

CBD-COP10 in NAGOYA

Summary of Outcomes



Life in Harmony, into the Future

18-29 October 2010
Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

The Permanent Mission of Japan
in Geneva



Convention on Biological Diversity COP10 (CBD-COP10)

Dates : 18-29 October 2010

- High Level Segment : 27-29 October
- Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (MOP5) : 11-15 October

Location : Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

Venue : Nagoya Congress Center

Participants : Parties, International Organizations, NGOs, Businesses, Academics, etc.

- Number of the Parties : **179**
- Number of total participants : approx.**13,000**(Parties, Observers, Press & Staff)
- Heads of State/Government : 4 (Gabon, Monaco, Yemen, Japan)
- Ministers: over 100

Slogan : “Life in Harmony, into the Future”

Related events

- Official side events : approx.**350**
- Interactive Fair for Biodiversity (over 118,000 participants)
- Events by parliamentarians, cities, youth, and others



Major Achievement of COP10

47 decisions were adopted at COP10 including:

- **The Nagoya Protocol (ABS Protocol)**

-was adopted for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

- **The Strategic Plan, 2011-2020 (Aichi Target)**

-was adopted with 20 targets.

- **Concrete activities and initiatives for Strategy for Resource Mobilization**

-agreed to decide targets for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization at COP11.

- **The United Nations Decade of Biodiversity**

-inviting the UN General Assembly to consider declaring 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.

- **IPBES (biodiversity version of IPCC)**

-encouraging the UN General Assembly at its 65th session to consider the establishment of the intergovernmental science-policy platform at the earliest opportunity.

- **Recognition of SATOYAMA initiative**

-inviting Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to participate in the partnership to further advance the Initiative.

Other Achievement of COP10

Declarations:

- **Aichi/Nagoya Declaration on Local Authorities and Biodiversity**

530 participants including 230 mayors, governors and top local government executives met at the City Biodiversity Summit 2010

- **Nagoya Declaration on Parliamentarians and Biodiversity**

120 legislators from 38 Parties to the Convention participated in the Parliamentarians and Biodiversity Forum



Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the CBD

(1) Summary

Background

The work related to the International Regime on ABS started in 2000.

“Nagoya Protocol on ABS” adopted in October 2010 at COP10 (Nagoya city, Aichi prefecture) following nine meetings of the Ad-Hoc Open-ended Working Group.

Content

The Protocol contains concrete measures to be taken by each Party in order to implement effectively the third objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention.

Schedule

*Open for signature by Parties of the Convention from February 2011.

*Entry into force on the 90th day after the date of deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification, acceptance etc by States

*Two meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protocol to be held prior to the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol (MOP) for consideration of issues such as mechanisms to promote compliance with the Protocol, programme budget following the entry into force and the global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism.



Nagoya Protocol on ABS

(2-1) Main Provisions

1 Basic Provisions

(1) Improvement of Access(Article 5: Access to genetic resources)

Article 5 stipulates that each Party requiring prior informed consent shall take measures, as appropriate, to;

- (a)Provide for transparency and clarity of domestic ABS legislation or regulatory requirements
- (b)Provide for information on PIC application and written decision on PIC
- (c)Provide for the issuance of a permit or its equivalent as evidence of the decision to grant PIC

(2) Benefit-sharing (Article 4: Fair and equitable benefit-sharing)

Article 4 confirms the principle of Article 15 of the Convention that the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources shall be shared in a fair and equitable way and such sharing shall be upon MAT. Concrete types of benefits including monetary and non-monetary benefits are listed.

(3)Compliance (Article 12 and Article 13)

Article 12 stipulates that user countries shall take appropriate measures to provide that genetic resources utilized within its jurisdiction have been accessed in accordance with PIC and that MAT have been established.

Article 13 stipulates the designation of one or more checkpoints to collect information related to PIC and MAT as one of the measures to be taken by Parties to support compliance.



Nagoya Protocol on ABS

(2-2)

2 Other Provisions

1 Access and benefit sharing regarding traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources (Article 4, 5 bis, 9 and 12bis)

Each Party shall take measures, as appropriate, in order that the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable way upon MAT.

Each Party shall take measures, with the aim of ensuring that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources held by indigenous and local communities is accessed with PIC or approval of those communities concerned.

2 Non-commercial research purpose (Article 6 (a))

Parties shall create conditions to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity including through simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes.

3 Considerations to cases of emergencies (Article 6(b))

Each Party shall pay due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health. Need for expeditious access to genetic resources and expeditious fair and equitable sharing of benefits shall be taken into account.

