



A Special Report on Selected Side Events at the Tenth Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

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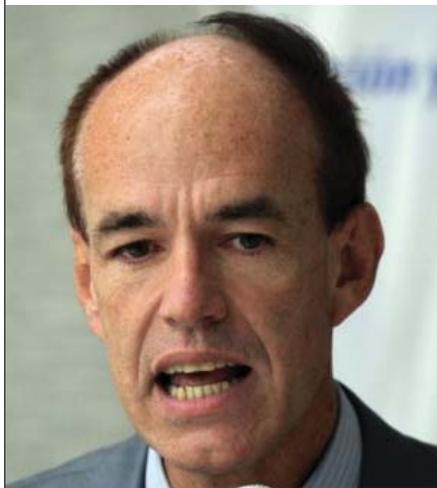
Online at <http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/cop10/enbots/>

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Events convened on Tuesday, 26 October 2010

Strengthening Governments: Civil Society Partnerships for Enhanced CBD Implementation

Presented by the CBD and Birdlife International



Marco Lambertini, CEO, Birdlife International, stated that Birdlife International is a global partnership of conservation organizations that have the common goal of protecting birds, their habitats and global biodiversity.

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This event addressed perspectives on government and civil society partnerships for improved CBD implementation, and launched a publication "Meeting the 2020 Biodiversity Targets," which shows how bird-related indicators can help track progress in meeting biodiversity-related targets.

Marco Lambertini, CEO, Birdlife International, emphasized the importance of civil society engagement at the local level for biodiversity conservation, lamenting that there has been a lack of interaction between government and civil society. Noting the importance of empowering local communities and civil society, he bemoaned the disconnect that exists between policy formulation and implementation and service delivery on the ground.

Simon Stuart, IUCN, outlined Birdlife International's collaboration with IUCN, stating that Birdlife International is the IUCN Red List Authority for birds and works in partnership with IUCN to assist in updates on the status of birds' and their habitats.

Highlighting strong civil society engagement with the government in her country, Theresa Mundita Lim, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, praised the assistance Birdlife International provided for helping prioritize appropriate protected areas (PAs).

Adriana Dinu, UNDP, stated that working on biodiversity conservation is critical as it is central to development. She said this work should focus on capacity building and implementing relevant policies, among other aspects of creating an enabling environment. She stressed that the challenges of implementing the CBD at the national level can only be overcome in partnership with civil society organizations (CSOs).

Neil Pratt, CBD Secretariat, noted that CSOs are critically important to the CBD as they are fundamental in implementing it. He said future targets must include CSOs at the regional and national levels.

Presenting the report "Meeting the 2020 Biodiversity Targets," Leon Bennun, Birdlife International, said it includes 20 targets they hope are adopted at COP 10. He highlighted targets in the report, including: mainstreaming biodiversity; implementing sustainable fishing practices, noting that bird populations can indicate fish stock levels; minimizing climate change impacts; preventing extinctions and safeguarding ecosystem services; and sharing biodiversity knowledge through key partners.

Participants: noted problems faced by CSOs and NGOs, such as lack of capacity and open hostility from authorities; and stressed the need for additional resource mobilization strategies to interact with civil society and others in areas of biodiversity conservation as budgets are being cut.

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Nuts and Bolts: Putting Together Financial Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

Presented by The Nature Conservancy

This event presented examples of innovative financing mechanisms in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

Andrew Bovarnick, UNDP, discussed the report “Financial Sustainability of Protected Areas in Latin America and the Caribbean: Investment Policy Guidance.”

Zdenka Piskulich, CEO, Forever Costa Rica Association, discussed the success of the Forever Costa Rica Project, a project that aims to consolidate a marine and terrestrial protected areas (PAs) system that is supported by a stable funding source. She said the Project will allow Costa Rica to achieve the goals set forth by the Programme of Work on Protected Areas under the CBD.

Robert Weary, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), discussed the Caribbean Challenge, a commitment by Caribbean governments to protect at least 20% of their marine and coastal habitats by 2020. He highlighted its innovative, sustainable financing mechanism, called the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, a regional endowment that expects each country involved to create new conservation finance mechanisms that generate at least a one-to-one match to its endowment within two years.

José Yunic, TNC, Colombia, discussed water funds as a way to sustain effective watershed management in his country. He said that with an investment of US\$25 million by donors, such as water utilities and the public and private sector, TNC is establishing and consolidating 14 water funds in 6 countries of Latin America, focusing on large cities such as Lima, Peru. He stated that the investment will benefit 25 million people and protect 2.25 million hectares of land.

