# Convention on Biological Diversity COP10
# Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety MOP5

Life in Harmony,
into the Future

MOP5 : 11-15 October 2010
COP10 : 18-29 October 2010

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
Japan

# Biodiversity

Japan will lead COP10 to form an agreement for new actions to be taken by all stakeholders in the world, to ensure “Living in Harmony with Nature” for the present and future generations around the world.

- Japan will host the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10, Dates: October 18-29, Venue: Aichi-Nagoya) and lead the Parties to its successful outcomes such as:

  (1) Adoption of the revised strategic plan in post-2010 period for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable utilization.

  (2) Completion of the work on the international regime on the Access and Benefit Sharing of genetic resources (ABS).

- To these ends, Japan is actively promoting the following:

  (1) Consultation for convergence among the Parties, putting emphasis on “living in harmony with nature” in the revised strategic plan as well as agreement on the international regime on ABS: Japan has financed the recent ABS Working Group and has been conducting consultation with and among the Parties.

  (2) Promotion of assistance to developing countries for achieving the targets and implementing the agreements (“*Satoyama* Initiatives”, etc.).

  (3) Public awareness to encourage all stakeholders to take new actions within Japan and the UN system by proposing the “UN decade on biodiversity”.

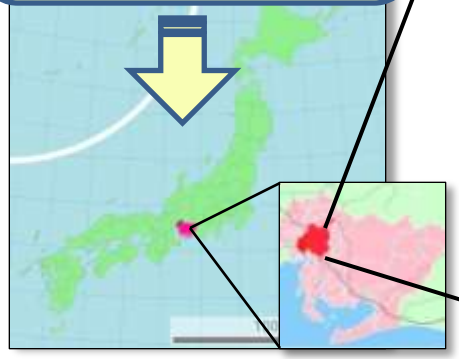
# Contents

# COP10&MOP5

**COP10=10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention**
**MOP5= 5th Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

**Dates:** 11-29 October 2010
**Location:** Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

**Estimated participants: 8,000participants from the 193 Parties, International Organizations, NGOs, Businesses, Academics, etc.**




Venue : Nagoya Congress Center

Nagoya City

# Schedule of COP10/MOP5

| 2010 10/11 | 10/12 | 10/13 | 10/14 | 10/15 | 10/16 | 10/17 | 10/18 | 10/19 | 10/20 | 10/21 | 10/22 | 10/23 | 10/24 | 10/25 | 10/26 | 10/27 | 10/28 | 10/29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MOP5 (11th-15th) | | | | | Excursion (to enjoy nature, culture, technology in Aichi-Nagoya and surrounding areas) | | | | | | | Excursion | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | COP10 (18th-29th) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | High-level Ministerial Segment(27th-29th) | | |
| Related Events | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Side Events**
**(presentations by national and local governments, international organizations, NGOs etc.)**
**(11th-29th)**
Venue: Nagoya Congress Center

**Interactive Fair for Biodiversity**
**(display booths, stage events, forums) (11th-29th)**
Venue : Open space by Nagoya Congress Center

**Statements by Ministerial Participants**

**Panel Discussion**
**(Representatives of stakeholders)**
**(morning on 28th)**

**Related Events**
**City Biodiversity Summit**
**(24th-26th, October)**
**Conference of International Youth on Biodiversity in Aichi 2010**
**(23rd-27th, August)**
**Conferences by business, donors, etc.**

Reporting Presentation

# What is Biodiversity?



## 1. Human survival and living are dependent on biological resources

① **Air and water**

② **Basis for human livelihood**

③ **Cultural diversity related to biological resources**
Wisdom and tradition for co-existence with nature, rich natural climate of the region, etc.

④ **Our life secured by nature**
Reduction of damage from mountain disasters by forests, etc.

**Example**

—Oxygen in the atmosphere is produced by plant photosynthesis alone. Soil becomes fertile by bacterial activity. Clean water is supplied by forest.

