

# 2014

## Rio Conventions

Synergy for sustainable development

## Les Conventions de Rio

Synergie pour un développement durable

## Las Convenciones de Rio

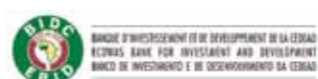
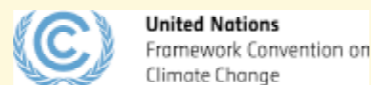
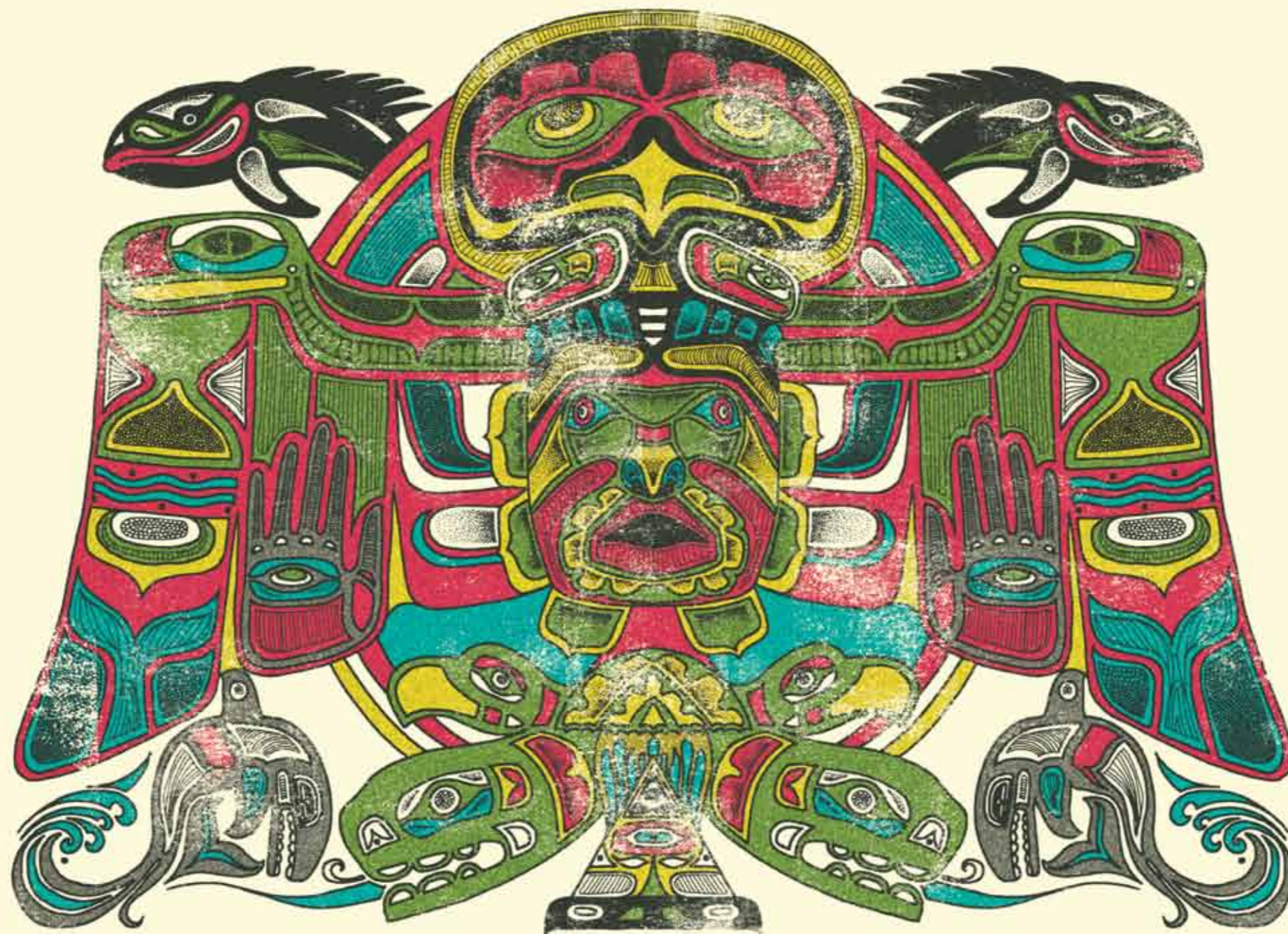
Sinergias para el desarrollo sostenible

