

Road to Nagoya: the CBD, COP10 and Beyond

(生物多様性条約COP10への道のりと その先を見つめて)

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SATOYAMA, a model preservation approach 自然保護のモデル的活動 — 里山











Convention adopted the ecosystem approach as primary framework for action

具体的行動に向け、生態系アプローチが優先的枠組みとして採用された

- Adopted at COP2 in Jakarta in 1995
- Since been used in the elaboration and implementation of CBD's thematic and cross-cutting work programmes











At COP9 Parties agreed to increase capacity building activities COP9において能力開発の強化が同意された

- Lack of capacity is main impediment to adopting an ecosystem approach in conservation efforts, especially in developing countries
- Ecosystem approach needs to be incorporated into poverty reduction strategies













Increased political support for achieving the Convention's objectives 条約の目的を達成するための政策的支援の増加

- G8 Environmental Ministerial meetings presented the "Potsdam Initiative", "Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity" and "Carta di Siricusa" on biodiversity
- G-8 summits in Heiligendamm and Hokkaido/Toyako had biodiversity on agenda
- Before COP10, heads of state and government at 65th session of UN General Assembly to discuss importance of biodiversity













International Year and COP10 国際生物多様性年とCOP10

Goals

- Assess progress achieved on the 2010 biodiversity target
- Shape the post 2010 biodiversity agenda
- Establish International Regime for Access and Benefit Sharing
- Initiate dialogue on steps for the post-2010 period by heads of states











Key areas for further action さらなる行動を促すために必要な重要課題

- · Generating relevant science and compiling case studies
- Broadening stakeholder involvement
- Integrating biodiversity at national level
- Developing IBES

















In 2010, Nagoya will enter history in the environmental movement as Kyoto did in 1997

1997年の京都会議がそうであったように、2010年名古屋会議は環境活動の歴史的な局面に入るだろう