＜Food＞
—Harvest of some types of vegetables and fruits entirely depend on the pollination of honey bees.
—Production of eel and tuna depends on natural function.
＜Genetic Resources＞
—Willow bark → Aspirin
— Chinese star anise → Tamiflu
＜Biomimicry＞
—Beak of kingfisher → Head shape of bullet train that reduces air resistance
—Surface of lotus leaf→ painting material that is resistant to water and dirt
—Wild burdock fruit → Velcro

## 2. Convention on Biological Diversity defines biological diversity as 3 levels of diversity.

- **Ecosystem diversity：Existence of various biomes and habitats**
  （tide flats, corals reefs, forests, grassland etc.）
- **Species diversity：Existence of various kinds of species**
  （Estimates of total number of species on earth range 5～30million species
- **Genetic diversity：Variation in genetic makeup even among same species**

# What is the importance of Biodiversity?

## 1. We are able to enjoy the benefits of biological resources because they are in a diverse state

(1) The whole system is supported by species and individuals that are interdependent with each other through natural functions such as food chains.

⇨ Disappearance of species or population would, if continued, possibly lead to a collapse of the whole system.

(2) Most of values of biological resources and micro-organisms remain to be discovered for medical and other uses.

⇨ Maintaining diversity will allow the future generation to possibly utilize biological resources whose values are still unknown.

→ —Beneficial insects such as spiders co-exist by eating other insects, including ones that are harmful.

→ —Vast amounts of investment made to investigate the potential use value of species and microorganisms.

## 2. Why do we have to conserve biological diversity “now”?

Because the loss and destruction of biodiversity is occurring at unprecedented rate in 4 billion years of history of biological life.

[ Recovery becomes impossible if species extinction and ecosystem collapse continue and pass the tipping point. ]

→ —Currently, 40,000 species have become extinct annually (previously one specie become extinct in 1000 years)

→ —12.9 million hectares of global forest cover disappears annually (land area of Japan approx. 37.8million ha)

**(1) Loss of benefits of biological resources would lead to a decline in living quality and ever threaten the survival of human beings.**
**(2) The future generation could no longer benefit from the ecosystem and biological resources.**

# Post 2010 Target
# (the Convention's Strategic Plan)

・2010 Target: "to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss" (decision at COP6, 2002)

No specific measures to achieve the target

Status of Biodiversity

・*Global Biodiversity Outlook* (2010)
"The 2010 target has not been met."

2010 target failed

## Draft Text of the Revised Strategic Plan

・Vision (by 2050) : "Living in Harmony with Nature"

・Mission (by 2020) :
"Take effective and urgent action."
(specific measures available to achieve 20 targets)

improved

The UN decade on Biodiversity: Mobilizing all stakeholders including civil society and UN agencies.

**Japan will provide assistance to developing countries who pursue targets reflected in their own national strategies.**

2002 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050

# Draft Text of the Revised Strategic Plan

**Vision (by 2050)** "Living in harmony with nature"

**Mission （by 2020）**

Option 1 Take effective and urgent action towards halting the loss of biodiversity
Option 2 Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020

## 20 Strategic Targets

### Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

1: All people are aware of the values of biodiversity.
2: The values of biodiversity are integrated into national planning process.
3: Incentives harmful to biodiversity are eliminated.
4: Stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve plans.

### Strategic Goal B : Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity

5: The rate of loss of natural habitats [including forests] is reduced.
6: Overfishing is ended. All fisheries are managed sustainably.
7. Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably.
8. Pollution is brought to levels not detrimental to ecosystem.
9: Invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated.
10. The pressures by climate change is minimized.

### Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity

11: At least [15%][20%] of terrestrial, inland-water and [X%]of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.
12: The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented.
13: The loss of genetic biodiversity is halted.

### Strategic Goal D: Enhance benefits to all from ecosystem services.

14: Equitable access to ecosystem services is ensured.
15: Ecosystems contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
16: Access to genetic resources is [promoted] , and benefits are shared.

### Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through capacity

17: Develop and implement updated national strategy.
18: Traditional knowledge is respected.
19: Knowledge, the science base and technologies are improved.
20: Capacity for implementing the Convention has increased [tenfold].