## Конвенции Рио

Совместный вклад в устойчивое развитие

## 《里约公约》协力推进可持续发展

## اتفاقيات ريو: تآزر من اجل تنمية مستدامة





# FOREWORD

## SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

The year 2014 has been designated by the United Nations as the year of Small Island Developing States. In September, governments of the world will convene at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, in Apia, Samoa. The timing of this designation and of the Summit could not be better, or more urgent.

Small Islands Developing States are a global treasure in terms of their rich human culture, plant and animal life and raw, natural beauty. Small Island Developing States are also extremely vulnerable to changes brought about by mankind. Protecting these islands must be a top priority for all of us as we move towards negotiating new international agreements and as we take action at all levels of society to fight climate change, slow land degradation and conserve biodiversity.

Small Island Developing States are among those that contribute the least to greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change. At the same time, they are on the front line of climate impacts. They are threatened by rising sea levels, increasing number and severity of extreme weather events, ocean acidification that impacts coral reefs, fishing and fresh water, and changes to weather patterns that reduce food and water security. These impacts can result in significant loss of life and damage to property and infrastructure, threatening the very existence of these island economies.

Small Island Developing States with limited land areas are also vulnerable to desertification and land degradation. This is due to many factors, such as overuse of limited resources, deforestation and catastrophic natural events. Cyclones, typhoons, drought, flood and fire all pose grave risk to island life. The impacts to water supply, natural resources, and traditional forest, lagoon and reef-based subsistence systems are severe.

Small Island Developing States value biodiversity as the cornerstone of life and are vulnerable to losing this biodiversity. Many of these nations rely heavily on biodiversity for subsistence. A single natural disaster can devastate ecosystems, especially where deterioration already exists. The ecosystem services biodiversity contributes ensures clean water, fresh air, food and shelter, and access to traditional medicines. A healthy and diverse ecosystem is essential to the livelihoods of island peoples.

The combined challenges of climate change, desertification and biodiversity loss represent an existential struggle for small islands. Under worst-case scenarios, changing natural world conditions could raise seas, erode land and reduce flora and fauna to the point where islands are either completely under water or uninhabitable, forcing inhabitants to migrate away from their ancestral homeland.

Facing these immense challenges, 2014 needs to be a time for enhanced action under all three Rio Conventions. Such action, at all levels of government and society, can help Small Island Developing States adapt to the effects of climate change, retain diverse ecosystems and slow land degradation. The potential capital and needed technologies exist, what is needed is the political will to act.

Small Island Developing States are demonstrating such will and are already leading by example and urging the rest of the world to join their efforts. For example, several Small Island Developing States are leading the charge in renewable energy use, ecosystem protection and land restoration. They are sharing both innovative and tested solutions, proposing concrete programmes and taking an active role in building their future.

The global community must follow this leadership, listen to these concerns and accelerate action. Threats to the smallest and most vulnerable members of the international community are ultimately threats to everyone. Governments of the world must come together to take ambitious action on climate, preserve biodiversity and maintain land integrity to create truly sustainable development for generations to come.

## PEQUEÑOS ESTADOS INSULARES EN DESARROLLO

Las Naciones Unidas han declarado el año 2014 como «Año Internacional de los Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo». En septiembre los gobiernos del mundo se reunirán en Apia, Samoa, para celebrar la Tercera Conferencia Internacional sobre Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo. La ocasión de esta designación y de la cumbre no podría ser más oportuna, o más urgente.

