

IUCN-J COP11報告会 全体概要報告

道家哲平

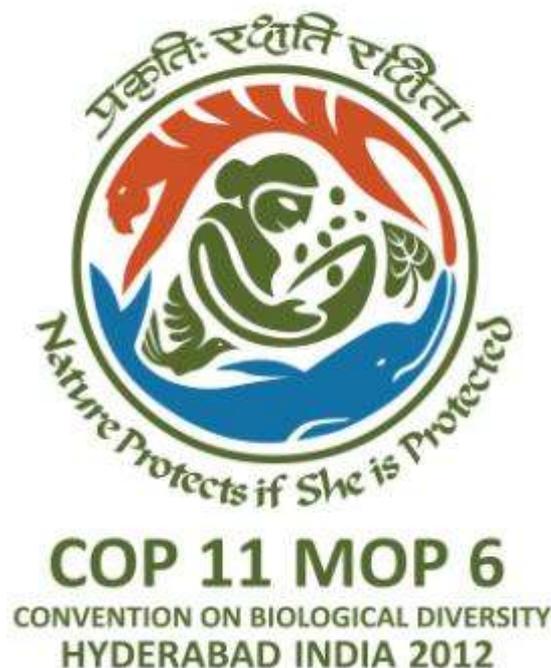
国際自然保護連合日本委員会

日本自然保護協会国際担当

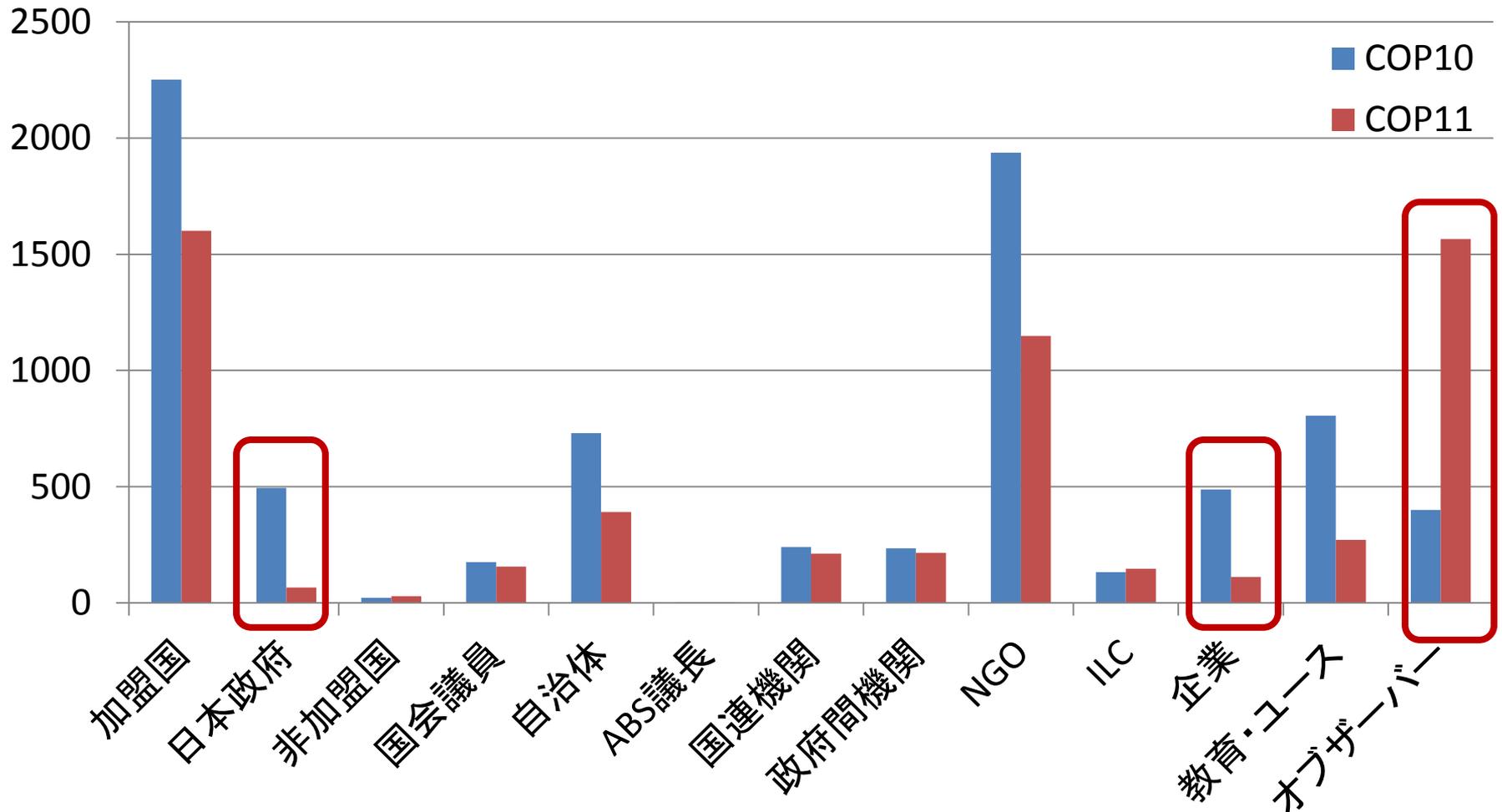


CBD-COP11 人と自然 守り守られ (Nature protects, if she is protected)

- 日程：2012年10月8日
から19日
- 会場：インド・ハイデラ
バード国際会議場
- 成果：33決議、ハイデラ
バード宣言（自治体）
- サイドイベント：300
- 参加者：6000人弱（事
前登録）



COP10(7418)と COP11(5852)の参加者の違い



CBD事務局への事前登録による参加者リストを元に作成。CBD公式発表の参加者数とは異なる。

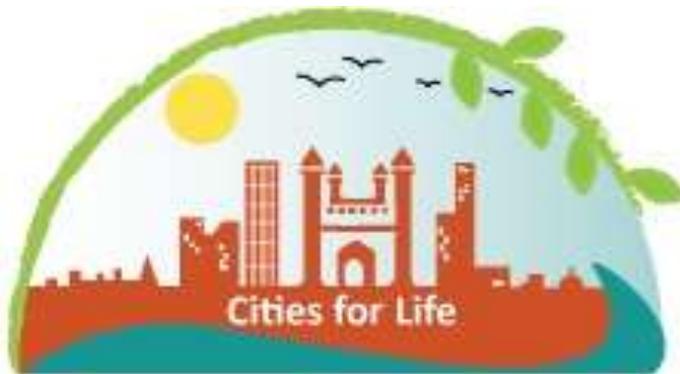
関連イベント



CEPA Fair 2012



ハイレベルセグメント



City and Subnational Biodiversity Summit
15-16 October, 2012, CBD COP11, Hyderabad, India



COP11の位置づけ

愛知ターゲットが、どんな影響をもたらしたか？

COP11
2012

COP12
2014
中間レビュー

COP13
2016

COP14
2018

COP15
2020
愛知目標達成

2020年に向けたスタートダッシュが切れているか？

COP10成果の実現のために、何が必要か？

COP11の注目議題・・・

- 愛知目標のフォローアップ
 - 国内目標の設定
 - 指標群の開発とフォローアップ
- 名古屋議定書の発効に向けて
 - 各国の批准に向けた動きを検証
- 資源動員戦略
 - 資源動員目標値の“設定”
- 海洋沿岸-
 - 重要海域の特定と、公海保護区に向けたステップ

