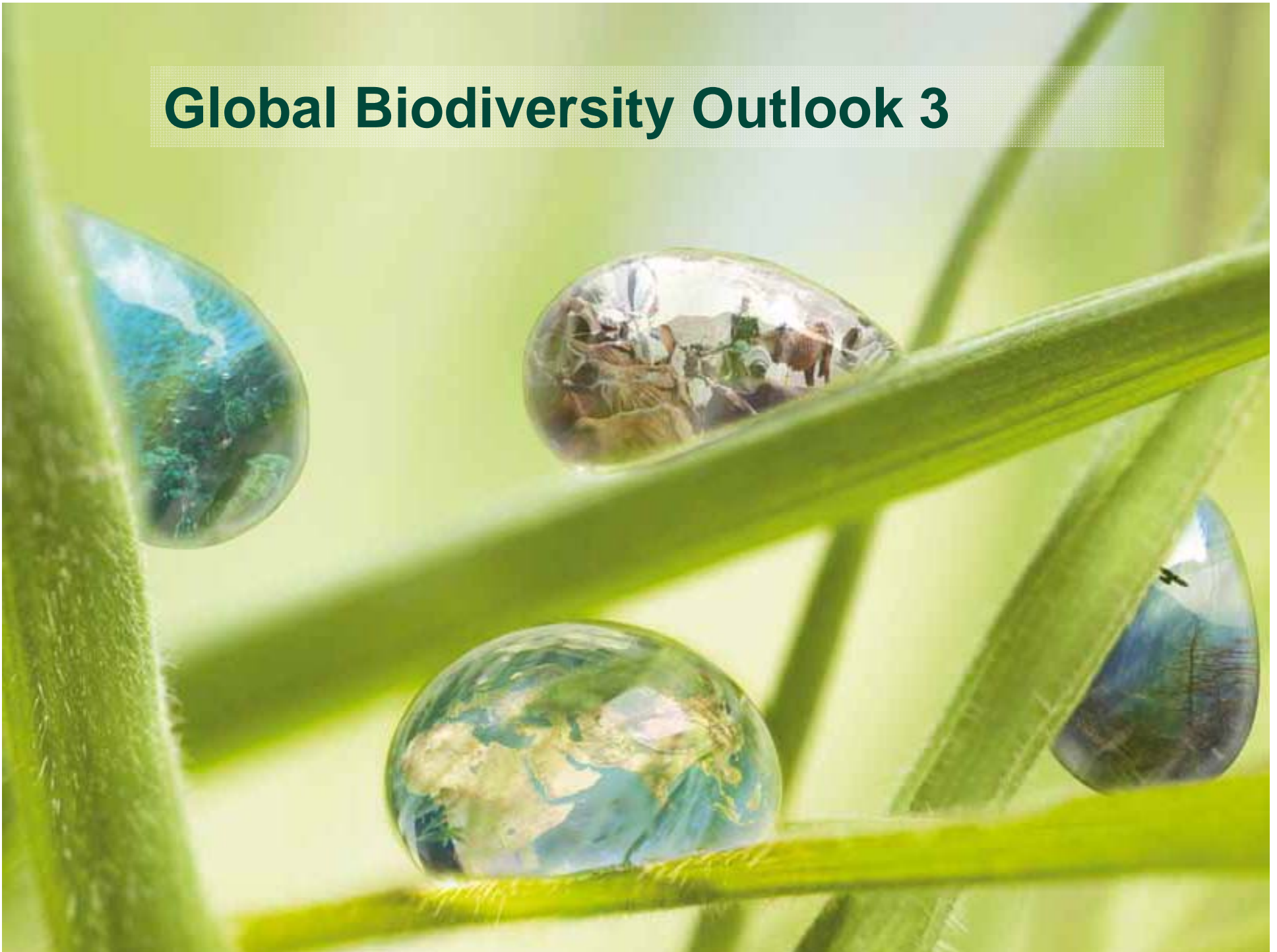




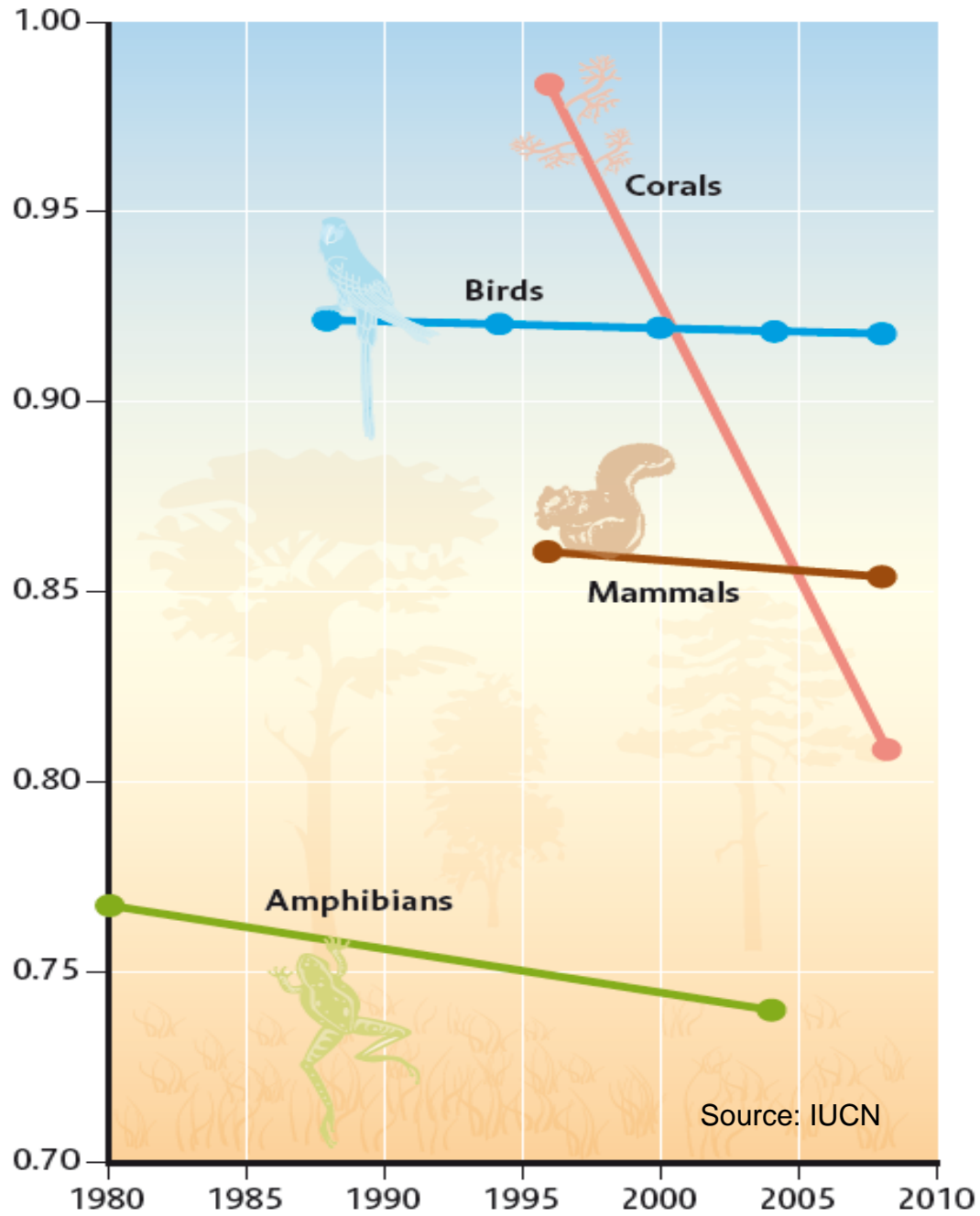
Biodiversity is life
Biodiversity is our life