Los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo constituyen un tesoro mundial en lo que se refiere a la riqueza de sus culturas, su fauna y flora y a su belleza natural en estado puro. Los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo también son sumamente vulnerables a cambios provocados por el ser humano. La protección de estas islas debe ser una de nuestras máximas prioridades mientras avanzamos hacia la negociación de nuevos acuerdos internacionales y tomamos medidas a todos los niveles de la sociedad para combatir el cambio climático, frenar la degradación de las tierras y conservar la biodiversidad.

Los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo son de los menos contribuyen a las emisiones globales de gases de efecto invernadero que causan el cambio climático. Al mismo tiempo son los primeros en sufrir los efectos de dicho cambio. Se ven amenazados por la subida del nivel de mar, el creciente número e intensidad de los fenómenos meteorológicos extremos, la acidificación de los océanos que afecta a los arrecifes de coral, la pesca y al agua dulce, y los cambios en los regímenes meteorológicos que reducen la seguridad alimentaria e hídrica. Estos impactos pueden desembocar en una pérdida significativa de vida y en daños materiales a propiedades e infraestructuras, amenazando por tanto la existencia misma de las economías insulares.

Los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo con limitada disponibilidad de tierras también son vulnerables a la desertificación y la degradación de las tierras debido a muchos factores, como por ejemplo la sobreexplotación de recursos limitados, la deforestación y las catástrofes naturales. Los ciclones, tifones, sequías, inundaciones e incendios suponen un gran riesgo para la vida en las islas. Sus efectos en el suministro de agua, los recursos naturales y los sistemas tradicionales de subsistencia basados en los bosques, las lagunas y los arrecifes son graves.

Los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo valoran la diversidad biológica como piedra angular de la vida, y son vulnerables a perder esta biodiversidad. Muchas de estas naciones dependen en gran medida de la diversidad biológica para subsistir. Una sola catástrofe natural puede devastar ecosistemas, sobre todo en sitios que ya están deteriorados. Los servicios que los ecosistemas nos prestan gracias a su diversidad biológica nos aseguran agua limpia, aire fresco, alimentos y cobijo, así como acceso a medicinas tradicionales. Para los medios de subsistencia de los habitantes de las islas es crucial que haya un ecosistema saludable y diverso.

Los retos combinados del cambio climático, la desertificación y la pérdida de diversidad biológica representan una lucha existencial para las islas pequeñas. En los peores casos, las condiciones cambiantes del mundo natural podrían elevar el nivel del mar, erosionar la tierra y reducir la fauna y flora hasta un punto en el que las islas quedarían completamente sumergidas bajo el agua o serían inhabitables, lo que forzarían a sus habitantes a abandonar su tierra ancestral.

A la hora de abordar estos retos tan inmensos, el año 2014 tiene que ser un año de acción reforzada en el marco de las tres convenciones de Río. Tal acción, a todos los niveles del Gobierno y la sociedad, puede ayudar a los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo a adaptarse a los efectos del cambio climático, a conservar ecosistemas diversos y a frenar la degradación de las tierras. El posible capital necesario y las tecnologías necesarias existen, lo que hace falta es voluntad política para actuar.

Los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo llevan demostrando esa voluntad liderando con su ejemplo e instando al resto del mundo a unirse a sus esfuerzos. Por ejemplo, varios estados están liderando el uso de energías renovables, la protección de los ecosistemas y la regeneración de tierras. Están compartiendo soluciones innovadoras y de.

## SPENCER WILSON

—

*“Climate change is the greatest single threat to our sustainable development agenda and to our long-term security. Pacific Islands are among those that contribute least to global warming, yet suffer most”.*

**UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon**

## LES PETITS ÉTATS INSULAIRES EN DÉVELOPPEMENT

Les Nations Unies ont proclamé l'année 2014 Année internationale des petits États insulaires en développement. En septembre prochain, les représentants de gouvernements du monde entier assisteront à la troisième Conférence internationale sur les petits États insulaires en développement à Apia, Samoa. Les dates de ces deux événements ne pouvaient être mieux synchronisées, ou mieux tomber vu l'urgence de la situation.

