

Business Report of Japan Civil Network for Convention on Biological Diversity (JCN-CBD)

I. Preparatory Activities for COP10

1. Establishment of Foundation of Japanese Civil Society

- The JCN-CBD provided a platform where members of civil society can share information on Convention of Biological Diversity (hereinafter referred to as “CBD”). (113 groups and 93 people participated.)
- The JCN-CBD delivered public relations, public education, awareness and researches related to CBD
 - Created and managed the website (from 2009 to 2010)
 - Hosted workshops; Created a logo and the basic concept of the JCN-CBD (2009)
 - Organized COP10 Preparatory/Regional Meetings: including regional meetings (from May 2009); 1 year pre-event (October 2009); 100 days pre-event (July 2010); and other meetings hosted by the JCN-CBD or Working Group(s)) (See Attached Table 1.)
 - Handled the co-hosting, sponsoring and requests for the CBD related seminars (See Attached Table 2.)
- Requested the Japanese government and the CBD Promotion Committee, etc. to secure a platform in COP10 where citizens can participate.
- Participation in the government-hosted Round-Table Meetings prior to COP 10 (6 times)
- Negotiation with COP10 CBD Promotion Committee (11 times)

The JCN-CBD functioned as the only nationwide civil network working for COP10.

2. Involvement in Convention Negotiation at COP10

Regarding our web-site, there are many things to regret including that it had not posted information for a long period of time, but eventually, we were able to build a good-quality website.

We have been working hard on Preparatory/Regional Meetings. In addition, we received high media exposure during the preparatory stage and during CBD-COP10/MOP5, taking advantages of our nature of network-based organization.

Eventually, we succeeded in securing a platform of citizen participation during CBD-COP10/MOP5, although, in the middle stages, negotiations with the government and the CBD Promotion Committee were very tough. In addition, fruitful results were obtained in terms of citizen participations both inside and outside of the Congress Center, despite the difference in participation conditions. Connecting these two events could better be handled.

- The JCN-CBD played a role of communication and coordination with overseas civil societies.

- Communication and coordination with the CBD Secretariat
- Communication/coordination with the CBD Alliance
- Communication/coordination with various overseas groups (communication/coordination with participants in Global Dialogue Forum, communication/coordination for each Working Group)
 - Made recommendations and conducted lobbying activities related to domestic and overseas biodiversity conservation.
- Drafted of Position Paper of 14 Working Groups and their Overview developed by consolidating them (2010)
- Announcement of “Aichi Nagoya Citizen’s Appeal” and “COP10/MOP5 CSO Declaration,” etc.

3. Expanded Participation and Communication

- The JCN-CBD expanded cooperation with domestic and overseas groups working on broad issues of CBD
- Joined by a wide variety of groups (See Attached Table 3.)
- Establishment and management of member mailing list and steering committee mailing list
- Hosted the communication meeting among Working Groups
 - Lobbied to beef up regional policies on biodiversity conservation
- Sent messages on the importance of region-initiated grass-root efforts
- Efforts of Region/Bioregion Working Groups
 - The JCN-CBD communicated with various domestic and overseas communities for deeper mutual understanding during CBD-COP10/MOP5.

(Details will be explained in the section Activities during CBD-COP10/MOP5)

On top of environmental protection groups, we have been trying to

The JCN-CBD adequately fulfilled its function as international contact through discussion with the CBD Secretariat and CBD Alliance in the CBD Preparatory Meetings, etc.

The announcements left the impression of being rather “inconsistent” as a whole because discussion was not adequate in stages such as Position Paper drafting, and Appeal/Declaration announcement, etc.

cooperate with a wide variety of groups including those in primary industry and international development assistance. However, how to join hands with them remains unresolved.

Regional networks emerged in areas such as Chubu, Kansai, Shikoku, and Okinawa through Regional Dialogue Meetings, and some progress was seen in expositions during CBD-COP10/MOP5 and post-COP10 report out meetings. Some issues remain unresolved such as reflection in the regional biodiversity strategies.

