









Loss of Diversity

Global loss of diversity makes the world more vulnerable to change posing a threat to global stability









Dual Approaches – Diverging Agendas

- Different instruments (policies, tools, and legal frameworks)
- Different responsible authorities
- ❖ Different sectors with different interests within the same location
- Different administrative competencies and authorities
- Different international institutions and instruments deal with biological and cultural diversity separately

Diversity needs a holistic approach recognizing the links between biological and cultural diversity.







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and en Biolo

CULTURAL PRACTICES

depend upon specific
elements of biodiveristy
for their existence and expression

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

- diversity within species,
- between species and
- of ecosystems

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- diversity of knowledge and practices,
- ways of living together,
- value and belief systems,
- languages,
- artistic expressions

Ensembles of **biodiveristy** are developed, maintained and managed by

CULTURAL GROUPS









Inextricable Linkages

- Languages
- ✓ Material culture
- ✓ Knowledge systems
- ✓ Modes of subsistence
- ✓ Economic relations
- ✓ Political relations
- ✓ Belief systems
- √ Values







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LANGUAGES, LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

Terms relating to Nature

Relation of linguistic diversity to biodiversity

Concepts relating to Nature

Categories related to Nature



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Convention on Biological Diversity

MATERIAL CULTURE

Objects representing biodiversity

Cultural artifacts

Objects created from biodiversity

Objects reflecting spiritual and religious beliefs







KNOWLEDGE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION

Transmission of knowledge/ skills from one generation to the other

Traditional medicine

Risk management

Practice/ processes relating to use of natural materials





Convention

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Management of water resources

Agriculture, agroforestry

MODES OF SUBSISTENCE

Maitenence of the genetic diversity

Landscape management using fire

Pastoralism, nomadic practices



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ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Partnership based on trading natural resources often accross ecological boundaries

Manangement of common property resources









SOCIAL RELATIONS

Attachment to place

Gender specific environmental knowledge

Political relations

Legal institution

Social roles relating to resourse use







BELIEF SYSTEMS

Totemism, nagualism, tonalism

Rites/ rituals celebrating seasonal events

Mythology, worldview, cosmology, spirituality

Sacred sites



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Cultural Values and Services

Cultural services the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems through spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, recreation, and aesthetic experiences

Values

- spiritual and religious
- recreational
- aesthetic
- inspirational
- educational
- scientific
- sense of place, identity
- heritage

Ecosystem Services

Provisioning Products from ecosystems

- Food
- Fresh water
- Fuelwood
- Fiber
- Biochemicals
- Genetic resources

Regulating Benefits from

regulation of ecosystem processes

- Climate regulation
- Disease regulation
- Water regulation
- Water purification

Cultural **Nonmaterial** benefits from ecosystems

- Spiritual & religious Recreation & ecotourism
- Aesthetic
- Inspirational
- Educational
- Sense of place
- Cultural heritage

Supporting

Services necessary for production of all other services

- Soll formation
- Nutrient cycling
- Primary production

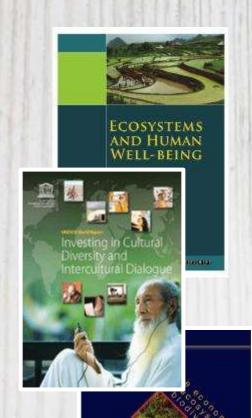
Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005







Advancing the Joint Agenda



Biodiversity provides cultural services that are essential for well being.

Changes in the provision of ecosystem services are driven by cultural factors.

Cultural diversity can help to reshape strategies for achieving biodiversity sustainability.

Resource efficient economy reflects and integrates the values of nature

Growing recognition of biocultural diversity







International Conference on Biological & Cultural Diversity (Montreal, June 2010)



Organized by:

UNESCO, CBD, UNEP, University of Montreal, Canadian Commission for UNESCO



Main outcomes:

2010 Declaration on Bio-Cultural Diversity
Joint Programme between UNESCO & SCBD









Joint Programme UNESCO – SCBD 2010 - 2020

Mission

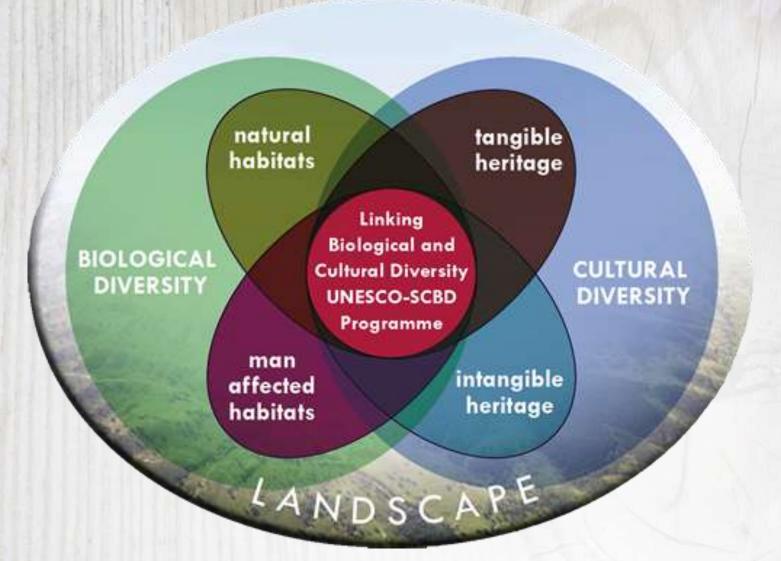
Advance knowledge and strengthen the linkages between biological and cultural diversity initiatives, and enhance synergies between interlinked provisions of conventions and programmes dealing with biological and cultural diversity at relevant scales.







