Biodiversity is life
Biodiversity is our life
Ecosystems approaching tipping points

**Safe Operating Space**
- Existing biodiversity
- Actions to increase resilience

**Tipping point**

**Changed State**
- Less diverse
- Fewer ecosystem services
- Degradation of human well-being
- Changed biodiversity
22 September 2010: 65th High level segment of United Nations General Assembly devoted to biodiversity
October 2010: Nagoya Biodiversity Summit

Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP10 / MOP 5

*18 650 accredited participants
*427 side events
2011-2020 Strategy: Strategic Goals

• Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss
• Reduce the pressures on biodiversity
• Safeguard biodiversity at all levels
• Enhance the benefits provided by biodiversity
• Provide for capacity-building
2011-2020 strategy: Selected Targets

• At least halve and where feasible bring close to zero the rate of loss of natural habitats including forests

• Protect 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas

• Restore at least 15 percent of degraded areas

• Make special efforts to reduce the pressures faced by coral reefs

• Substantially increase in the level of financial resources in support of implementation of the Convention
The “Aichi Target” will be the overarching framework on biodiversity not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system.

Parties agreed to translate this overarching international framework into national biodiversity strategy and action plans within two years.

Actions in support will also take place at sub-national and local levels.
Cities and Biodiversity action plan

Provides suggestions to Parties on how to mobilize and coordinate local actions on biodiversity, to take CBD issues to urban residents, and to bring national strategies and plans into the urban context.
Declaration on Parliamentarians and Biodiversity

Offers political support to the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and calls for a transition to a new global economy where biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital are integrated into policy making processes at all levels of government and the private sector.
Declaration on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation

Recognizes the need to promote economic policy tools such as removal of perverse incentives, that eradicate poverty, preserve biodiversity and catalyse sustainable ecosystem management while advancing environment-related taxation and sustainable consumption patterns.
Private donor forum
Plan of Action on South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development

Adopted by the G77 and China under the leadership of the Republic of Yemen in recognition that developing countries are largely the custodians of biodiversity

The National Institute on Biological Diversity of the Republic of Korea has offered its services as a collaborative centre of excellence for implementation of the plan
Japan announced 2 USD billion in financing and the establishment of a Japan Biodiversity Fund.
Monitoring progress
Submission of fifth national report in 2014
High-Level Segment of the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to biodiversity in 2015
Submission of sixth national report in 2019
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

Balances access to genetic resources based on prior informed consent with the fair and equitable sharing of benefits while taking into account the important role of traditional knowledge

Proposes the creation of a global multilateral mechanism that will operate in transboundary areas or situations where prior informed consent cannot be obtained
Resource Mobilization

Additional financial resources were announced by France, the EU and Norway

Some 110 million USD were mobilized in support of the CBD LifeWeb Initiative

Parties will define in time for COP11 in 2012 mechanisms through which further financial resources can be identified and channelled
The estimated global annual cost of biodiversity loss is close to USD 3 trillion.

Of all the anti-cancer drugs available, 42% are natural and 34% semi-natural.

Coral reef recreation has been estimated at USD 184 per visit globally, at USD 231-2,700 per hectare per year in Southeast Asia, and at USD 1,654 per hectare per year in the Caribbean.

The value of the watershed protection provided by intact coastal ecosystems has been estimated at USD 845 per hectare per year in Malaysia and USD 1,022 per hectare per year in Hawaii.
1000 Days for the Planet

Jean Lemire