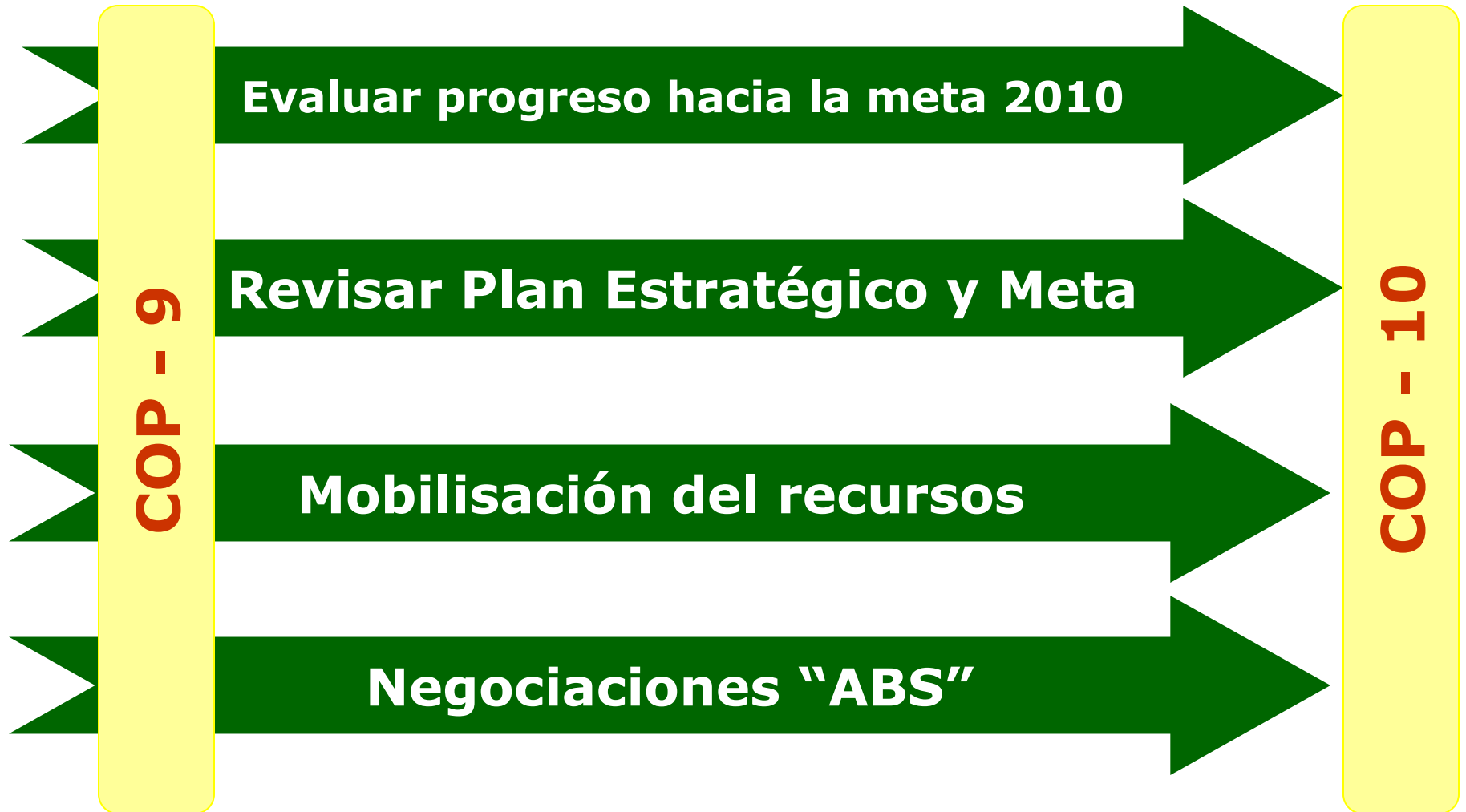


ONE NATURE ONE WORLD OUR FUTURE
COP 9 MOP 4 Bonn Germany 2008

El camino hacia 2010: Bonn - Nagoya



Evaluación profunda de los programas de trabajo

COP-9

- DB Agrícola **N/**
- DB Forestal **** N/RD/CR**
- EGCP **CR**
- Efoque ecosistema **N/**
- **5** Especies invasoras *****
N/G/RD/H/C
- Incentivos ****G/C**

1 Biocombustibles *****G/RD/P/S/CR/H/C**

2 Áreas protegidos ****COSTA RICA N/P/S/CR/H/M/C**

Otros de SBSTTA:

- DB
- **3** Marinos ****G/RD/S/CR/H/M/C MEXICO**
- DB islas,
- DB aguas continentales,
CTT

- **4 ABS*** RD/P/S/CR/M EL SALVADOR**
- Recursos financieros/FAMA *****M**
 - Estrategia para la movilización de los recursos financieros
- **8j**G/P/H**
- Seguimiento del progreso hacia la meta 2010 **P/S**
- Proceso por la actualización del Plan Estrategica del CDB*
- Seguimiento del MA
- Transferencia de tecnología
- CHM
- CEPA
- Cooperación (Ciudades, Sur-Sur)
- Funcionamiento del Convenio. **M**

