



The management of forests and wetlands are inextricably linked. It is therefore imperative that policy-makers consider ecosystems in their entirety and manage them more wisely to achieve sustainable and cost-effective solutions to our water related needs.

Achieving water security is probably our most important environmental challenge. For this reason, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, recognizes the cross-cutting nature of water in underpinning the services that we need from ecosystems.

### **Learn More**

- CBD Technical Series No. 47, *Water, Wetlands and Forests* > [www.cbd.int/ts](http://www.cbd.int/ts)
- CBD COP decisions related to forests > [www.cbd.int/forest/decisions.shtml](http://www.cbd.int/forest/decisions.shtml)
- CBD COP decisions related to wetlands > [www.cbd.int/waters/decisions.shtml](http://www.cbd.int/waters/decisions.shtml)
- Related websites (forests) > [www.cbd.int/forest/websites](http://www.cbd.int/forest/websites)
- Related websites (wetlands) > [www.cbd.int/waters/websites](http://www.cbd.int/waters/websites)

### **The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

Opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and entering into force in December 1993, the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. With 193 Parties, the Convention has near universal participation among countries. The Convention seeks to address all threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including threats from climate change, through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the full and active involvement of relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local communities, youth, NGOs, women and the business community.

### **The Collaborative Partnership on Forests**

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) is a voluntary arrangement comprising 14 international organizations and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests (the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), the World Bank, and IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature). The mission of the Collaborative Partnership is to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forest and strengthen long term political commitment to this end. CPF members share their experiences and build on them to produce new benefits for their respective constituencies. Joint initiatives and other collaboration activities are supported by voluntary contributions from participating members.

For more information visit [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)

For additional information, please contact:

David Ainsworth on +1 514 287 7025 or at [david.ainsworth@cbd.int](mailto:david.ainsworth@cbd.int)

Johan Hedlund on + 1 514 287 6670 or at [johan.hedlund@cbd.int](mailto:johan.hedlund@cbd.int)

David Coates on +514 287 8715 or at [david.coates@cbd.int](mailto:david.coates@cbd.int)

Tim Christophersen on +1 514 287 7036 or at [tim.christophersen@cbd.int](mailto:tim.christophersen@cbd.int)