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Linking Biological & Cultural Diversity in UNESCO



World Heritage Convention

Over 100 Cultural Landscapes



Royal Hill of Ambohimanga, Madagascar



The Holy Valley and the Forest of the Cedars of God, Lebanon



Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests, Kenya







Linking Biological & Cultural Diversity in UNESCO



Man and the Biosphere Programme

- Over 600 sites for conservation of diversity
- Sites combining conservation and socioeconomic development



Bosawas, Nicaragua



Kafa, Ethiopia



Las Terrazas – Sierra del Rosario, Cuba







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Intangible Cultural heritage

- Knowledge of nature and the universe
- Traditional craftsmanship



Oral heritage and cultural manifestations of the Zápara people, Ecuador, Peru



Woodcrafting of the Zafimaniry, Madagascar



Cultural practices and expressions linked to balafon of the Senufo communities, Mali, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire





Cultural Organization

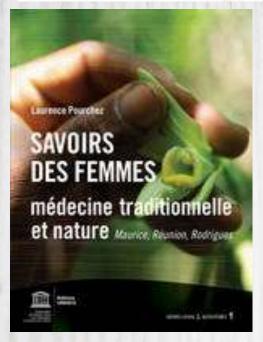


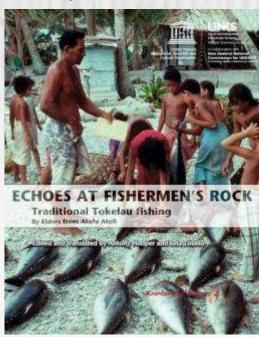
Linking Biological & Cultural Diversity in UNESCO

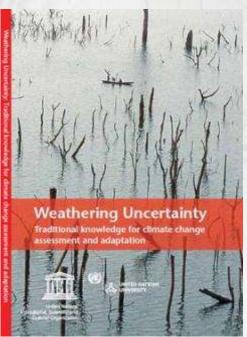
LINKS Programme

Links

 Linking local and indigenous knowledge systems













Challenges on the International Level



- Reinforcing and building bridges btw:
 - The Convention on Biological Diversity &
 - 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage,
 - 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions,
 - 1972 World Heritage Convention
 - The MAB and LINKS Programmes
- ► Integrating the links between biological and cultural diversity in policies.
- ► Developing common frameworks through combination of scientific and traditional knowledge and practices.





Joint Programme UNESCO – SCBD 2010 - 2020

Objectives

- 1. To build bridges between ongoing work on biodiversity and cultural diversity and promote synergies and information sharing
- 2. To further explore conceptual and methodological issues and the role of communities in rural and urban areas
- **3.** To promote the **collection**, **compilation** and **analysis** of information from on-the ground activities
- **4.** To support and foster **learning networks** on bio-cultural approaches, linking grassroots and community initiatives with local, national, regional and global policy processes
- 5. To further explore and raise awareness of the value of the interlinked diversity in resource management and decision-making







Joint Programme UNESCO – SCBD 2010 - 2020

- ✓ Technical Steering Committee (IGOs, NGOs, Academia, ILCs)
- ✓ Compilation of the relevant CBD and UNESCO Decisions making reference to the links between cultural and biological diversity
- ✓ Development of the web-portal
- Recording and promoting case studies and lessons learned
- > Analysis of the contribution of bio-cultural approaches to implementation of the existing CBD and UNESCO Programmes
- ➤ Incorporation of lessons learned into CBD and UNESCO initiatives

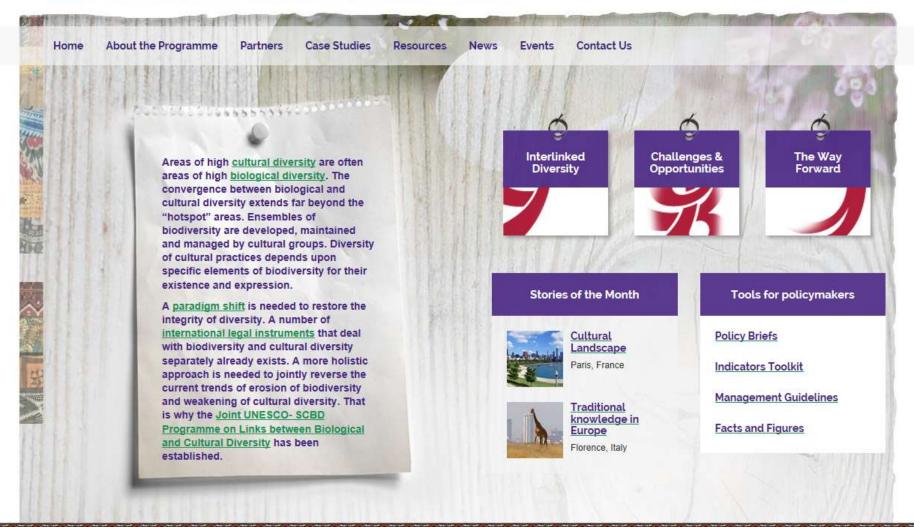


Linking Biological and Cultural Diversity UNESCO-SCBD Programme

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CBD

A global knowledge platform linking local, regional, national and international practices and experiences









Joint Programme UNESCO – SCBD 2010 - 2020

- ✓ Identification of priority areas and key messages on the regional level (Europe, Pacific, Latina America, Asia, Africa)
- ✓ Compilation of regional case studies and scientific evidence
- ✓ Production of policy briefs, tools for policy makers and promotional material
- Elaboration of pilot projects on national and local levels







Looking forward to working with you!

Thank you for your attention