# Actions Taken and Assistance Planned by Japan



**Vision (by 2050)** "Living in harmony with nature

**Mission (by 2020)** Take effective and urgent action towards halting the loss of biodiversity

| Means to achieve targets | Japan's experiences | Examples of assistance |
|---|---|---|
| Effective management of protected areas (target 11) | -National parks managed through cooperation between authorities and local residents. | -Experts sent to extend knowledge and methodology |
| Monitoring and baseline setting (target19) | - "Global mapping", monitoring at fixed 1,000 sites and "census for rivers and waterfront" . | -Providing satellite data and information from "global mapping" |
| *Satoyama* Initiative (target 14) | -Best practices and experiences are collected and shared. | -Assistance to planning its implementation<br>-Technology transfer in agriculture<br>-Awareness raising of local residents |
| Sustainable management of agriculture and others (target 5-7) | -Certification and labeling<br>-Planning for sustainable forest management<br>-Sustainable fishery management | -Experts sent to extend technology and methodology |
| The use of genetic resources (target 16) | -Awareness raising<br>-Research on prospecting and utilizing micro-organisms | -Training courses<br>-Equipment provision<br>-Technology transfer |

# Enhancing Protected Areas Management in Collaboration with Local Stakeholders

## Challenges

(1)Public management is isolated from local residents, resulting in so-called “paper parks” with illegal logging and poaching

(2)Insufficient facilities and rangers, and difficulty of land acquisition

**Protected areas have expanded, but management is insufficient**

## Measures for solution

**To conserve and sustainably use natural resources in good cooperation with local residents and industries**

**Broader protected areas are designated and management becomes effective.**

## Assistance from Japan

**Japan’s knowledge and methodologies will be delivered through the experts sent from Japan.**

**(1)Japan’s methodology**

**Protected areas are designated without nationalizing the land, but instead effectively managed in cooperation with local residents and industries.**

**(2)Means of assistance**

**Experts are sent from Japan, technical assistance and on-site training seminar are given under JICA’s projects.**

Ise-Shima National Park, where the private sectors own more than 90 % of the park.

# SATOYAMA Initiative

**Country A, Village B**

Agriculture, Forestry, Stockbreeding, Fisheries
(Sustainable use)
=
・Human-influenced nature
(formation of the secondary nature)

**Recent Changes**

・Rapid population increase and decrease
・Urbanization
・Climate Change

**Challenge**

・Increasingly difficult to maintain the secondary nature

**Novel actions are urged to conserve and recover the secondary nature**

(1)
・Participation
・Information on the status and actions

(2)
・The best practices and experiences

(4)
Reporting on the result of assistance tools

**SATOYAMA Initiative International Partnership**

○Regular meetings for exchange of information and views

○Analyzing and examining the status and the best practices of each country and village

○Considering the collaboration with various assistance tools
[Local governments, International Organizations, NGOs, etc.]

Collaboration

**Related assistance tools**

○Bilateral Official Development Assistance (JICA, etc.)
○Project Assistance through UNDP
○CEPF (Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund)