Les petits États insulaires en développement constituent une richesse mondiale sur le plan du patrimoine culturel humain, de la vie végétale et animale et de la beauté des paysages naturels. Ils sont par ailleurs extrêmement vulnérables aux perturbations causées par les sociétés humaines. Protéger ces trésors doit devenir une haute priorité à mesure que nous progressons dans les négociations entourant les nouveaux accords internationaux et que nous organisons l'action, à tous les échelons de la société, en faveur de la lutte contre les changements climatiques, du ralentissement du processus de dégradation des terres et de la conservation de la diversité biologique.

Les petits États insulaires en développement sont parmi ceux qui contribuent le moins aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre responsables de l'évolution du climat. Parallèlement, ils sont tout particulièrement exposés aux incidences de ce phénomène : élévation du niveau de la mer, intensification des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes autant du point de vue de leur nombre que de leur intensité, acidification des océans ayant des conséquences néfastes sur les récifs coralliens, la pêche et la qualité de l'eau, et modifications des régimes climatiques réduisant la sécurité de l'approvisionnement en nourriture et en eau. Ces impacts peuvent engendrer de grandes pertes en vies humaines et de graves dommages aux biens et infrastructures, menaçant ainsi l'existence même de ces économies insulaires.

Les petits États insulaires en développement, dont la superficie terrestre est restreinte, sont également vulnérables à la désertification et à la dégradation des terres. Cela est attribuable à de nombreux facteurs, notamment la surexploitation des maigres ressources disponibles, le déboisement et les catastrophes naturelles. Les cyclones, typhons, sécheresses, inondations et incendies constituent tous de graves menaces pour la vie dans ces îles. Les répercussions sur l'approvisionnement en eau, les ressources naturelles et les systèmes traditionnels de subsistance fondés sur les forêts, les lagons et les récifs sont immenses.

Les petits États insulaires en développement considèrent la diversité biologique comme le principe fondamental de la vie, et pourtant, ils sont très menacés à cet égard. Nombre de ces nations fondent leur subsistance sur la biodiversité. Une seule catastrophe naturelle peut anéantir des écosystèmes entiers, en particulier lorsque ceux-ci sont déjà dégradés. Les services écosystémiques fournis par la diversité biologique contribuent à garantir la qualité de l'eau et de l'air, l'abondance de la nourriture et des abris et l'accès à la médecine traditionnelle. Un écosystème sain et diversifié est essentiel pour assurer la subsistance des populations insulaires.

Les enjeux combinés des changements climatiques, de la désertification et de la diversité biologique constituent une question de survie pour les petites îles. Selon les scénarios les plus pessimistes, l'évolution des conditions naturelles mondiales provoquerait l'élévation du niveau de la mer, l'érosion des terres et l'amenuisement des espèces végétales et animales à un point tel que les îles seraient soit entièrement submergées, soit rendues totalement inhabitables, forçant ainsi les populations à quitter leurs terres ancestrales.

Face à ces énormes défis, l'année 2014 doit donner lieu à une action renforcée de la part des trois conventions de Río. Cette action, à tous les échelons des gouvernements et des sociétés, devrait viser à aider les petits États insulaires en développement à s'adapter aux effets des changements climatiques, à conserver des écosystèmes diversifiés et à ralentir la dégradation des terres. Les ressources financières et les technologies nécessaires sont disponibles; il ne manque que la volonté politique d'agir.

Les petits États insulaires en développement font preuve d'une grande détermination et prêchent par l'exemple; ils incitent ainsi le reste du monde à s'allier à leurs efforts. Plusieurs de ces nations montrent la voie à suivre en ce qui a trait à l'utilisation des énergies renouvelables, à la protection des écosystèmes et à la restauration des terres. Elles mettent en commun à la fois des solutions novatrices et éprouvées, proposent des programmes concrets et prennent part activement à l'édification de leur avenir.