Segimiento Alto-Nivel

- 1. Contributions:**
 - Youth Summit**
 - Mayors meeting**
 - Indigenous**
 - NGOs**
- 2. Economics Study**
- 3. Business & Biodiversity**
- 4. Voluntary Contributions by Parties**

Tentative ideas for “Call for Action on Biodiversity” at G8 Kobe

Proposing Models of “Society in Harmony with Nature”

Society in Harmony with Nature

- To propose models of societies that coexist with nature in harmony where the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use are ensured (“SATOYAMA Initiative”)
- To develop principles and guidelines for sustainable and circulative use of natural resources by collecting and consolidating knowledge and traditions from all over the world

Developing Network of Globally Important Ecosystems

Ecosystem Network

- To enhance international cooperation to promote designation/management of protected areas appropriate for each country’s situation with a view to developing an international network (Globally Important Ecosystem Network) of important ecosystems in terms of biodiversity conservation, including forests, wetlands, coral reefs and so forth.

Private-sector Engagement

Establishing Forum for Dialogue

- To mainstream biodiversity into society by establishing international forum for dialogue with a view to promoting coordination and cooperation among various actors such as private companies, NGOs and researchers, and by developing action guidelines for the private-sector

Scientific Understanding

Developing Monitoring System

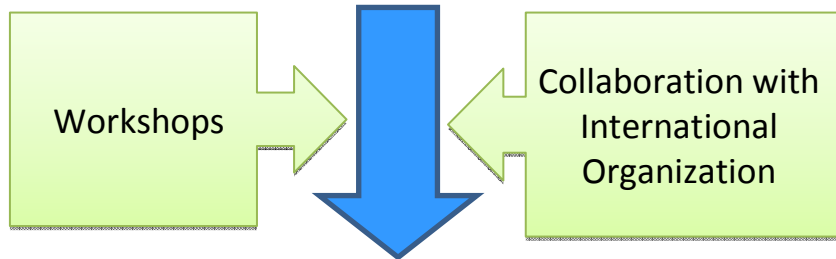
- International cooperation towards developing a global monitoring system for biodiversity including the effects of climate change (site selection, monitoring that utilizes observation satellites and information sharing)

Achieving the 2010 Target Setting a Post 2010 Target

- International cooperation on technologies and knowledge for developing, revising and implementing NBSAPs
- International cooperation in preparing the Global Biodiversity Outlook3 (GBO3) and the Biodiversity-version of the Stern Review, and implementing comprehensive national assessments of biodiversity

Proposing Models of “Society in Harmony with Nature” to the world ~ SATOYAMA Initiative ~

To collect and consolidate knowledge on, and cases of societies that coexist with nature in harmony from all over the world



“SATOYAMA Initiative” Proposing models of society coexisting with nature in harmony, and conveying

Based on good practices appropriate for regional characteristics

Guidelines for building societies that coexist with nature in harmony

+
Common principles for the guidelines to be well-implemented

Rural farm/mountain village regions located between urban areas and natural mountain regions

Farm lands and settlements along with the surrounding forests, grasslands and wetlands etc.

Local Communities

Traditional & Various Use

- Slash-and-burn
- Timber use
- Foods, Fuels and Medicines
- Craftwork etc.

Important role in land use and management



Continuously benefits from ecosystem services



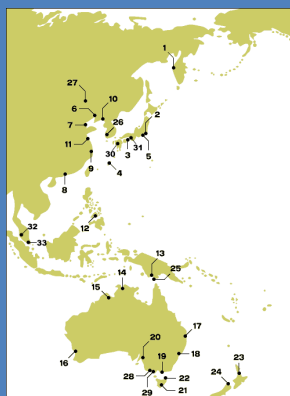
Ideas and methods to protect and nurture various living beings and their native habitats, using natural resources in sustainable and circulative ways

- To respect attitudes toward nature unique to the region
- To utilize traditional knowledge
- To develop a land-use plan appropriate for the environmental capacity of the particular land
- Regional consensus building
- Engagement and cooperation of local communities
- Adaptive management etc.

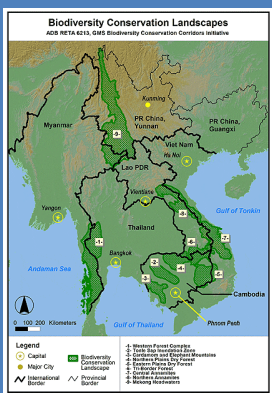
Development of Network of Globally Important Ecosystems

To enhance international cooperation by sharing technologies, information, and knowledge for promoting identification of important areas and designation/management of various protected areas appropriate for each country's situation, with a view to developing an international network of important ecosystems in terms of biodiversity conservation, including forests, wetlands, coral reefs and so forth.

Enhance and Expand Existing Action



Flyway Network



Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative



Coral Reef MPA Network

Improve the Standards of Conservation & Management

Conservation

- Selecting areas where rigorous conservation measures are to be taken; improving conservation methods; sharing knowledge and expertise

Sustainable Use

- Collecting, consolidating, transmitting and sharing knowledge on, and cases of local societies that coexist with nature in harmony

Restoration

- Improving methods and sharing knowledge of nature restoration in areas where natural environment is adversely affected

International Reef Protected Area Network Conference: IRPANC

Strengthen linkages with the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

Workshops aiming to promote conservation & management

Developing Network of Important Ecosystems in Asia

Global Network