

Side event: Cooperation Among the Rio Conventions

Session 2: Cooperation in International Processes

**Japan's actions for the UNFCCC
– Relevant decisions from COP10 –**

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10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP10)

- **Period: From 18 (Monday) to 29 (Friday), October, 2010**
- **Venue: Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture**
- **Participants: 179 countries, international organizations, NGOs, observers, etc.**
- **Number of participants: 13,000 or more people**
- **Number of official events: approx. 350**
- **Slogan: “Life in Harmony, into the Future”**





Summary of Aichi Target (post-2010 Target)

■ Long term target “Vision”

- World of “Living in harmony with nature”
- World where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”

■ Short term target “Mission”

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity

This is to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner, adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed

■ Twenty headline targets “Targets”

Target 1: People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take

Target 2: Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development strategies, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting system

Target 3: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed, and positive incentives are developed and applied

Target 4: All stakeholders implement plans for sustainable production and consumption

Target 5: The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced

Target 6: All fisheries resources are managed and harvested sustainably

Target 7: Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably

Target 8: Pollution has been brought to levels that are not detrimental

Target 9: Invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated

Target 10: Adverse affects on coral reefs and other ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized

Target 11: 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved as protected areas, etc.

Target 12: The extinction or decrease of known threatened species has been prevented

Target 13: The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals is maintained and the loss of such diversity is minimized

Target 14: Ecosystems that provide essential services are restored and safeguarded

Target 15: At least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Target 16: Nagoya Protocol on ABS is in force and operational

Target 17: Each Party develop and implement an effective and participatory national biodiversity strategy and plan

Target 18: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are respected and mainstreamed

Target 19: Knowledge and the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity are improved

Target 20: Financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-202 should increase substantially from the current level



Summary of Nagoya Protocol on ABS

Objective

Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, thereby contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components.

Utilization of genetic resources and derivatives

Utilization of genetic resources means to conduct research and development on the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources, including through the application of biotechnology as defined in the convention. It may include derivatives.

Scope

This protocol applies to genetic resources within the scope of the convention and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and to the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge. Retroactive application can not be admitted.

Fair and equitable benefit-sharing

Benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources as well as subsequent applications shall be shared in a fair and equitable way between the Parties upon mutually agreed terms.

Special considerations

Special consideration shall be given, such as simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes, and due regard to cases of present of imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health.

Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism

Parties shall consider the need for a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to address the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that occur in trans-boundary situations or for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent.

Compliance with domestic legislation or regulations on ABS

Each party shall take appropriate, effective and proportionate measures to provide that genetic resources utilized within its jurisdiction have been accessed in accordance with prior informed consent or mutually-agreed terms, as required by the domestic ABS legislation or regulations of the other Party. Discretion/freedom is admitted to each party's measures.

Monitoring the utilization of genetic resources

Each party shall take measures, as appropriate, to monitor the utilization of genetic resources. Such measures shall include the designation of one or more checkpoints that would require users of genetic resources and have functions to collect or receive relevant information at any stage of research, development or commercialization.

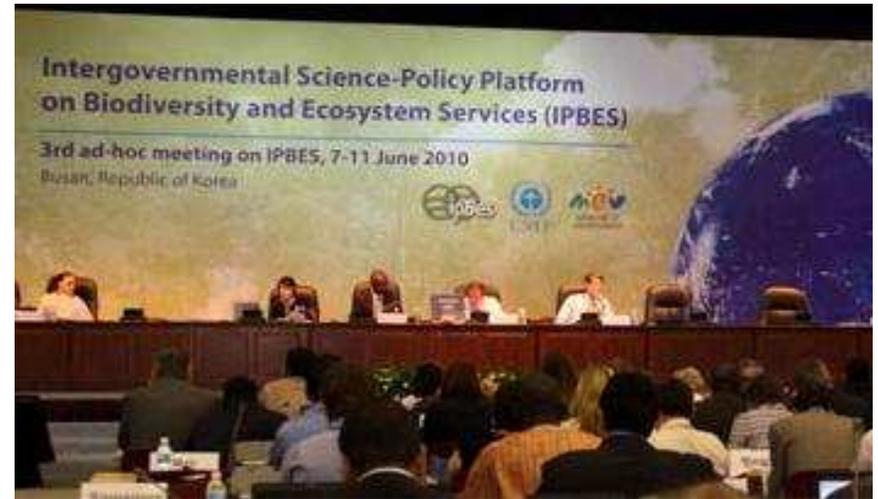


Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Establishment of IPCC-like mechanism for biodiversity

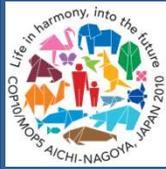
Objective: To strengthen the science-policy interface on issues relating to biodiversity and ecosystem services and incorporate science with political decision making.

