



Rio Conventions' ECOSYSTEMS PAVILION

Linking biodiversity, climate change and sustainable land management

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The Rio Conventions' Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion is a collaborative outreach activity involving the Rio Convention secretariats, with the Global Environment Facility and other important partners

Promoting synergies for sustainable development and poverty reduction

Wednesday, 27 October, Nagoya - Day 9

A new view—The Rio Conventions' Ecosystem and Climate Change Pavilion is the first time that at a conference of the parties, a venue has been set aside to address the three Rio conventions, according to Adriana Dinu from UNDP.

Investing in local communities—It is crucial to enhance the ability of local communities to make relevant decisions, decentralize resource rights, and establish community-led local organizations, which at the end of the MDG delivery chain, can lead to significant socio-economic benefits, says Olav Kjørven from UNDP. Different initiatives supporting these communities are underway, says Russ Mittermeier from Conservation International, that includes, funding for the conservation of 18 out of 34 biodiversity hotspots, support for 1600 civil society groups and the additional protection of 11 million hectares of new parks as well as the establishment of 80 networks of civil-society groups.



Session on integrating local responses to biodiversity loss and climate change into development policy.

Bringing results to the people—It is necessary to take down the ivory tower built around the three Rio conventions, says Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary of the UNCCD, in order to bring the results of global conventions down to the people and make payments for ecosystem services work for the poor. He says that it is necessary to reach national governments and urge them to enhance the linkages between the three Rio conventions at the national level.

Land reform for climate action—Providing secure tenure rights is a big challenge, says Caroline Petersen, from the South African National Biodiversity Institute, who adds that in South Africa, it is being addressed by a

strong land reform program. Locally-based action needs to be scaled up, such as efforts to restore the thicket, including of the "Spekboom," which had been degraded by overgrazing. The Spekboom sequesters up to 4,2 t CO₂/ha per year.

Biodiversity lowers business risk—Biodiversity conservation reduces business risk at the local level by building resilience and protecting soil fertility, says Prabjot Sodhi, from the GEF Small Grants Programme. In India, examples range from bio-tourism projects, the fostering of bamboo-based housing, and biodiversity seed collection, where 60 villages and 5000 farmers were involved in the establishment of seed-banks and the circulation of seeds among communities and self-help groups.

A new diet to feed the world — "How can we feed the world's growing population without major expense of the environment?" asks Thomas Lovejoy, President of the Heinz Center for Biodiversity. It is impossible to achieve a sustainable agricultural enterprise without healthy landscapes and flourishing biodiversity, he says. For instance, crop wild relatives are valuable as potential gene donors for crop improvement and may help to ensure food security for the future.

Responsible agricultural investment—A major issue in the effort towards achieving food security is to get investments in agriculture, says Bente Herstad from Norway. Yet, even if investments are promising regarding raising productivity and welfare, it is essential to ensure that they respect rights, livelihoods and resources. For instance, private investment in the agricultural sector can usefully complement public resources, but can carry major risks in countries where land rights are not well defined.

Walking with the poor—Small farmers in India are increasingly facing a difficult situation, says Vanaja Ramprasad, GREEN Foundation. Areas that originally benefited from the green revolution are now encountering serious bottlenecks to growth and productivity, and all over India food grain productivity

is in decline. The model of development that India has adopted has led to a major ecological degradation that

directly affect small farmers, she says, adding that a series of measures should be taken in rain-fed areas to promote traditional forms of water conservation, insuring farmers against drought, or banning hybrids crops – which require almost twice the amount of water than high yielding crops.



Vanaja Ramprasad, GREEN Foundation and Gabriele Orlandi. UNDP

How much is a lot? — “Just how big is 50 billion euros?” asks Pavan Sukhdev from TEEB. While nature provides an estimated US\$2–4.5 trillion in service per year, every year, according to the TEEB report, it only requires \$50 billion a year to maintain those services. So if we consider the trillions of euros injected last few years to by countries to recover from the financial crisis, the question he asks “is it that because there are two colors of attitudes; the traditional economic growth oriented thinking, and one that contains a vision that includes consideration of ecosystems services.

Sustainable tea party—Working with the private tea sector in Kenya over the last three years, the Rainforest Alliance has trained half a million small tea producers to develop sustainable practices, says Mohammad Rafiq. “We do not go and just impose protected areas,” he says, “but we try to work with people in the buffer zones,” where the main drivers of deforestation are located, and then, it is possible to take off the pressure from ecosystems.