II. Activities during

CBD-COP10/MOP5

1. Cooperative activities with the international NGO network

The CBD Alliance, an international network working on CBD, played a core role, and attracted a diversity of international NGOs including the JCN-CBD.

- (1) CBD Capacity Building Day (CBD-CBD) and COP10 NGO Strategic Meeting: From P.M. Oct. 15 to Oct. 17. The CBD Alliance conducted a workshop to share the understanding of the current situations related to CBD, covering the COP10 core issues.
- (2) Real time review and assessment activities of the Convention: Discussion was made at NGO meeting every morning and daily reviews were published in ECO. The final assessment was announced at the press conference on Oct. 28.
- (3) Expressed unified opinion of the participating NGOs at the Plenary Session: The CBD Alliance announced the NGO Statement at the Plenary Session on Oct. 22, and expressed its opinion at a panel discussion during the High Level Segment on Oct. 28. The NGO Statement criticized the construction plan at Kaminoseki.
- (4) The JCN-CBD and the CBD Alliance made discussion with NGOs in India, the next host country.

It was often difficult to catch up with the discussions among overseas NGO participants since many of them had been working on CBD for

2. Organization of the Meetings

(1) "Global Dialogue Forum"

The JCN-CBD held 13 meetings co-hosted by ESD Chubu at the Forum Zone during the CBD-COP10/MOP5 from October 19 to October 28, 2011. Even those who do not have an ID card for admission to the International Congress Center were able to share the discussion.

long years and had known the previous texts in detail.

Harmonization of the JCN-CBD's Position Paper with the TOP10 for COP10 drafted by the CBD Alliance was not adequate.

At first, the CBD Alliance and the JCN-CBD made jointly press conferences. On Oct. 28, the JCN-CBD did it alone.

Mr. Yoshida and Mr. Doke joined the drafting work of the NGO Statement. Mr. Doke together with an Indian NGO member announced it on Oct. 22.

On Oct. 26, 5 members of Indian NGOs, the CBD Alliance and the JCN-CBD exchanged their opinions on how to prepare for the upcoming COP11.

Oct. 20, 2011: A proposal of the 13 Grandmothers to COP10

Oct. 20, 2011: Obstacles to the Co-existence between the market economy and subsistence economies

Oct. 21, 2011: Women promoting

Co-existence between subsistence and the market economy

Oct. 22, 2011: The 1st forum of PEOPLE and SEED for the future

Oct. 23, 2011: Hot Spotters' Meeting

Oct. 23, 2011: Join Our Discussions about the Oceans on World Ocean Day

Oct. 24, 2011: A dialog of Japanese and international citizens to finalize the Aichi-Nagoya citizen appeal

Oct. 24, 2011: The 2nd forum of PEOPLE and SEED for the future

Oct. 25, 2011: Revive of Bioregion

Oct. 26, 2011: Biological Diversity and Peace

Oct. 26, 2011: What is CEPA?

Oct. 27, 2011: Declaration of NGO Initiative for UN Decade on Biodiversity

Oct. 28, 2011: Review Bio-diversity from Indigenous peoples' perspectives

The JCN-CBD played a "bridge" role between the discussion in the

(2) Side Events (in the Congress Center)

We hosted 6 side events including those related to MOP.

1) 10/12GM CANOLA FINDINGS SPREADING IN JAPAN AND CITIZEN'S INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

2) 10/12CITIZEN'S PROPOSALS FOR THE BIOSAFETY PROTOCOL NEGOTIATION

3) 10/19MESSAGE FROM AICHI-INTERNATIONAL CYBER DIALOGUE (ANIC DIALOGUE)

4) 10/22BIODIVERSITY OF MARINE AND COAST - MPAS AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES SUPPORTED BY CITIZENS

5) 10/27BIODIVERSITY OF MARINE AND COAST - MPAS AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES SUPPORTED BY CITIZENS

6) 10/27FROM INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF BIODIVERSITY TO UN DECADE OF BIODIVERSITY

There were a small number of participants in some events in the

Congress Center to the off-site activities and ordinary participants by hosting a series of meetings outside the Congress Center during CBD-COP10/MOP5.