愛知目標のフォローアップ

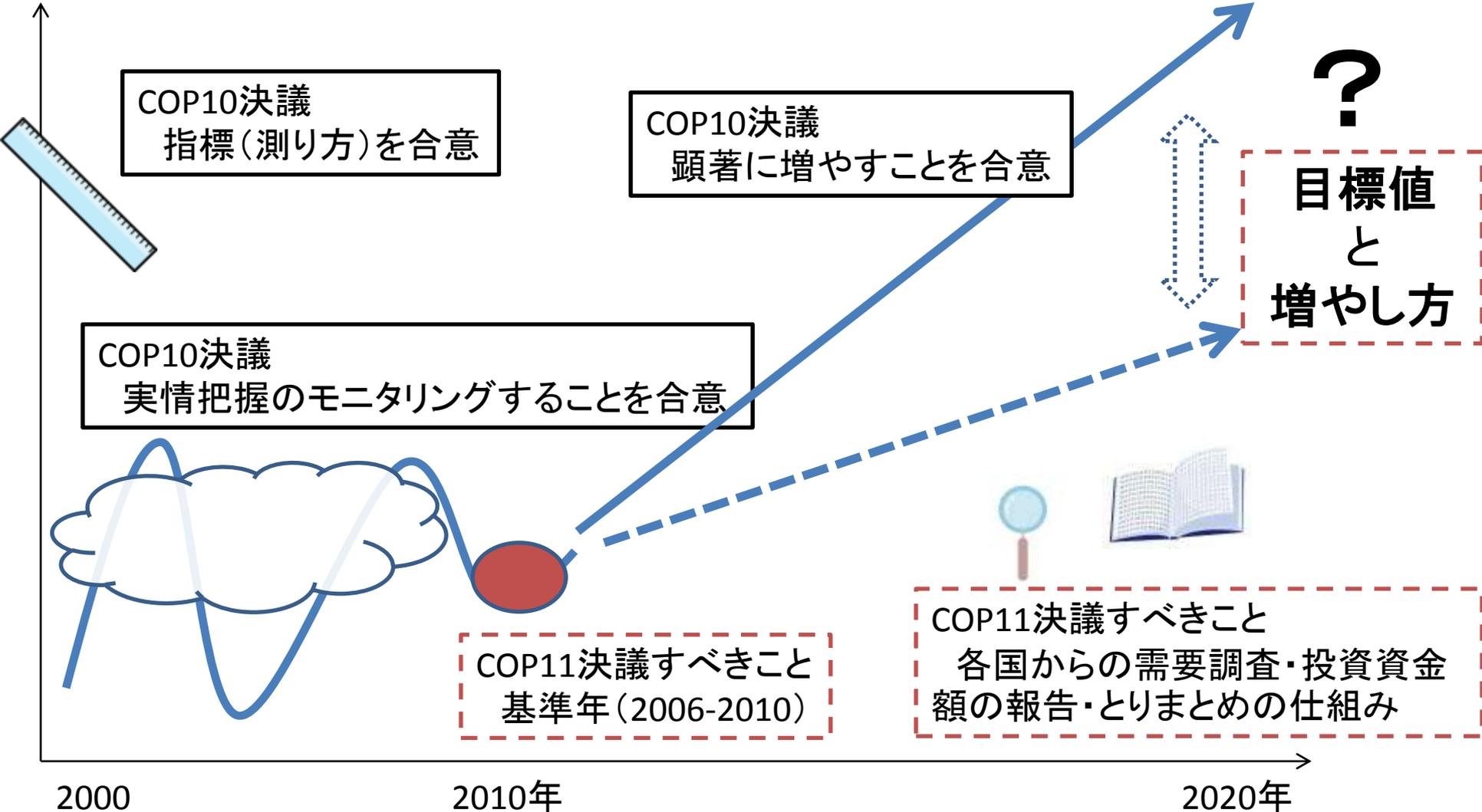
- Thanks to Japan Fund (驚くほど、賞賛される「日本」)
- 193締約国中 > 175 (10) がNBSAPを樹立 > 40 (13) が改定
> **14カ国**が愛知ターゲットにのっとなった戦略を立てた。
- 日本、ベラルーシ、韓国、ドミニカ共和国、EU、フランス、アイルランド、イタリア、セルビア、スペイン、スイス、東ティモール、UK、ベネズエラ

愛知目標のフォローアップ

- 愛知ターゲットの枠組みにのっとった、世界レベルで利用可能な、愛知ターゲット達成を測る指標の開発。20の目標のうち半分が未整備
- GBO4(地球規模生物多様性概況第4版) = 愛知ターゲット中間評価書の作成。2014年3月までに締約国から提出される報告と、科学者からのインプットに基づき、**COP12で発表**
- 2014年の後半にカルタヘナMOP7と名古屋MOP1と、そして**CBD-COP12を韓国(チャンウォン?)で実施。**

資源動員戦略

生物多様性に投
じられる資金



COP10決議
COP11で目標値を
決めることを合意

?

目標値
と
増やし方

COP11決議すべきこと
各国からの需要調査・投資資金
額の報告・とりまとめの仕組み

海洋沿岸

- 生物多様性上重要な海域の特定が、各海域で着実に進行（西南太平洋、カリブ海、北東大西洋、地中海、インド洋・東アフリカ海域（8月））
- 残された海域は優先実施
- 海洋国日本の立場は？
- 漁業管理機関の役割
- 海洋沿岸の環境影響評価
- その他の課題