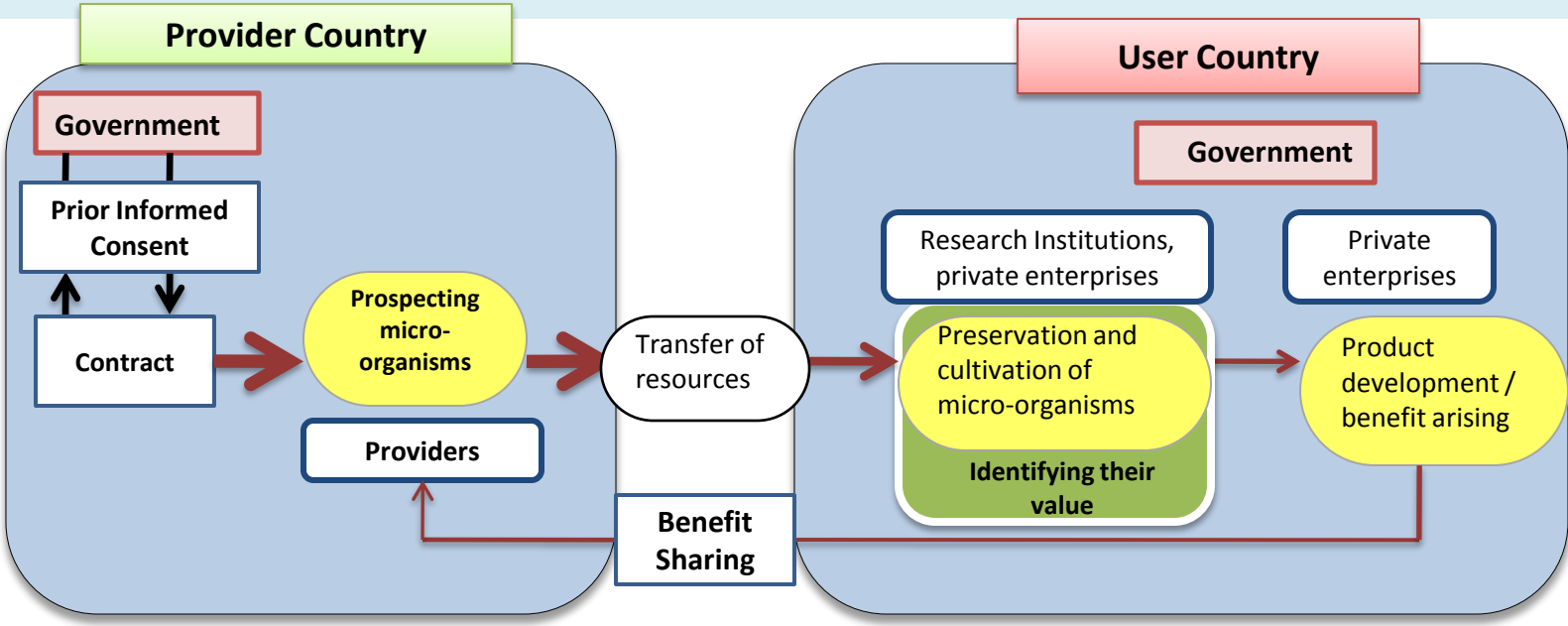
(3)Examples of assistance
○Assessment of the ecosystems and planning based on the reality check
○Example of assistance (extension of agricultural technology; awareness raising to local residents on the values of biodiversity.

# Japan's Assistance in Relation to Genetic Resources



## Current

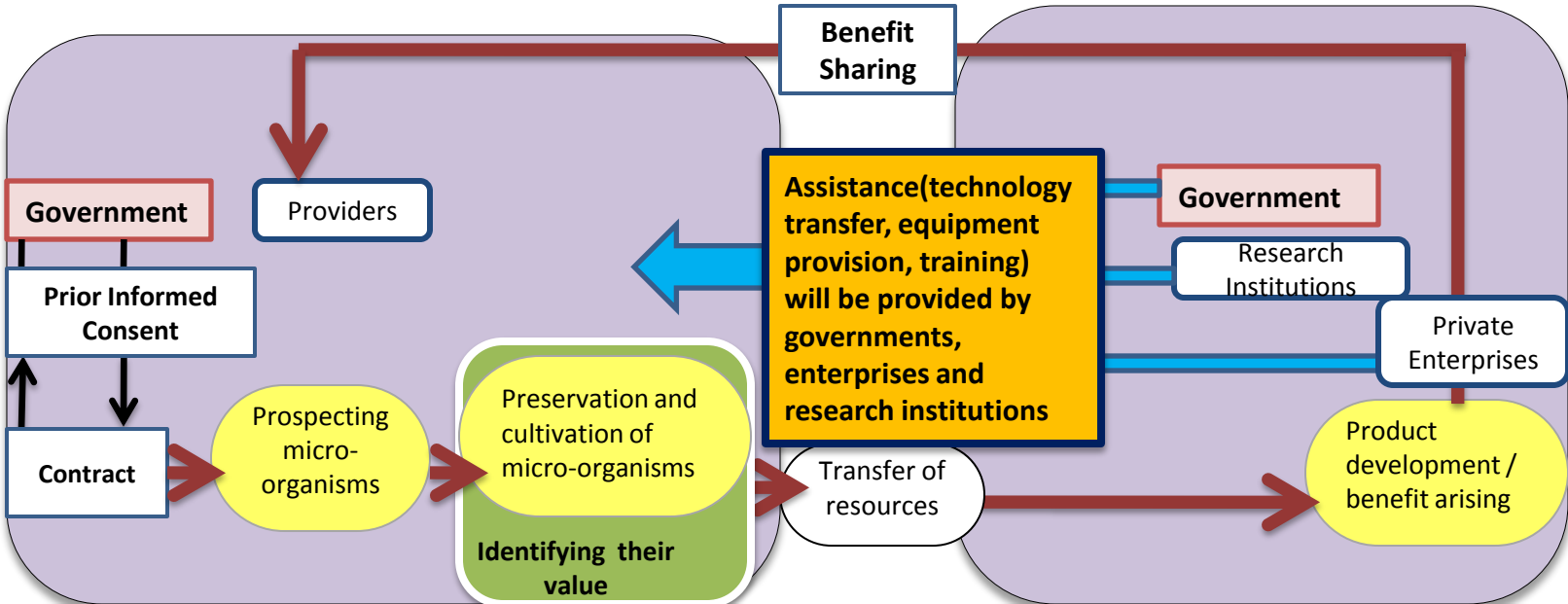
**Regarding micro-organisms,**
-use values are not identified for most
- lack of technology and equipment of provider country to assess its value