Meanwhile, our resources were spread between the Congress Center, the Forum Zone and the Expo Zone Booths, and thus we have to admit that this decreased our emergency response capability. Instead, we should have prepared for the scattered venues. We were not able to combine the energies of people at the Expo Zone Booths with those at Forum Zone event.

Congress Center, because only those who are authorized to enter the Congress Center can attend them and several events were held at the same time.

3. Expressing Opinion to COP10 Resolution and Participation in Decision Making

○ Outreach Working Group

The Group Chair Kawatei made a remark on CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) Resolution at Plenary Session, Working Group 2 on Oct. 20, and this remark was reflected in the Resolution.

○ Rice Paddy/Wetland Biodiversity Working Group

The Working Groups have been hosting roundtable preparatory meetings 10 times for more than 1 year with the purpose of achieving adoption of the Rice Paddy Resolution, which the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism attended. (Up to now, 13 meetings have been held.) The Working Group attended the preliminary meeting in Nairobi, and aggressively backed up the draft Resolution developed under cooperation with NGOs when the Japanese government (MAFF) proposed it. The Rice Paddy Resolution was adopted at COP10.

○ Working Group for Decade of Biodiversity (BD10)

Through cooperation with the CBD Secretariat and the Japanese government, the JCN-CBD realized the resolution of declaring the decade from 2011 to 2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity at COP10 and UN General Assembly in December 2010.

4. Appeal during CBD-COP10/MOP5 (COP10/MOP5 CSO Declaration, “Aichi Nagoya Citizen’s Appeal”, and expression of opinion on domestic development issues)

The JCN-CBD came up with “CSO (Civil Society Organization) Declaration” during CBD-COP10/MOP5, which urges the Parties to adopt an ambitious new strategic plan at the Conference and declares its commitments to take actions themselves to achieve the targets contained. Seven hundred and eighty-four (784) signatures of 32 or more countries were collected.

During COP10/MOP5, the JCN-CBD hosted 5 press conferences (2 of which were co-hosted by the CBD Alliance). It called attention to domestic development issues such as construction of Kaminoseki Nuclear Power Plant, Hirabari Satoyama development, U.S. Henoko base relocation in Okinawa in the morning NGO meetings and the meetings outside the Conference Center, which shed light on “great contradictions” in the current situation of Japan.

A letter to U.S. President Barack Obama calling on Washington to join the treaty was transmitted to the U.S. through Mr. Harrison Ford, Vice Chairman of Conservation International on Oct. 28, 2011.

It should be desirable that concrete cases that affected the resolution including lobbying before start of the Conference be recorded to help future activities of Japanese NGO in International Conferences.

(General Overview by Co-Director)

At COP10, NGOs asserted that the problem is that international society has not confronted the “underlying cause” of the loss of biodiversity. Importance of “addressing the underlying cause” was incorporated in the COP10 text. However, “a great

contradiction” is generated between the ideal and the reality depending on how deeply we understand the “underlying causes.”

Examples of “great contradictions” are development projects for the Okinawa military bases and nuclear power plants which were in progress even during CBD-COP10/MOP5. The SATOYAMA Initiative, proposed by the Japanese government, need be understood from viewpoints of not only protecting Satoyama landscape but also of changing the globalization trend to reviving bioregions through promotion of small-scale agricultures. However, I cannot say that discussion on the “underlying cause” of the loss of biodiversity has been sufficiently deepened either in NGOs or in academia. The citizens who embraced the “underlying cause theory” at COP10 will need to develop their activities for realizing “Aichi Target” while continuing efforts to deepen this discussion.