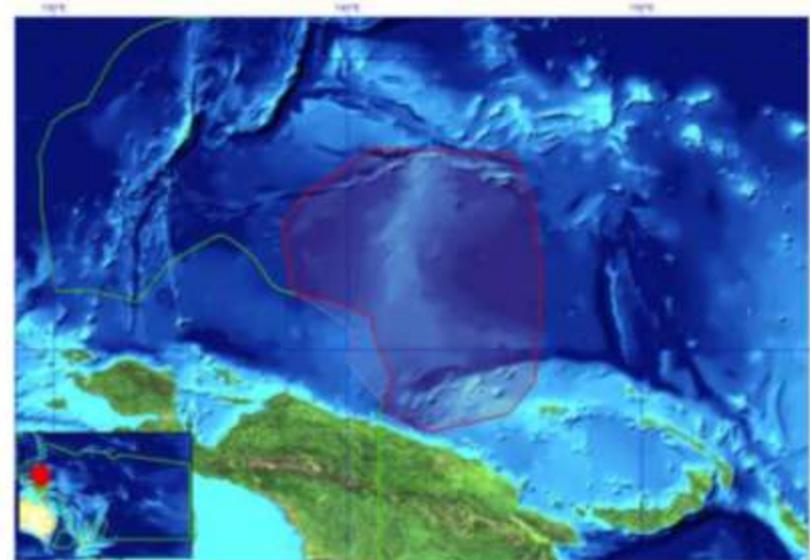


Figure 2: Area meeting EBSA criteria

CBD-COP11, 2012, Hyderabad, India

人と自然 守り守られ (Nature protects, if she is protected)

- 愛知ターゲットに向けて、あらゆる主体が行動を提案
- Good but not enough
- COP12韓国で2014年開催



COP 11 MOP 6
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
HYDERABAD INDIA 2012









Nijyu-maru:
involving multi stakeholder in Japan
in achieving Aichi Targets

Oct. 10th, 2013

Japan Committee for IUCN

Tepper Dohke

tdohke@nacsj.or.jp

3004



CEPA Fair







MIN

HILLS

Safeguarding mangrove ecosystems

ADVANCING KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY FOR IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

Our Efforts on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation

FACT 1
Capacity development to address critical living and knowledge gaps especially in developing countries.

FACT 2
Link and translate science to policy

FACT 3
Promote policy tools that preserve biodiversity, ensure sustainable ecosystem management and reduce poverty



Our Aichi Priorities

1 to 20 The Aichi Targets

Short Term

Medium Term

Long Term



My attendance in the course has positively impacted my career and qualifications for working in mangrove forest management. Learning new research methodologies has boosted my confidence and knowledge of mangrove forests and competence for working in the field. It helped me identify a research topic for my PhD: the role of mangrove forests in carbon sequestration in the Java Delta.

Take pride in the new knowledge to further disseminate and to bring it back home, prepared about how mangrove forest can be effectively protected.
—Quote from participant of training course, 2008

Our Initiatives on Biodiversity for Development



Joint marine initiatives

Develop and update best practice of marine biodiversity and sustainable use of marine resources
 Sustainable Development
 The Ocean Governance
www.unu.edu/ocg
 April 2008-12

Development of action and implementation of Marine Protected Areas in the SPMU Sea Area
 The SPMU Sea Area
 SPMU: Network of marine protected areas
 The protection of the marine environment
 Aichi Target 11

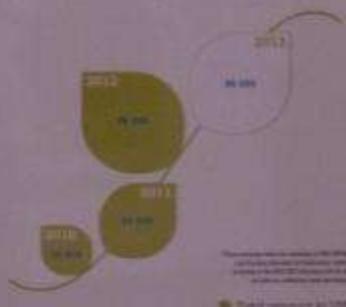
Mangroves cover less than 1% of all tropical forests worldwide

About 20% of all mangroves the world has been lost since 1980

DID YOU KNOW?

In many mangrove forests, mangrove vegetation is disappearing at an alarming rate. This is due to a variety of factors, including land reclamation, aquaculture, logging, and other human activities. Mangrove forests are important for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, and other ecosystem services.