4 Relationship with international agreements (Article 3 bis 4)

Where a specialized international ABS instrument applies, this Protocol does not apply for the Party or Parties to the specialized instrument in respect of the specific genetic resources covered by the specialized instrument.

5 Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 7 bis)

Parties shall consider the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to address benefit-sharing from the utilization of genetic resources that occur in transboundary situations or for which it is not possible to obtain PIC.



Nagoya Protocol on ABS (3) Expected Outcomes

1 Promoted utilization of genetic resources

Transparency, clarity and legal certainty of domestic legislation ensured by provider countries will facilitate access to genetic resources by user countries, thereby promoting the utilization of genetic resources.

2 Contribution to the conservation of biological diversity

Promotion of fair and equitable benefit sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources could further enhance the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components.

3 Compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements on ABS

Monitoring on the utilization of genetic resources through collection of information related to prior informed consent (PIC) and mutually agreed terms (MAT) at designated checkpoints and compliance with domestic ABS legislation are ensured, thereby securing the appropriate utilization of genetic resources.

4 Respect of traditional knowledge

Benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable way upon MAT with indigenous and local communities holding such knowledge, thereby contributing to respect, preservation and maintenance of their knowledge.



The Strategic Plan, 2011-2020 (Aichi Target)

(1)

1. 2010 Biodiversity Target (“by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss”)

○ Since the previous target was abstract, it could not promote adequate actions by states and stakeholders.

2. Significance of the newly established the “Aichi Targets”

○ The global target related to biological diversity for the next 10 years

- Emphasis on promoting actions unambiguously and comprehensibly.
- Emphasis on a definite time frame and measurability.
- Not to allocate a specific numerical target to each Party, but to provide guidance on implementation of Party’s effort for conservation of biological diversity



○ For the next 10 years, we can promote positive actions for the Parties and stakeholders to halt the loss of biodiversity

3. Means for Implementation of the “Aichi Targets”

○ To implement the Aichi Targets by revising National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans for each Party taking into account the “Aichi Targets.”

○ Likewise, to implement the “Aichi Targets” by facilitating the preparation or revision of each Party's local biodiversity strategies and action plans.



The Strategic Plan 2011-2020 (Aichi Target)

(2)

The vision of the Strategic Plan (by 2050)

World of “Living in harmony with nature”

The mission of the Strategic Plan (by 2020)

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services.

20 headline targets

Strategic goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: People are aware of the values of biodiversity.

Target 2: Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local strategies.

Target 3: Incentives harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, and positive incentives are developed and applied.

Target 4: Stakeholders at all levels take steps to achieve or implement plans for sustainable production and consumption.

Strategic goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity

Target 5: The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is reduced.

Target 6: All fishery resources are harvested sustainably.

Target 7: Agriculture and forestry are managed sustainably.

Target 8: Pollution has been brought to non-detrimental levels.

Target 9: Invasive alien species are identified and prioritized.

Target 10: Climate change and other anthropogenic pressures are minimized.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity

Target 11: At least 17 percent of terrestrial areas and 10 percent of marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas and other measures.

Target 12: The extinction of threatened species has been prevented.

Target 13: The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domesticated animals is maintained.

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity

Target 14: Ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded.

Target 15: Ecosystems contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Target 16: The Nagoya Protocol on ABS is in force and operational.

Strategic goal E: Enhance implementation through capacity building, etc.

Target 17: Each Party has adopted an effective and participatory national biodiversity strategy .

Target 18: The traditional knowledge is respected.

Target 19: Knowledge and technology relating to biodiversity are improved.

Target 20: The mobilization of finance for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan from all resources should increase substantially from the current levels.



Japan's Contribution for Biodiversity

(1) Financial Commitment

- “Life in Harmony” Initiative by announced by Prime Minister Mr. Naoto Kan
 - 2 billion US dollars in three years beginning in 2010
- “Japan Biodiversity Fund” announced by the COP10 President, Mr. Ryu Matsumoto
 - 1 billion Japanese yen
- An additional financial support for the ABS activities
 - by the COP10 President, Mr. Ryu Matsumoto
 - 1 billion Japanese yen

(2) “Sleeping Microbial Beauties” Projects

- Japan’s Assistance to Developing Countries to Promote the Implementation of the CBD

(3) International Partnership for SATOYAMA initiative



Nagoya Castle



Golden Dolphin



Life in Harmony, into the Future