Enkhtuya Oidov and Bob Tansey, TNC, Mongolia, presented on a science-based “development by design” approach to balance the needs of development, such as mining and oil extraction, with conservation of grasslands to create PAs in Mongolia’s Eastern Steppe.

Maria Hernando, National Park System of Colombia, explained that Colombia’s National Parks System manages the country’s parks and coordinates the National System of Protected Areas. Hernando said that a financial gap analysis undertaken for 2011-2014 revealed a gap of 52 million Euros. She highlighted ways to fill the gap, including pushing for more national funding.



Andrew Bovarnick, UNDP, said the “Financial Sustainability of Protected Areas in Latin America and the Caribbean: Investment Policy Guidance” report covers 20 countries in Latin America and marks the first time a baseline and situational analysis of protected area financing has been done in the region.

More Information:

<http://www.undp.org>
<http://www.nature.org>
<http://www.costaricaporsiempre.org>
<http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co>

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Results and Impacts of the First Phase of Implementation of the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program in Brazil

Presented by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment

This side event presented first phase achievements and second phase expectations of the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) Program in Brazil.

Fábio Araujo, Brazil’s Ministry of Environment, said the Program’s objectives included: identification of areas with significant representation of Amazonian ecosystems; support for the establishment and implementation of PAs; promotion of local involvement in PA management; and development of long-term financial sustainability mechanisms for PAs. He highlighted that ARPA exceeded expectations in its first phase, during which 44 new PAs were established and 18 existent PAs supported within six years, totaling an area of 32 million hectares.

Ros Lemo de Sa, Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Funbio), explained that Funbio connects the Brazilian government and civil society, which act as joint decision makers for ARPA, with donors. She highlighted an ARPA IT System that allowed locally-based PA managers to request and track procurement



Fábio Araujo, Brazil’s Ministry of Environment, highlighted that the Brazilian Amazon is home to 150 million people and comprises 50% of Brazil’s national territory, 60% of the Amazon biome and 50% of global biodiversity.

and consultancies in a timely and transparent manner.

Noting that 41.6% of ARPA-supported PAs are located in Amazonas State, Domingos Macedo, Amazonas State Government, described the State's contributions to and benefits from the ARPA program. He said ARPA opened new income-generating opportunities and increased scientific knowledge, including the discovery of six new species to date.

Cláudio Maretti, WWF-Brazil, presented quantitative data from a WWF Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Areas Management, which demonstrated that as a result of ARPA: existing PAs were better managed; biodiversity was better protected; less deforestation occurred; and less greenhouse gases were emitted.

Araujo then outlined goals for the second phase of ARPA (2010-2013), including the creation of 13.5 million hectares in new PAs. He said the second phase will require approximately \$200 million in funding, including for the PA Fund. Peter Hilliges, KfW, applauded ARPA's success and stressed Germany's commitment to the first and future phases.

Participants discussed: the strong institutional backbone that has led to ARPA's success; issues of leakage beyond PAs under ARPA; and how ARPA can be used in other Amazonian countries and other regions.

More Information:

<http://www.worldwildlife.org/what/wherework/amazon/arpa.html>
<http://www.funbio.org.br>

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Better Climate Services for the Biological Diversity Community

Presented by the World Meteorological Organization

This event provided information on the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), which was established by the World Climate Conference-3.

Mannava Sivakumar, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), explained that the GFCS was established to strengthen the production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services. He said this information could enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change by a wide variety of users.

Julia Marton-Lefèvre, IUCN Director General, stated that biodiversity and climate change are two sides of the same coin. She said climate services amount to information and data that enable people to make good decisions about climate change mitigation and adaptation, both of which have implications for biodiversity conservation. Noting that the climate change and biodiversity communities are often separated, she commended WMO's recognition of the need to bridge the gap by inviting members of the biodiversity community, like herself, to join the High Level Task Force that is providing guidance to the GFCS. She said the GFCS must organize a continuous dialogue between climate and biodiversity scientists to translate climate data into information on impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Ryuji Yamada, Japan Meteorological Agency, described the climate services the Agency provides domestically and as a Regional Climate Center, including a detailed discussion of the uses of seasonal forecasts. He said the Agency intends to cooperate with agricultural research institutes to improve climate services for agricultural decision making.