- Establishment of IPCC-like mechanism for Biodiversity was called for by United Nations Environmental Programme
- Japan stood in favor of the establishment of IPBES and encouraged other parties
- June 2010: Basic agreement on the establishment of IPBES at the 3rd ad hoc Intergovernmental meeting held in Korea
- Activities and organizational structure
 - To specify the need of scientific information and promote the generation of new findings through dialogs with relevant institutions, but without having new research activities
 - To implement assessments at global and regional levels, and to promote the utilization of them into political decision making and implementation
 - To implement financial support to capacity building activities
 - As an independent intergovernmental organization, IPBES should be run by one or more existing UN bodies



COP10

Adopted to encourage the 65th UNGA to consider the early establishment of IPBES



Satoyama Initiative

Sustainable use and management of natural resources in human-influenced natural environments

■ Background

● For conservation of biological diversity

Not only the conservation of primitive areas, but also conservation or revitalization of human-influenced natural environments such as *satoyama*, which are formed and maintained through human activities, are important as well

● *Such* landscapes can be seen throughout the world

Most of such areas are under threat from increased urbanization, industrialization, and rapid population increase and decrease, or have already lost



Japan (East Asia)



Indonesia (Southeast Asia)



Malawi (Africa)



Germany (Europe)



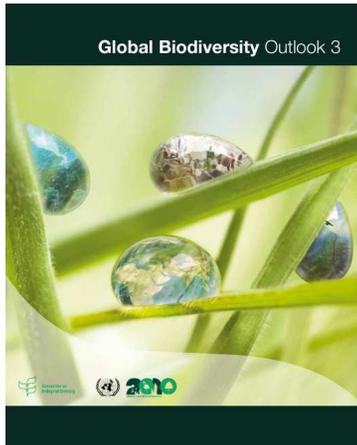
Australia (Oceania)

■ Vision

To promote sustainable use and management of natural resources in human-influenced natural environments through realization of societies in harmony with nature, thereby contributing to the

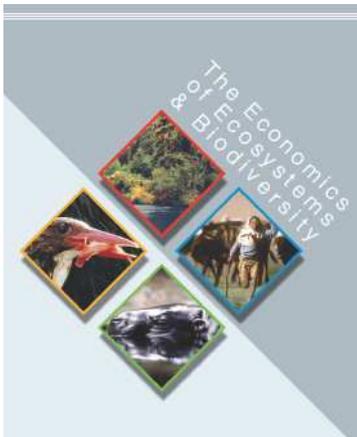
improvement of human well-being and achievement of the objectives of the CRD

Linkages between climate change and biodiversity loss



- **Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (2010)**

- Showed the needs to address climate change and biodiversity loss in close co-ordination, and with equal priority.

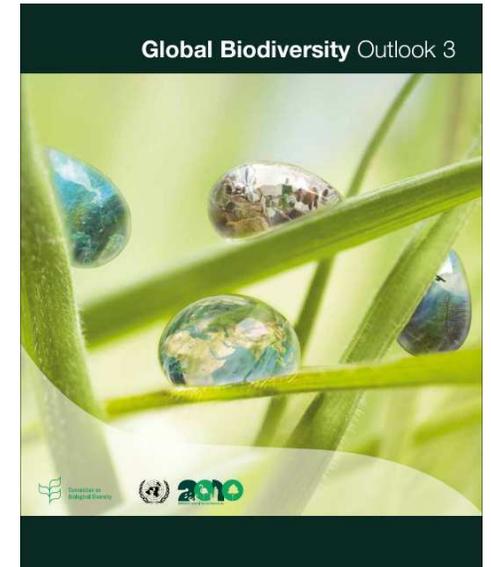


- **The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) Climate Change Issues**

- Presents a series of early conclusions from the TEEB studies related to climate change.

Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (May 2010)

Address climate change and biodiversity loss in close co-ordination, and with equal priority, if the most severe impacts of each are to be avoided.



1. Reducing the further loss of carbon storing ecosystems such as tropical forests, salt marshes and peatlands will be a crucial step in limiting the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
2. Reducing other pressures on ecosystems can increase their resilience, make them less vulnerable to those impacts of climate change, and allow them to continue to provide services to support people's livelihoods and help them adapt to climate change.

TEEB Climate Issues Update (September 2009)

■ Coral Reef Emergency

The imminent loss of coral reefs due to CO₂ emissions has serious ecological, social, and economic consequences. The economic values of these reefs are high (estimates are in the range US\$ 30 billion to US\$ 170 billion per annum)

■ Tropical Forest Carbon Mitigation

REDD-Plus presents an important opportunity to not only mitigate climate change, but also to create an operating model for the development of related financial mechanisms that would reward services provided in forests and other ecosystems (e.g. wetlands, coral reefs, etc).

■ National Accounting for Forest Carbon

A reliable system of measuring and accounting for carbon storage and sequestration is required for the successful implementation of a forest carbon agreement.

■ Ecosystem investment for climate adaptation

There is considerable potential and a compelling cost-benefit case to be made for increasing public investment in ecological infrastructure as a means of climate change adaptation.



CBD decisions regarding the cooperation between the UNFCCC and the CBD “Biodiversity and Climate Change”

- **CBD COP7 (2004) called on the needs of linkages between the UNFCCC and the CBD for the first time.**
- **COP8 (2006) and COP9 (2008) called for options for enhanced cooperation among the three Rio Conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD), and requested to compile views and information to integrate biodiversity considerations in climate-change related activities (including REDD).**
- **COP10 (2010) requested to convey a proposal to develop joint activities between the three Rio conventions to their secretariats and to include biodiversity considerations related to REDD+, and called for linking up with the Rio+20 Summit.**



COP 10 decision text regarding joint activities between the three Rio conventions (Biodiversity and Climate Change para 13, 14, 15)

- 13 (a) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convey a proposal to develop joint activities, between the three Rio conventions, to the secretariats of the UNFCCC and UNCCD.
- 13 (b) *Invites* the COPs to the UNFCCC and the UNCCD to collaborate with the CBD the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions
- 14. *Invites* focal points to inform their national counterparts for the UNFCCC and the UNCCD about the above requests...
- 15 *Invites* Parties and other Governments to identify and disseminate, good practices on cooperation for the implementation of the three Conventions at the national level.

COP 10 decision text:

Including biodiversity considerations related to REDD+ in joint activities between the three Rio conventions (Biodiversity and Climate Change para 9(f), 10)

- 10 ... *requests* the Executive Secretary to include biodiversity considerations related to REDD+ and the recommendations of the Global Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Benefits of REDD held in Nairobi, when conveying a proposal to develop joint activities between the three Rio Conventions to the Secretariats of the UNFCCC and the UNCCD ... and to convey this information to the secretariat of the UNFCCC for appropriate consideration prior to the UNFCCC COP17;

COP 10 decision text: Including other specific issues in the process of developing joint activities between the three Rio Conventions

- In accordance with decision on biodiversity and climate change, requests the Executive Secretary to include the following information when conveying the proposal to develop the joint activities to the secretariats of the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.
 - Interaction between oceans and climate change
 - The role of protected areas
 - The role of dry and sub-humid Lands

**Conclusion remarks:
Need enhanced cooperation between
the UNFCCC and the CBD**

- **Enhanced cooperation between the UNFCCC and CBD is necessary to address biodiversity loss and climate change problems because these are closely-linked.**
- **Need to explore an effective cooperation between the UNFCCC and the CBD by developing joint activities, including convening REDD+ workshops.**

9(f) (Requests the Executive Secretary to) Convene,..., in collaboration with the Secretariat of the UNFCCC an expert workshop, with the full and effective participation of experts from developing countries on REDD+....



Biodiversity is life. Biodiversity is our life.



Thank you for your attention.

FOR ALL THE LIFE ON EARTH

Biodiversity and Climate Change