Japan Civil Network for the Convention on Biological Diversity Member List

1. Save the Dugong Campaign Center
2. All Life In a Viable Environment
3. NISSIN NATURE OBSERVATION CLUB
4. ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION SOCIETY-JAPAN
5. Biodiversity Network Japan
6. Association of Tskinowa
7. Hakuhodo DY media partners Inc.
8. Earthwatch Institute (Japan)
9. Iruka & Kujira (Dolphin & Whale) Action Network
10. harinko network
11. Community-based Development Initiatives Center
12. NPO Omotehama Network
13. The Nature Conservation Society of Japan
14. The Civil Organization against the Shitara dam Construction
15. Conservation International
16. Wild Bird Society of Japan
17. NO! GMO Campaign
18. Everyday is the Earthday
19. atochiba-net
20. Wildlife Management Office,Inc.
21. Japan Forum for Biodiversity
22. 21seiki no kyodaikaihatu wo kangaerukai
23. Japan Wetlands Action Network
24. OISCA International
25. Citizens Environmental Foundation Tokai office
26. Fair Trade & Ecology shop Ozone
27. Ramsar Network Japan
28. WWF Japan
29. Sustainable Solutions
30. Chubu no kankyou wo kangaerukai
31. Japan Field Biologists Network for the Study of Nature Environment
32. Yamazakigawa Greenmap
33. Wild Bird Society of Japan, Tokushima Chapter
34. Epocncok
35. Green TV Japan
36. A SEED JAPAN
37. Japan Wildlife Conservation Society

38. Fujimae Ramsar Society
39. RCE Chubu
40. Ise-Mikawa Bioregions Network
41. The Nature Conservation Society of Tokyo
42. Nagoya Higashiyama Forest Conservation Group
43. Amita Institute for Sustainable Economies Co., Ltd
44. Coral Network
45. SOPHIA Institute of Environmental Law
46. International Center for Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas
47. Wildlife Community Institute
48. NETWORK EARTHVILLAGE
49. The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd. Nagoyaekimae Branch
50. Sha-chi.jp
51. Seikatsu Club Consumers' Co-operative Union
52. Non GM Association Aichi
53. Friends of the Earth
54. Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
55. GOOD NEWS Japan
56. Aichi Environmental Counselors Association, Nonprofit Organization.
57. IUCN Japan Committee
58. Greenpeace Japan
59. Conference of Nature Instructors in AICHI
60. Citizens' Network for Biodiversity in Okinawa
61. A non-profit organization KUSUNOKISHIZENKAN
62. Chita Sizen Kansatukai
63. Chiiki to Kyoudou no Kenkyusentar
64. Isumigunsi Nature Preserving Association
65. Nippon Baratanago Takayasu Kenkyukai
66. CSO Peace Seed
67. Chunichi Shimbun Co.Ltd.
68. Global Call to Action Against Poverty Japan
69. Group of Forest of Meditation
70. Eco Guide Cafe
71. Global Environmental Forum
72. Aisis Japan
73. Gifu NPO Center
74. EARTHDAY TOYAMA
75. Environmental Partnership Council

76. Sustainable Academy Japan
77. ISAHAYA HIGATA NET TOKYO OFFICE
78. yukikazet inc.
79. Forest and Village Foundation/Plants and People Museum Initiative
80. KENJU NO KAI
81. Namakemono Club
82. Association for Nature Restoration and Conservation, Japan
83. Nagoya NGO Center
84. Japan Council on the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
85. Network for Conservation of Biological Diversity in Shikoku
86. Shimin Gaikou Centre
87. Imagine Walk Executive committee
88. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
89. Japan Environmental Action Network
90. Yakushima Biodiversity Conserving Conference
91. Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund
92. Moriyama Wild Japanese Squirrel Conservation Society
93. Kiko Network
94. Network of PEOPLE & SEEDS for the FUTURE
95. Amami Sizen Kankyou Seitaikei Kenkyukai
96. Biodiversity Information Box
97. Matsunami Animal Hospital
98. Nakatsu Waterfront Conservation Association
99. No Helipad Takae.org
100. Japan Family Farmers Movement
101. Japan Network for Earth Environment and Prevention Pollution
102. Surfrider Foundation Japan
103. Japan Butterfly Conservation Society
104. The Institution of Professional Engineer,Aichi Prefecture Wai-Gaya Forum
105. Houtoku Co.Ltd
106. DGC Technology Inc.
107. Bird Life Asia
108. Peace Boat
109. Green Leo Co.Ltd
110. Syndicate Sato to Ikimono no Network
111. Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society
112. Daiko Advertising Inc. TSU.NA.GO.Research Institute
113. Daiko Advertising Inc. Nagoya office