Biodiversity superpower—Latin America and the Caribbean has the potential to become a superpower on biodiversity and ecosystems services according to Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the CBD. As one of the richest regions in the world in natural capital, the region has an unprecedented opportunity to lead the world’s green economy.

South America sets finance goals—A study of 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean found that \$300 million in additional financing for biodiversity is needed every year. “We now have a target” says Andrew Bovarnick, who directed the study “Habitat Banking in

Latin America and the Caribbean: A Feasibility Assessment,” who adds that filling the gap will mean the government will need to spend an extra 40 cents per capita. “Looking at the number of tourists dropping in these countries every year, this means a US\$ 5 charge for each tourist” he says.

Highly biodiverse reserve in Surinam—A plan for the long-term management and financing of the largest nature reserve in Suriname, the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, has been established according to Suriname Minister of the Environment Ginmarido Kromoseoto. The reserve covers 10 per cent of the territory of the country containing a high level of biodiversity, including eight species of apes.

Peruvian potatoes—The discussion on access to genetic resources should acknowledge that Peru has provided the 92 species of potatoes known to the world says Antonio Brack-Egg, Minister of the Environment of Peru. But he says that the number of indigenous groups in Peru has dropped from 2000 to 409 groups, and it is crucial to conserve their traditional knowledge.

Joint efforts for a standing rainforest —The Amazon contains more than half of the planet’s remaining rainforest, 20 per cent of the fresh water reserves of the world and is home to about around 4000 indigenous peoples. Threatened by deforestation, extension of agriculture, illegal logging, and traffic of wild species, the eight members countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization - namely Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, are taking joint actions for the harmonious development of the Amazon Basin, says Ambassador Manuel Picasso, Secretary General of ACTO.

Conserving the Amazon Biome —In cooperation with Redparques – The Latin American Network of Technical Cooperation for National Parks, other Protected Areas and Wildlife – the eight countries of the Amazon Basin have undertaken a vast program of biodiversity conservation, says Fabio Araujo, Director, Department of Protected Areas, Brazil. The programme, which aims to achieve the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in the region, has already borne results: today, 47 per cent of the Amazon Biome is under protection.



Ginmarido Kromoseoto, Minister of Labour, Technology Development and the Environment Surinam

Antonio Brack-Egg, Minister of Environment,

Marcela Aguinaga, Minister of Environment Peru



Chris Briggs UNDP, Tom Lovejoy Heinz Centre for Biodiversity, Bente Herstad Norway, Friedrich Kitschelt Germany, Vanaja Ramprasad GREEN Foundation and Balakrishna Pisupati UNEP.

Ecosystems Pavilion Programme Overview

18 October, Monday	<i>The linkages between biodiversity, sustainable land management and climate change</i> With the European Commission and other partners	Evening Sessions – Reducing emissions from degradation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) <i>With UNEP and other UN REDD members</i>
19 October, Tuesday	<i>Key role of protected areas in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies</i> With IUCN WCPA and other partners	Session 1: Inter-linkages of biodiversity, carbon and economics
20 October, Wednesday	<i>Indigenous peoples and communities – benefits and livelihoods</i> With UNDP, Conservation International and other partners	Session 2: Traditional knowledge in conserving biodiversity and carbon
21 October, Thursday	<i>Forest biodiversity: mitigation and adaptation – the linked benefits provided by forests</i> With members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other partners	Session 3: Environmental safeguards and REDD
22 October, Friday	<i>Water, ecosystems and climate change</i> With SCBD and other partners	Session 4: Measuring and monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services within REDD
23 October, Saturday	<i>UNCCD Land Day 3</i>	Session 5 (11am -1:30 pm): Empowerment of the biodiversity constituency in REDD processes
		Evening Sessions – Commitments and international cooperation for financing synergies, in partnership with CBD's LifeWeb
25 October, Monday	<i>Economics of ecosystem services and biodiversity, climate change and land management</i> With TEEB and other partners	Session 1: Mesoamerican financing synergies through protected area solutions, featuring Costa Rica Forever and other national initiatives
26 October, Tuesday	<i>Ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation</i> With IUCN, ICLEI and other partners	Session 2: Caribbean and Micronesian financing synergies through protected-area solutions
27 October, Wednesday	<i>Promoting synergies for sustainable development and poverty reduction</i> With UNDP and other partners	Session 3: South American financing synergies through protected area solutions, featuring the Pan-Amazonian Vision
28 October, Thursday	<i>Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion Summit: Moving Towards Rio+20</i>	Session 4: West African Coastal and Marine financing synergies through protected area solutions

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<http://ecosystemspavilion.org>

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