## Coming

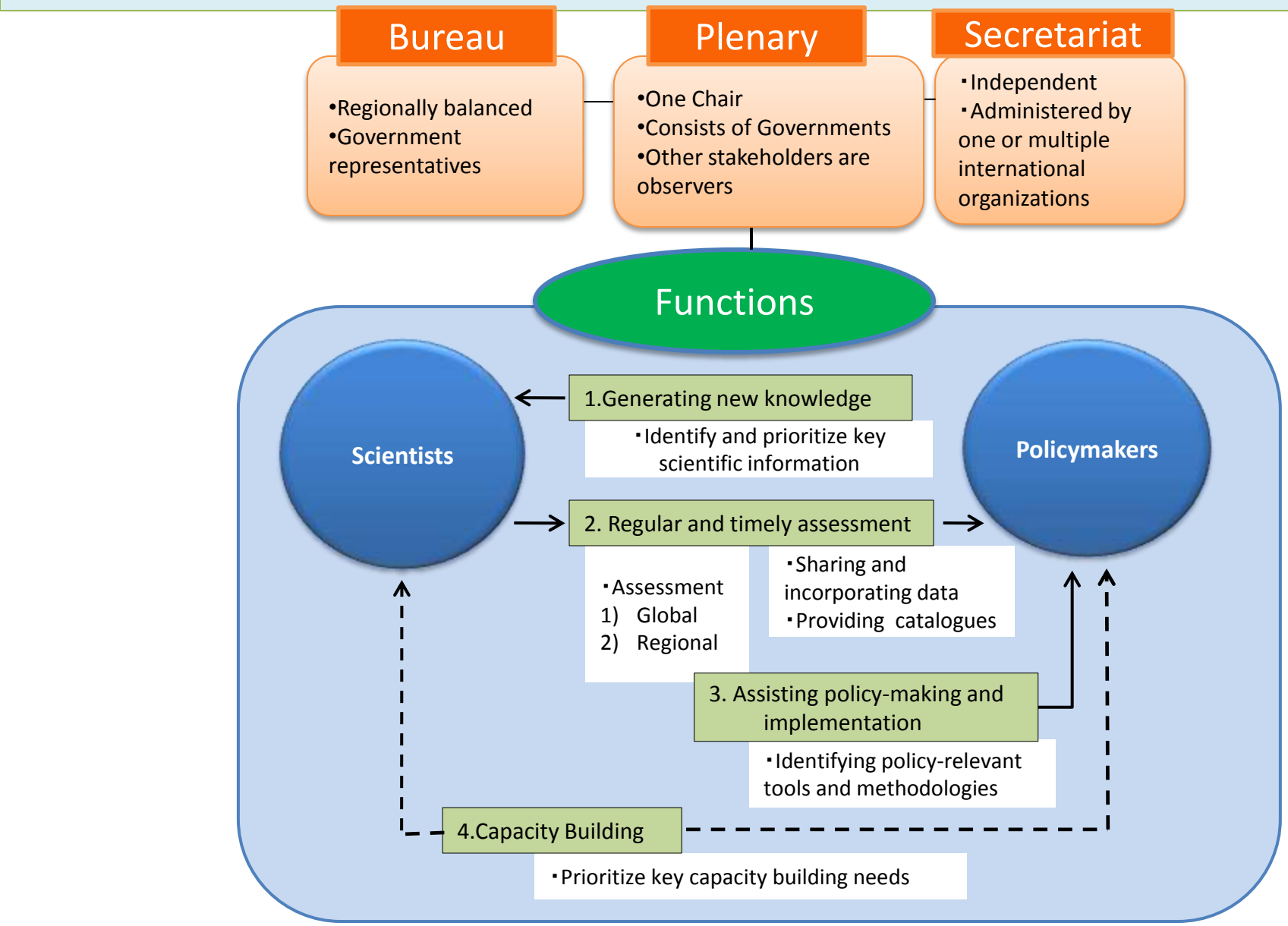
**① Sufficient technology and facilities enable provider countries to**
→ identify the potential use values of micro-organisms.
→enhance further utilization and benefit sharing increased.