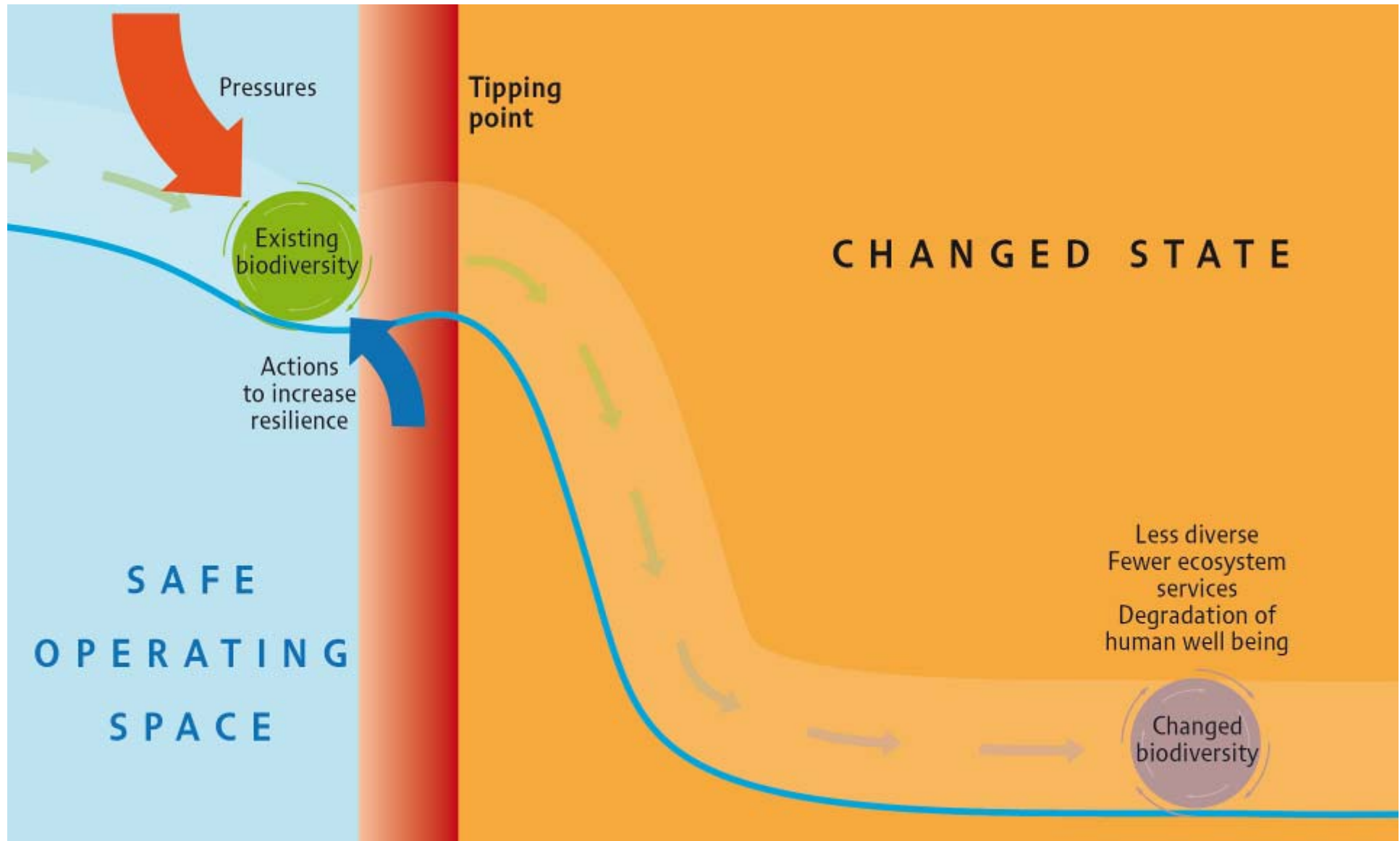
Global Biodiversity Outlook 3



Red List Index



Ecosystems approaching tipping points





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

2011-2020 strategy: **Implementation**

- 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 & Singapore Urban Biodiversity Index

Parliamentarians



Development Cooperation



Private donor forum



South-South Cooperation



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



The IPCC predicts that 30% of known species will disappear by the end of the century because of climate change