La communauté internationale se doit de suivre cet exemple, d'écouter leurs préoccupations et d'accélérer l'action. Lorsque les membres les plus modestes et les plus vulnérables de cette communauté sont en danger, au bout du compte ce sont toutes les nations qui sont en péril. Les gouvernements du monde entier ont le devoir de s'unir en vue de prendre des mesures ambitieuses en faveur de la lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la préservation de la diversité biologique et du maintien de l'intégrité des terres, gage d'un véritable développement durable dont bénéficieront les générations futures.



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change





# 01

## VESA SAMMALISTO

—  
Access to Fresh  
Water and Drought

Small Island States account for less than 1% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but are among the most vulnerable of all locations to the potential adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09



# 02

## DENIS CARRIER

The Gathering Storm

Small Island States are acutely vulnerable to projected impacts of climate change as a result of a variety of factors. These include their small physical size; limited natural resources; proneness to natural disasters and extreme events; isolation; openness of their economies; poorly developed infrastructure; and limited funds, human resources, and skills.

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24	25	26	27	28	01	02
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# 03

## GIACOMO BAGNARA

—  
Sustaining Biodiversity  
on Land and in the  
Surrounding Seas

Subsistence agricultural production is vital to the economies, nutritional status and social well-being of small islands — particularly the small, low-lying, atoll states where food security is a major concern. Land degradation and rising sea levels can result in falling harvests.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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# 04

## JAMIE CULLEN

—  
Protecting Fish in an Increasingly Polluted and Warming Ocean

Many breeding grounds for commercially important fish and shellfish are located in shallow waters near the coasts of small islands. These areas include mangroves, coral reefs, salt ponds and seagrass beds — all of which are likely to be hit by climate change.

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# 05

## ANDREA MANZATI

—  
Safeguarding Historic  
and Vibrant Cultures

In many islands, the high costs of conventional power production versus the increasingly competitive cost of solar and wind make renewables economically viable options. Several Small Island Developing States are making a significant contribution to global utilization of renewable energy resources.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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19	20	21	22 <i>International Day for Biological Diversity</i>	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	01
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# 06

**DAREN NEWMAN**

—  
Nature Protects if  
She is Protected

Mangroves provide important functions as protection against storms, tides, cyclones and storm surges. Mangroves have important ecological and socioeconomic functions as well, particularly in relation to animal and plant productivity, as nutrient sinks, for substrate stabilization, and as a source of wood products.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
26	27	28	29	30	31	01
02	03	04	05 <i>World Environment Day</i>	06	07	08
09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 <i>World Day to Combat Desertification</i>	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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# 07

**ADAM NICKEL**

—  
David v Goliath

The most significant and immediate consequences for Small Island Developing States are likely to be related to changes in sea levels, rainfall regimes, soil moisture budgets, and prevailing winds (speed and direction) and short-term variations in regional and local patterns of wave action.

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# 08

## PESKIMO

—  
Small Island States:  
the World's Conscience

The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) is an influential negotiating group made up of 44 States and observers, drawn from all oceans and regions of the world. Under the current leadership of Ambassador Marlene Moses of Nauru it is pushing for an ambitious climate change deal at the 2015 UN Conference on Climate Change (COP 21) scheduled to be held in Paris.

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# 09

## SEÑOR SALME

—  
Contemplating the  
Final Evacuation

Water supply is most vulnerable in the atoll States of the Pacific. There it is sensitive to precipitation patterns and changes in storm tracks. Captured rainwater is stored in cisterns; the only backup reserve for these islands is a thin wedge of fresh groundwater that sits on top of the saltwater lens.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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# 10

## JIM SPENCER

—  
What Does the Future Hold for the Children of Small Island Nations?

Coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds, which provide the economic foundation for many small islands, often rely on stable environments. Human-induced stresses are contributing to their degradation, these systems will be adversely affected by rising air temperature and sea levels.

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**ALBERTO ANTONIAZZI**

—  
Sustaining Biodiversity  
on Land and in the  
Surrounding Seas

Arable land is in short supply; thus, the likely prospect of land loss and soil salinization will threaten the sustainability of both subsistence and commercial agriculture on the islands. Water resources and agriculture are very climate sensitive, and these sectors are likely to be adversely affected by future climate and sea-level change.