**②Training for concluding fair and equitable contracts**



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





# TEEB : The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

## March 2007 G8 Environmental Ministers Meeting （Potsdam, Germany）

○ 「Potsdam Initiative－Biological Diversity」was supported, acknowledging the economic significance of the global loss of biological diversity.

German government initiated preparatory work, with Mr. Sukhdev from Deutsche Bank invited to lead the study

## May 2008 COP9 （Bonn, Germany）

○ Interim Report of TEEB presented by Mr. Pavan Sukhdev at the Ministerial session.

- ○ Most direct beneficiaries of ecological services are mostly the poor, and biodiversity loss is inextricably linked to poverty.
- ○ If the rate of biodiversity loss is 4 %, natural services to our grandchildren (50 years later) be reduced to one-seventh the utility present generation derive from it. These inequality may cause a difficult ethical standpoint to defend.
- ○ Annual economic loss from reduced forest cover is estimated to amount to USD 2.2~5trillion by 2050.

Round-up of Phase 2 (in cooperation with Japan)

## October 2010 COP10 （Aichi-Nagoya, Japan）

○ Final Synthesis Report and Publication

Plans to prove economics as an useful tool in policy making for biodiversity conservation, and increased understanding of economic values of biodiversity would lead to an improvement in policy

《Achievements》
D0：Theory regarding economic valuation of ecosystem and biodiversity（partly published）
D1：TEEB for National and International Policy Makers（published） D3：TEEB for Businesses（partly published）
D2：TEEB for Local Policy Makers and Administrators（published） D4：TEEB for Citizens（publ. date undecided）

# Efforts toward the Agreement on the International Regime on ABS

**1993** — Entry into Force of the Convention on Biological Diversity

**2002** — The Bonn Guidelines (voluntary) adopted at COP6（Hague）

**2006** — COP8 (Curitiba) decided to complete the work of ABS WG by 2010.

**2008** — Structure of the draft International Regime was presented at COP9（Bonn）

**2009**
April：7th ABS WG－drafting of the text was started.
November：8th ABS WG－ drafting of the text was completed.
（the text with over 3,000 brackets）

**2010**
March：9th ABS WG－ draft protocol was presented
（simple draft text of 31 articles）
July：Resumed 9th ABS WG －negotiation on draft text, convergence in some of the issues（fully funded by the government of Japan）
Sep.: Meeting of Inter-regional Negotiating Group on ABS
– negotiation on draft text（funded by the government of Japan）

**2010** — COP10（October, 2010）Discussion on the draft Protocol, and the work on the International Regime will be completed.

ABS WG
drafting
improved
Discussion on legal issues

# Liability and Redress
# Cartagena Protocol



## Convention on Biological Diversity (Adopted: May,1992, Entered in force: Dec.,1993)

Purposes: (1) The conservation of Biological Diversity, (2) the sustainable use of its components and (3) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

## Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Adopted: Jan. 2000.1, Entered in force: Sep. 2003)

Parties shall ensure that transport, use, transfer and release of any living modified organisms (LMOs) are undertaken in a manner that prevents or reduces the risks to biological diversity.

Parties: 158 countries and EU (as of August, 2010) are the Parties to the Protocol.

