whether developed or developing, to redouble our common effort. And this should be facilitated by faithfully and energetically following the new guidance and goals enunciated in the “Aichi Target” and “Nagoya Protocol”. Only then could the world succeed in conserving and protecting its vital biodiversity, which like the ocean was declared, should remain as the common heritage of mankind.

JICA will continue to work and cooperate diligently with its developing country partners and other like-minded actors, including international organizations, the private sector, NGOs and civil society groups, to do its share and contribute to our common objectives. It will also seek to work closely with the Secretariat of CBD, which is expected to play an indispensable role as the engine and coordinator of all our concerted efforts. ❧

plans. Priority will be placed on bringing to light the full economic benefits of protected areas through national studies on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity, and the use of these studies to inform national and local economic policies.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation

Climate change is exacerbating and being accelerated by biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. UNDP will seek to increase the resilience of ecosystems across landscapes, by promoting the connectivity of intact ecosystems; fostering diverse governance types, management regimes and land tenure arrangements; and reducing key threats and pressures, such as invasive species, fragmentation and conversion that can exacerbate climate impacts and reduce resilience.

The UNDP will also take steps to improve mitigation by implementing ecosystem-based climate change mitigation solutions, such as improving forest and peatland management, reducing emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry, and enhancing the carbon sequestration capacities of ecosystems through restoration.

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) – a partnership between the UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) – provides an excellent foundation for these efforts.

Strengthening environmental financing for biodiversity management

The real benefits of biodiversity, and the costs of its loss, need to be reflected within economic systems and markets. The continued loss of biodiversity has serious implications for the fight against poverty, as the poor in most rural settings depend on ecosystem goods and services for their subsistence and livelihoods.

In this context, many countries need to take action to identify and access as well as combine and sequence environmental finance in order to meet their biodiversity management needs. UNDP will

help countries to adapt their governance and policy frameworks to catalyze and manage the expected increase of financial resources.

Local level response capacity

Local and indigenous communities are the chief stewards of the world's ecosystems, and they make the vast majority of daily environmental decisions with their land use choices and investment decisions. For the poor in most rural settings, ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain are their primary assets and source of livelihoods. Work at the local level is a reliable way to build real resilience to the challenges of climate change and ecosystem decline.

UNDP will work to enhance local environmental management and finance capacity, facilitate peer-to-peer learning and knowledge-sharing, and strengthen local voices in policy processes. Through initiatives like the Equator Initiative and GEF-Small Grants Programme (SGP), which is active in over

120 countries worldwide, UNDP has supported over 6,400 community-based biodiversity projects. UNDP is committed to scaling-up local best practices and is pleased that the SGP will be a delivery mechanism for the Satoyama Initiative.

The UNDP strongly supports the new Strategic Plan agreed in Nagoya. To realize this plan, biodiversity needs to be accounted for in national budgets, it needs to be built into the foundations of all national development planning and investments, it needs to have dedicated financial support, and the capacity of countries to address these issues needs to be strengthened.

To pit growth and poverty reduction efforts against the conservation of biodiversity is to engage in a false choice. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable human development are inseparable. UNDP remains committed to a model of development that takes into account the full value of biodiversity and ecosystem services for human well-being and achievement of the MDGs. ❖

“The real benefits of biodiversity, and the costs of its loss, need to be reflected within economic systems and markets.”





Lucy Shea, *Chief Executive, Futerra Sustainability Communications*

Branding biodiversity

The brand promise

So how should we engage the public and policy-makers on biodiversity? There is a tried and tested formula that works, put together in Futerra's publication *Branding Biodiversity: Less loss. More love. Ask for action. Target need.*

Less loss

Kill the extinction message. 'Biodiversity' and 'extinction' are almost automatically communicated together. From the Red List to the plight of the rainforest, the 'biodiversity loss' message is everywhere. It is rare that any plant, animal or ecosystem is mentioned by campaigners, policy-makers or the media without an 'under threat' disclaimer. And it doesn't work. The *Attitudes of Europeans towards the issue of biodiversity* survey suggests 72% of people think that biodiversity loss is a problem for the future, not today. *Avoid loss. It generates apathy, not action.*

More love

Messages based on wonder and awe do work. From nature documentaries to posters of dolphins on teenagers' walls, our abiding fascination and deep connection with nature is powerful. Dax Lovegrove at WWF says, 'There's a feel good factor with connections to wildlife and the great outdoors.' The Love message is used by advertisers, therapists, artists and campaigners alike, because awe for nature captures our imagination, and our attention. But watch out for greenwash. There are, according to *Marketing magazine*, increasing calls for marketers to pay image rights when using

visuals from the natural world. *Celebrate our love of nature. It is the most powerful driver of public behaviour change.*

Ask for action

Biodiversity conservation requires people to do things. So action messages ask people to do something, whether it's to plant a tree, build a bee hive, sign a petition or donate money to a conservation charity. This message works best when you make the action locally relevant. *Combine the love message with action. Once your audience is inspired, they will want to know what to do.*

Target need

Messages based on economics are powerful for policy-makers. And the TEEB report now allows us to quantify the tangible economic value of biodiversity. From indispensable ecosystem services like soil nutrition or tourism revenue, to the trillions of dollars that biodiversity 'gifts' agriculture, pharmaceuticals and other industries every year. Our society and economy needs biodiversity. *Use the Need message only for policy and business audiences.*

The Convention on Biological Diversity used great communications principles through the International Year of Biodiversity – developing a single global message, and making it available for partners to adapt to local needs. It's a great model for NGO campaigning. When creating your communications for the decade, be it internally on a biodiversity audit or externally to school children, always remember – use love not loss. ✨

It's 2020. People enjoy walking in new nature reserves, such as the Jurueua National Park in Brazil. Species loss is halted. The Black Stilt of New Zealand has been saved and the European Bison has been returned to the wild. Investors and insurers have whole new markets to play with. New products that protect biodiversity have entered the market. The annual market size for certified agricultural products exceeds US\$210 billion. It is even possible to invest in forests for pension schemes.

This stretching vision will only be achieved with public and policy support. Nagoya gave bird lovers and businesses alike cause for celebration, and showed communications to be vital in creating this change. The International Year of Biodiversity's brand 'Biodiversity is Life' was used across the world by 1500 organisations and at 426 events throughout the year. It featured on the tail fin of an Airbus A380 and on the Puma African Nations Cup kit. This huge outpouring of support was in stark contrast to the cloud of scepticism that covered climate negotiations at COP 15.

Of course the battle for hearts and minds is not yet won. It was 1986 when the entomologist E.O. Wilson coined the word 'biodiversity'. Almost thirty years on, the principal pressures leading to biodiversity loss are constant and, in some cases, intensifying. Species are currently disappearing at a rate of up to 1,000 times higher than normal, from the golden coqui tree frog in Puerto Rico to the Martinique Parrot. And only 35% of the European population, according to the Eurobarometer (2010) survey *Attitudes of Europeans towards the issue of biodiversity*, knows what biodiversity means. If current communications on biodiversity were effective, we probably wouldn't be losing so much of it.



2010 International Year of Biodiversity



Above photo courtesy of CBD; Back cover photos courtesy of Ishikawa Prefecture



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Notes

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