Our Overall Budget for Biodiversity



Total resources in 2008

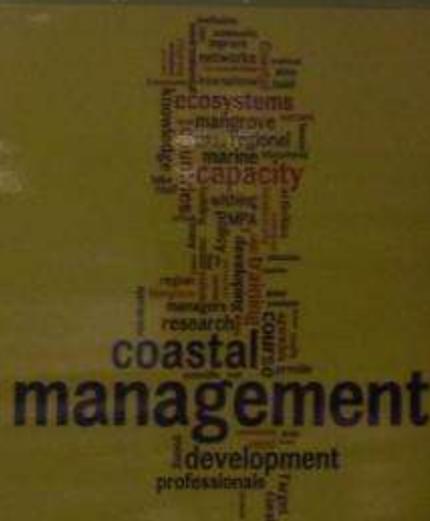
Our Outreach

Our Mission

GNU-INWEP promotes work in the field of biodiversity. GNU INWEP aims to advance research and capacity building and knowledge gain in developing countries through efforts of scientific research and graduate degree programs training, and education and disseminate to policy using the unique combination of research, education, and capacity building.



Our Strategy on Biodiversity



Management Strategy 2010-2015 for the United Nations University Programme on Environment and Sustainable Development

Our Main Approaches for Mainstreaming

Integrating knowledge and disseminating to policy entities that improve institutional, technological and technical capacity. GNU-INWEP's unique juxtaposition between science, policy and academia, at national and international scales, contributes to increased understanding and communication of the value of all life ecosystems. **Policy and practice oriented and policy oriented research and capacity building for the green economy and sustainable development.**

A major challenge in mainstreaming is the lack of knowledge, sufficient science and of institutional and technical capacity to take mainstreaming measures. Also, there is a need for good completion of information case studies and success stories of mainstreaming activities and clear policy guidance on this.

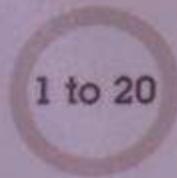


Our Contacts

<http://www.unu.edu/ocg/index.htm> • Network@unwep.unu.edu



Our Aichi Priorities



1 to 20 The Aichi Targets



Short Term



Medium Term



Long Term







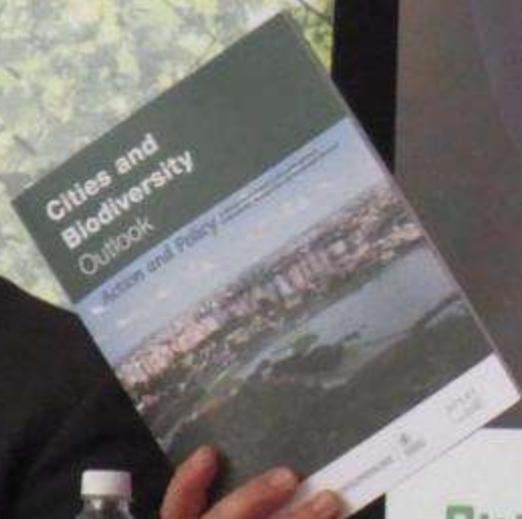
COP-MOP6
1-5 October 2012



Hosted by the Ministry of Environment

Achim Steiner
COP Director-General

Science Centre
Social-Ecological Systems



THOMAS ELMQVIST
PROF., SRC

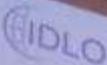


BRAULIO FERREIRA DE SOUZA DIAS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CBD



THOMAS - NATURE IN MY BACKYARD

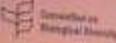
THOMAS - HOLYALE TREE



Focus Questions for Roundtable

1. What are **existing country capacities** in relation to legal preparedness and how can these be strengthened?
2. What is the **role of international assistance** in supporting legal preparedness?
3. What are **existing development cooperation priorities** and how to best align with these?
4. What **relevant legal and technical expertise and organizational capacities** exist and how to build synergies between organizations?
5. Does the **program design** seem useful from the country, expert and donor perspectives? What activities could be undertaken by the global partnership?
6. What are the **elements of building a successful global partnership** on legal preparedness?

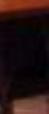
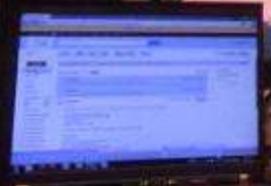





31 Conference of Parties
Bonn, 10-14 October 2011

A man in a dark suit and glasses is standing on the left side of the stage, facing right towards the panel. He appears to be a moderator or speaker.



LIFE Institute

- ✓ It's a nonprofit organization created in 2009
- ✓ It's headquartered in Curitiba, Brazil, and operates internationally
- ✓ It's responsible for the development and management of LIFE Certification, as well as the accreditation of independent Certifying Bodies



- ✓ Logo inspired by the idea of the Pale Blue Dot - Carl Sagan
- ✓ Blue dot: the only place on Earth where life is possible