## Negotiation on the Rules and Procedures on Liability and Redress of Cartagena Protocol

Rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from transboundary movements of living modified organisms to the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity.

Schedule: The Parties to the Protocol have negotiated for 6 years since 2004. Negotiating text of supplementary protocol has been formulated and the issues have been identified. Further negotiation will be held at the Fourth Meeting of the Friends of the Co-chairs in Oct. 2010, immediately before the MOP5, and the text of the supplementary protocol is expected to be adopted in MOP5.

# Japan's Initiatives toward COP10 (1)



## Updating of the Strategic Plan

### (1) Submission of Japan's Proposal (Jan. 2010)

- **The structure of the proposal from the CBD secretariat and the present draft can be found in Japan's Proposal as its original form ; (1) mid and long term target (-2050), (2)Short term target (-2020), (3) Targets, (4)Numerical indicators, (5) means to achieve targets .**
- **Japan hosted an Informal Expert Workshop on the updating of the Strategic Plan (Dec. 2009), and facilitated exchange of views.**
- **The term "living in harmony with nature " in "Vision" is proposed by Japan and is supported by wide range of the Parties.**

### (2) Assistance in preparing National Reporting

- **Financial contribution to the fund of CBD Secretariat**

**Japan assisted developing countries in their preparation of national reporting through the funding for regional workshops. Also, Japan funded preparation and dissemination of "Global Biodiversity Outlook 3" in which national reports are utilized.**

### (3) Proposal of "The UN Decade on Biodiversity"

- **Japan proposed that the United Nations General Assembly adopt a resolution on "The UN Decade on Biodiversity" for the purpose of starting and continuing actions not only by the Parties but by civil society and the related agencies within the whole UN system.**

# Japan's Initiatives toward the success in COP10 (2)



Contribution to consensus in ABS negotiation

## (1) Funding for Meetings

**The Government of Japan funded most part of the cost for Resumed 9th ABS WG (10-16, July) , as well as Meeting of Inter-regional Negotiating Group (18-21, September)**

## (2) Bilateral discussion

**On the occasion of G8 Summit in July 2010 and bilateral occasion by prime minister and foreign minister, Japan emphasized the importance of reaching agreements at the COP10/MOP5, and urged positive cooperation.**

# Related Meetings in 2010



## the UN

**June** 7th-11th — The Third ad hoc Intergovernmental Meeting on IPBES

*IPBES（Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

**Sep.** 3rd — International Ministerial Forum of CBD COP Presidents(Geneva)

**Sep.** 22th — **UNGA High-Level event on Biodiversity (NY)**

Discussion among heads of states at the UN general Assembly

**To the end of 2010** — **Oct.** 18th~29th — **UN General Assembly (NY)**

-Resolution on the UN decade on Biodiversity
-Resolution on the establishment of IPBES

## Post 2010 Targets

**May** 10th~21 th — SBSTTA 14 (Nairobi)

Discussion from the scientific viewpoints

24th~28th — WGRI 3 (Nairobi)

**Final draft for COP10 was prepared.**

## ABS

**March** 22nd~28th — 9th ABS WG (Cali, Columbia)

The draft protocol on ABS was presented.

**July** 10th~16th — Resumed session of 9th ABS WG (Montreal)

Negotiation on the draft protocol.

**Sep.** 18th~21th — Meeting of Inter-regional Negotiating Group on ABS (Montreal)

**Oct.** 16th — Resumed session of 9th ABS WG (Nagoya, Aichi)

## Liability and Redress in the Cartagena Protocol

**Feb.** 8~12tn — The Second Meeting of the Group of the Friends of the Co-Chairs（Kuala Lumpur）

**June** 15~19tn — The Third Meeting of the Group of the Friends of the Co-Chairs（Kuala Lumpur）

The meeting was held to negotiate on the text of the draft Supplementary Protocol

**Oct.** 6~8th — Resumed Meeting of the Group of the Friends of the Co-Chairs (Aichi-Nagoya)

**Oct.** 11~15th — **MOP 5**

**Japan will be the president from MOP5 to MOP6 (2012)**

## COP 10（Aichi-Nagoya）

**Japan will be the president after COP10 to COP11 (2012)**