Byong Lyol Lee, Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, informed that the Commission provides guidance in the field of agricultural meteorology by studying and reviewing available science and technology. He described how they integrate relevant agricultural and climatic data and share it with agricultural decision makers and farmers.

Participants discussed: how probabilistic three-month climatic data can help farmers make informed cropping decisions; and the need to better communicate the importance and relevance of climate services to the biodiversity community.



Mannava Sivakumar, World Meteorological Organization, explained that climate research, modeling, predictions and observation under the GFCS feed into a climate services information system available to users via a user interface programme.

More Information:

<http://www.wmo.int>
<http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/indexe.html>
<http://iucn.org/>
<http://web.kma.go.kr/eng/index.jsp>

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A 360° View of Forests: People, Biodiversity, Carbon, and More

Presented by the UNFF, the ITTO and the CBD

This event presented activities taking place under partnership agreements between the CBD, the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

Noting that the Forest Instrument highlights the importance of cross-sectoral perspectives, Jan McAlpine, Director, UNFF, observed the importance of establishing partnerships and working across the artificial lines created by conventions when working to preserve forests and their biodiversity. She highlighted collaborative efforts with the ITTO, including a meeting held in Yokohama, Japan, in December 2009 to develop strategies for South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, as well as capacity-building workshops held in conjunction with the CBD.

On the International Year of Forests 2011, which will be held under the theme "Forests for People, Livelihoods and Poverty Eradication," McAlpine stressed that the year will highlight that people are central to forests, both for conservation and for livelihoods.

Emmanuel Ze Meka, Executive Director, ITTO, underscored that the ITTO's activities are predicated on the sustainable conservation of forests, and that they have been at the forefront of conservation efforts for the past 20 years. He said sound implementation of sustainable forest management as well as striving to attain the Four Global Objectives on Forests will address the issues of conserving forests and their biodiversity.

Ze Meka noted a number of collaborative efforts under the ITTO, including: a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the CBD to develop and implement joint activities for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity; and an agreement with Japan International Cooperation Agency to collaborate, *inter alia*, on projects at national and regional levels and on information dissemination.

Tim Christopherson, CBD Secretariat, highlighted a capacity-building workshop held in Singapore in September 2009 and hosted with UNFF as a successful example of collaboration, which the CBD Secretariat hoped to build on in the future. He thanked Japan for being a significant donor for the collaborative efforts between the CBD and ITTO, and noted that the Ishikawa Prefecture is hosting an event for the closing of the International Year of Biodiversity and the transition to the International Year of Forests.

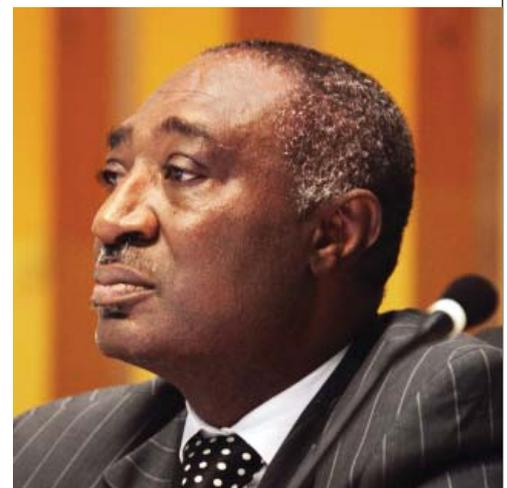
Takuo Sato, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, welcomed the collaboration between UNFF, CBD and ITTO in preparation for the International Year of Forests. He said collaboration between the CBD and ITTO is a new and exciting form of collaboration, and that the projects being implemented will achieve the objectives of both organizations. He said that Japan will officially announce its concrete support at the high-level segment, and hoped that others would do the same.

Participants discussed: using regional mechanisms to implement high-level decisions at the local level; the political sensitivities between departments dealing with forestry and biodiversity; and creating strong linkages between the CBD and ITTO.

The session closed with signing of an MoU between the ITTO and UNFF to enhance cooperation between both organizations.



Jan McAlpine, Director, UNFF, noted that forests provide healthy environments and secure livelihoods for people.



Emmanuel Ze Meka, Executive Director, ITTO, noted that deforestation, forest degradation and resulting biodiversity loss all contribute to climate change.

More Information:

<http://www.unff.org>
<http://www.itto.int>
<http://www.cbd.int>

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