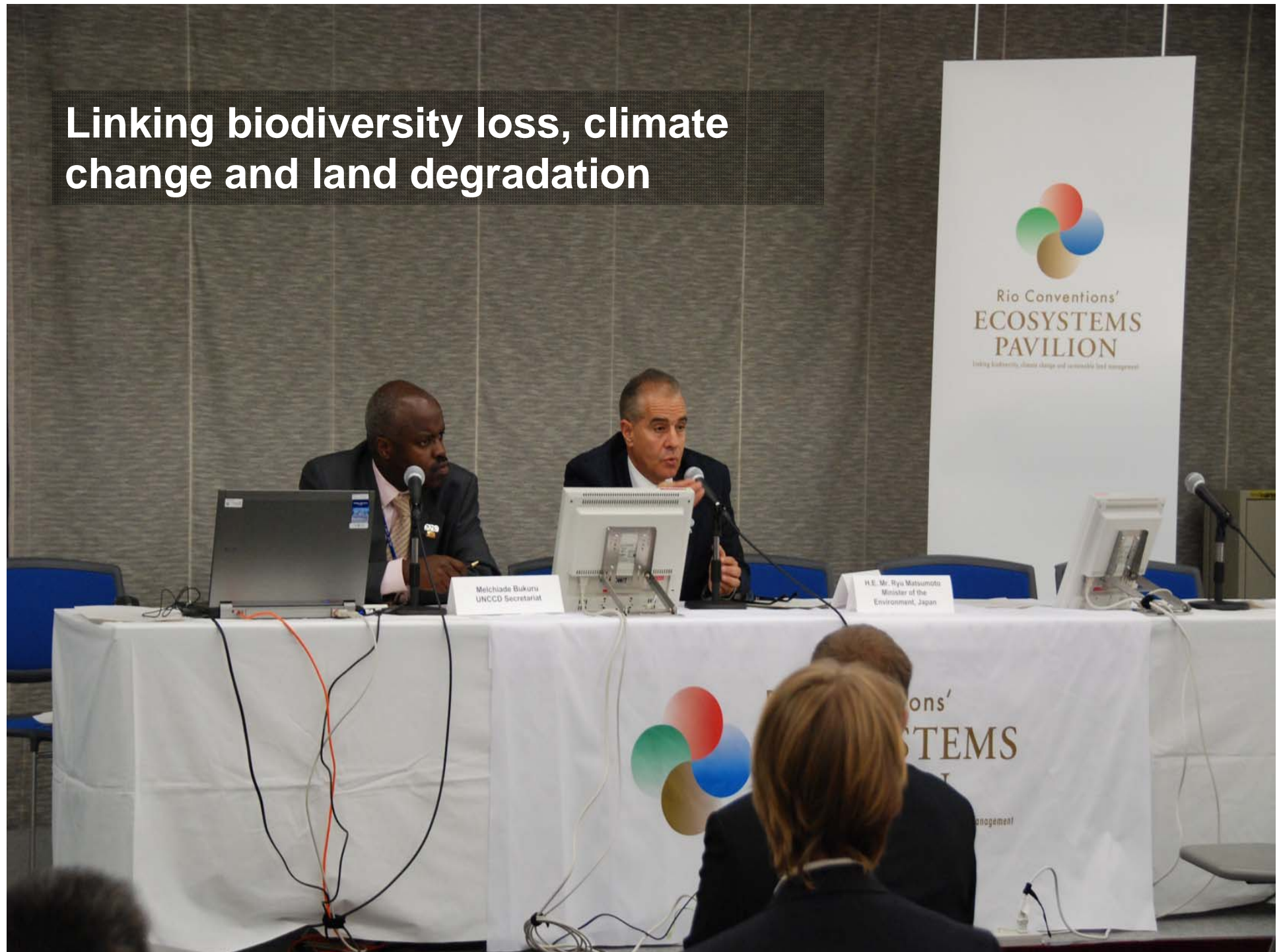
(Image: Reuters/Marcus Prior)



The potential for sustainable land management practices to reduce emissions and increase sequestration of carbon is estimated at between 1 to 6 billion tons of CO₂ per year