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# 12

**CHRIS MARTIN**

—  
Waste Management  
and Pollution

It is estimated that 33% of known threatened plants are island endemics, and 23% of bird species found on islands also are threatened. IPCC projections suggest that climate change and sea-level rise will cause unfavourable shifts in biotic composition and adversely affect competition among some species.

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# ILLUSTRATORS

PATRICK HRUBY



## SPENCER WILSON

Spencer is a London based illustrator and co-founder of the illustration, design and animation company Peepshow Collective Ltd. He has been working to commission since 1998 in a world of neat piles of mess, coffee cups and ordered chaos. His work follows this theme with the creation of sketchy ideas and twisted thoughts, carried through into clean vectored, balanced images placed in dynamic flat colour compositions with the occasional introduction of texture.

He's also a father to 2 fantastic girls who never cease to inspire him.



## VESA SAMMALISTO

Vesa Sammalisto is a Finnish illustrator. He has run his studio in Berlin and is currently based in Helsinki. Vesa was honoured with ADC Young Guns award in 2011. He has produced work for a variety of clients including Google, Monocle, Twitter, Penguin and Esso.



## DENIS CARRIER

Denis is a French illustrator based at the feet of the Alps mountains in Grenoble. He looks like his work: not so big, not very muscular, but really funny and simple. His recent clients include Nature Magazine, The Guardian and Gap.



## GIACOMO BAGNARA

Giacomo Bagnara is an Italian illustrator currently based in Verona. He graduated from Politecnico di Milano in Architecture. Parallel with architecture studies he started drawing and experimenting on different styles of illustration.

He loves simple geometrical & colourful illustrations. In the last two years he has collaborated with Italian and international clients such as The New York Times, Optimum Magazine, Corraini Edizioni, Rivista Studio and Loescher Editore.



## JAMIE CULLEN

Jamie Cullen is a Brighton based illustrator who cites Pop Art and M C Escher's impossible constructions as a couple of his many influences. His work often involves layers of visual discovery with hidden elements emerging from his bright, intricate drawings.

Jamie has produced work for a selection of high profile clients including campaigns for Nike, Coke, Virgin Mobile, VW and Reebok. His highly distinctive illustrations have also appeared in editions of Rolling Stone, Wallpaper\*, Billboard, IDN, Esquire, GQ and The Guardian.



## ANDREA MANZATI

Andrea Manzati is an Italian illustrator and designer based in Verona, Italy. After four years working as a graphic designer and illustrator for Happycentro, dealing with big Italian and international clients, he chose to pursue a career as a professional illustrator.

He loves to play and experiment in different styles of illustration, from geometrical vector images to physical composition using plasticine, paper or other materials. Client list: The New York Times, Bloomberg, IL Magazine, Wired, Men's Health, Wallpaper\*, Popular Mechanics, Fast Company & many more.



## DAREN NEWMAN

Daren Newman is an illustrator, typographer and designer raised and based in Manchester UK, who also works under the moniker of Me&MyPen. Although Daren is relatively new to the commercial illustration industry he has worked on a number of projects for global brands Absolut Vodka, Paul Smith (R.Newbold), Nike (Hurley) and Diesel amongst others, whilst his work has featured in publications such as New York Times, New York Magazine, Desktop Magazine, Woodtoy Quarterly and various typographic and illustration related books and blogs.



## ADAM NICKEL

Adam Nickel is an illustrator whose style is very much influenced by mid century era illustration. With a well rounded background that extends from graphic design to animation. Adam's client list includes, The Daily Telegraph, Random House, The Boston Globe and New Scientist. He lives in Brisbane, Australia and spends his spare time working on old things that have wheels on them, or at least staring at them on the Internet.



## PESKIMO

Peskimo's world is teeming with monsters and bunnies, pattern and texture, combining quirky details and streamlined design with a generous pinch of nostalgia to create art that has won admirers far and wide. Since meeting at university in Leeds, Jodie and David saw eye to eye on robots, kittens and evil monkeys.