Linking biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation





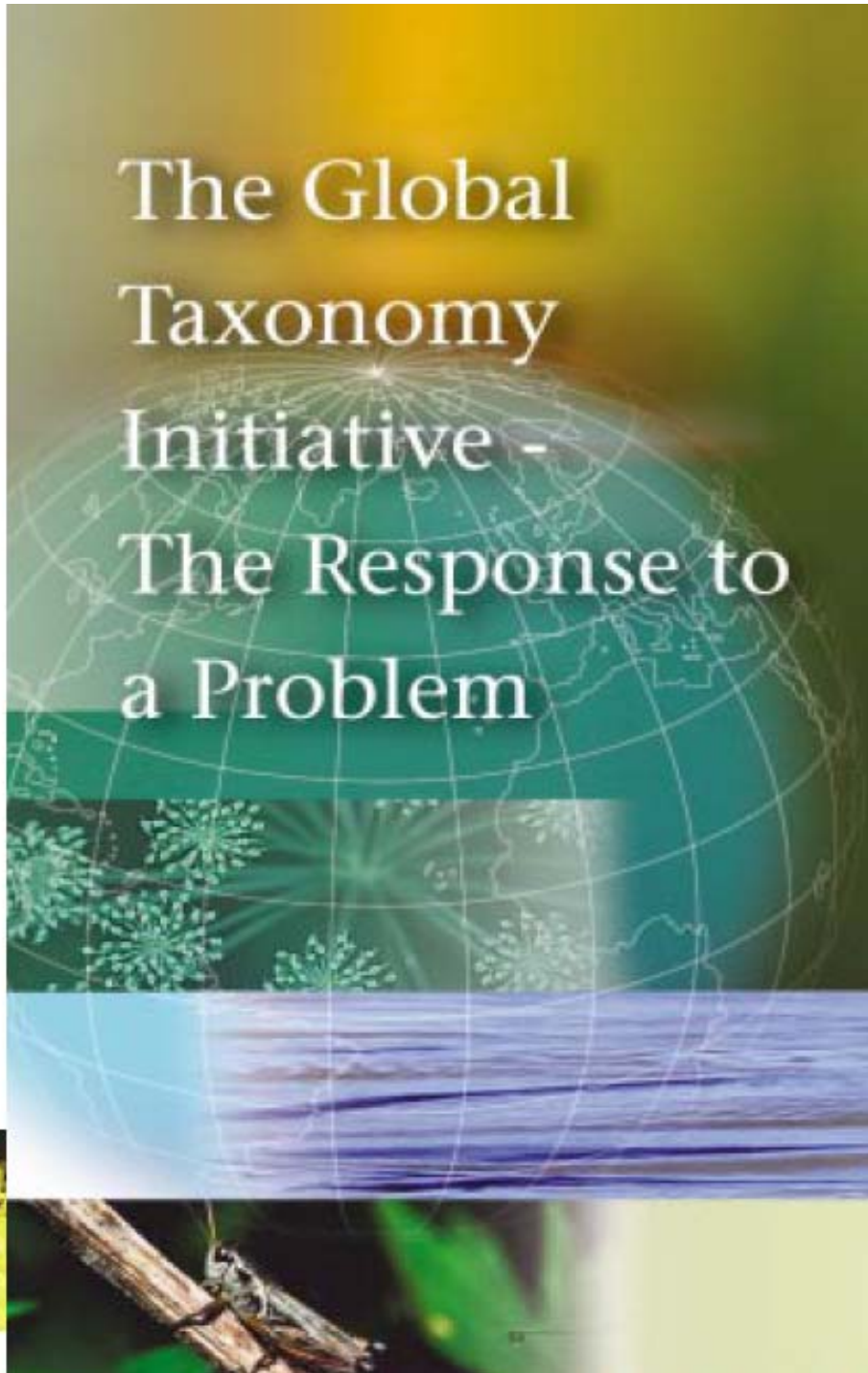
The role of the CBD

The Convention on Biological Diversity, of which the GTI is a part, does not itself actually carry out research or directly preserve the biota. What it does, though, is to make countries aware of issues and possible solutions, to help them to share ideas and resources, and to highlight the need for funding and the most effective way to direct finances. This works particularly through the 'Financial Mechanism' of the Convention, the GEF, and the many other bodies that provide funds.

While it is still early days in the development of the GTI, there are already clear indications that involvement of taxonomy in conservation and sustainable use projects can have very positive results, and more projects will be building on models like this in the future. While we are still a long way from identifying, separating and giving names to all of the animals, plants and microorganisms with which we share our planet, we are beginning to be able to tell where our taxonomic expertise is needed, to help more people develop the skills needed to do the work, and to share the information we have more equitably among the peoples of the World.



The Global Taxonomy Initiative - The Response to a Problem



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





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