They began to work under the name of Peskimo in 2004, and together they have crafted a vast array of characters and creations that have appeared on t-shirts, toys, magazines, newspapers and billboards worldwide.



## SEÑOR SALME

While being a self-taught artist, Spanish illustrator Señor Salme is a true believer in the dignity of brushwork and traditional craftsmanship. Astronauts, masks, the uncanny and everything uncommon are ubiquitous subjects of his illustrations, which are rendered in a style reminiscent of old-school comic-books and poster design. He has worked with clients such as Wired Magazine, Camelbak and Project Magazine, among others, and his work has been exhibited extensively.



## JIM SPENCER

Jim's watercolour illustrations focus largely on realism and intense detail. Through maintaining a balance of dynamic brushstrokes and careful observation, he creates accurate representations whilst still preserving a sense of life in his work.

Since establishing his freelance practice, Jim has produced work for GQ, Wardour Publishing and Nature Magazine.



## ALBERTO ANTONIAZZI

Alberto Antoniazzi was born in Milan, Italy, at the beginning of the 80's. Today, he is an internationally recognised illustrator and graphic designer, with a client list boasting high-profile brands such as Adidas, MTV, Microsoft and Nickelodeon. His style is very much focused on simple vector illustrations with information graphics.



## CHRIS MARTIN

Chris spends much of his working day deleting emails from misguided Coldplay fans, but any remaining time is spent tongue to cheek and crayons in hand.

He likes pens. And pencils. And anything else he can clasp in his gnarled claw to quell that incessant creative urge that prevents him doing anything else constructive in life. He can usually be found hunched over a desk in a darkened room, using fellow East Londoners and beyond as inspiration for distinctive illustrations that are testament to a troubled mind.

His impressive career has, so far, seen him complete projects for Orange, Ray-ban, The Guardian, Macmillan and Nexus Productions. Most recently he picked up a prestigious D&AD yellow pencil for his highly regarded Johnnie Walker packaging illustrations.



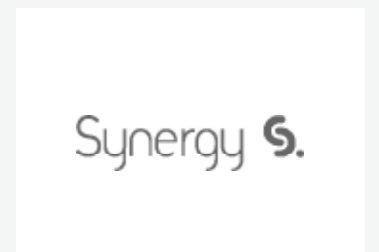
## PATRICK HRUBY

Patrick graduated from Art Center College of Design in 2010. Since then, his work has caught the eyes of clients such as New York Times Magazine and AMMO Books. Hruby's versatile aesthetic has led to designing style boards for clients like AT&T, Coca-Cola, and US Cellular. Besides commercial work, he also exhibits in various galleries, including a solo exhibition at Sloan Fine Art and CultureFix New York, and group exhibitions in Los Angeles at Giant Robot, R&R Gallery, and Gallery Nucleus.



## JIMMY ZOMBIE

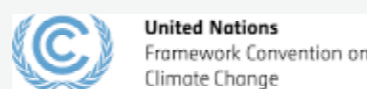
Jimmy Zombie is a London born, UK based artist, known for his unique and instantly recognisable style. His signature way of drawing is reminiscent of psychedelic posters from the 70's with their soft merging edges and separated colour palettes. Jimmy's vibrant use of colours and eclectic choice of scenery merge into iconic, vivid drawings, which have led him to work for brands such as Converse, Samsung, Barcelona fashion week, Faber, Universal Music and The Guardian.



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[www.synergyart.co.uk](http://www.synergyart.co.uk) represent all the artists







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- Projects should follow the spirit of the Kyoto agreement; projects must make verifiable pollution reductions over and above their normal level.

Carbon Clear is proud to have offset the emissions associated with production and distribution of this project.

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## JIMMY ZOMBIE



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# 2014

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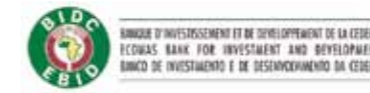
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[www.environment.gov.za](http://www.environment.gov.za)



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