

Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

Greenpeace's Key Priorities for CBD COP10

Ancient forests are being wiped out, oceans are plundered to the point of no return, agricultural biodiversity is in meltdown from modern industrial farming, and the impacts of climate change are causing irreversible damage to our planet and threaten food security for millions of people. The results of the 3rd Global Biodiversity Outlook confirmed that we have reached crucial tipping points for a number of ecosystems- such as coral reefs and forests. Unless strong action is taken, many ecosystems will no longer be able to sustain life and provide for the needs of present and future generations. It is clear that there is NO MORE time for empty words. Greenpeace calls on governments to seize the occasion of the Convention on Biological Diversity COP 10 in Nagoya to make agreements that ensure real action is taken to protect Life on Earth. In particular, Greenpeace urges governments to:

1. **AGREE A STRONG STRATEGIC PLAN WITH AMBITIOUS AND BINDING GOALS AND TARGETS THAT:**

- Target the drivers of biodiversity loss, in particular those sectors that have the biggest impact on habitats and species, including forestry, fisheries and agriculture through agreeing targets that ensure by 2020:
 - **zero deforestation;**
 - **end overfishing and destructive fishing practices;**
 - **all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are sustainably managed**, ensuring conservation of biodiversity;
 - **elimination of perverse subsidies** and redirection to sustainable practices and conservation;
 - **establishment of a global network of protected areas covering at least 20% of land and sea**, as a key step towards a longer-term goal of establishing a network of marine reserves covering 40% of our oceans
- Integrate biodiversity considerations into all relevant policies, in particular through ensuring that international and regional processes and agreements, including sector-specific bodies (UNFCCC, FAO etc.) respect and contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan.
- Recognise and account for the value of biodiversity and healthy, intact ecosystems.
- Mobilise adequate new and additional funds to finance biodiversity conservation, in particular through the development of innovative international financing mechanisms and initiating the full transition towards a green economy.

2. AGREE TO MEASURES ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY THAT PROMOTE THE PROTECTION OF THE HIGH SEAS, AS WELL AS CONTRIBUTE TO ACHIEVING THE COMMITMENT OF ESTABLISHING A GLOBAL NETWORK OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS AND MARINE RESERVES BY 2012 (see separate Greenpeace briefing for more detailed recommendations)

- Develop a global inventory of ecologically and biologically sensitive areas (EBSAs).
- Establish a series of regional workshops, including all relevant stakeholders, in order to facilitate the identification of EBSAs using the agreed CBD scientific criteria. To maximise outcomes, workshops should identify a number of EBSAs as pilot projects for protection, identifying key threats, and propose steps and measures to limit the impacts of these threats until their full protection is ensured.
- Recognising that gaps in global oceans governance hamper progress in establishing a global network of MPAs, urge the UN General Assembly to establish a mechanism under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea for the designation and establishment of marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction in order to ensure the effective implementation of UNCLOS obligations in relation to the conservation of marine living resources and marine ecosystems.
- Strongly support the integration of marine and coastal biodiversity protection into national climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, including addressing the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and establishing protected areas to increase resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems and communities against the impacts of climate change.
- Support the development of key monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement measures to deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, such as a global record of fishing vessels.
- Welcome the process of independent reviews of performance of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), and support continued regular reviews, ensuring that results are included in assessment mechanisms by the Executive Secretary on the extent biodiversity considerations are being addressed by the relevant sectors.

3. ADOPT A LEGALLY BINDING PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

- Ensure the Protocol sets clear and binding rules that clearly recognise the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and has a strong and effective compliance regime.

4. AGREE MEASURES ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY THAT BUILD SYNERGIES AND ENSURE GREATER COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE CBD AND THE UNFCCC

- Ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts are carried out in a way that is in full accordance with the objectives and targets of the CBD, that biodiversity benefits are maximised and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected.
- Ensure that more effective efforts are taken to minimise the impact of climate change on biodiversity, as well as to see the potential role of biodiversity protection, including a global network of protected areas on land and sea, in climate mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- Strongly support the current draft recommendations for convening the following expert workshops on biodiversity and climate change:
 - **expert workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries:** The workshop should expand its focus to also

- develop recommendations on how effective biodiversity safeguards and mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity could be constructed and implemented;
 - **expert workshop on climate change and oceans biodiversity:** The workshop should expand its focus on assessing the potential impacts of climate change on ocean biodiversity to include the possible negative impacts on biodiversity of potential large scale mitigation projects and suggest options to avoid or mitigate such impacts.
- Urge Parties and relevant international organizations, including the UNFCCC, to take the recommendations of the expert workshops into consideration, and to develop action plans to protect biodiversity based on the recommendations.

5. STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE OCEAN FERTILISATION MORATORIUM TO COVER ALL CLIMATE-RELATED GEO-ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

- This moratorium should cover not only climate-related activities, but be widened to ensure all activities, including those classified as research, which involve the use of geo-engineering techniques, because of their potential threat to biodiversity.
- The moratorium should ensure that geo-engineering activities do not take place until there is an adequate scientific basis, in accordance with the precautionary approach, which ensures such activities do not cause harm to biodiversity, as well as the establishment of a global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanism for these activities (as required in Decision IX/29 on ocean fertilisation). (item 5.6, paragraph 8 (w)).

6. ENSURE THAT THE RIO+20 AGENDA ADDRESSES KEY BIODIVERSITY ISSUES TO ENSURE URGENT AND AMBITIOUS ACTION TO ADDRESS BIODIVERSITY LOSS

- Request that the Executive Secretary ensure specific attention be paid to the following issues as part of the Rio+20 focus on achieving a green economy and an effective institutional framework for sustainable development:
 - climate change and biodiversity, in particular ensuring biodiversity concerns are integrated into the work of other international conventions, including the UNFCCC;
 - establishment of innovative financing mechanisms that will mobilise adequate amounts of new and additional funding to fulfil the biodiversity objectives of the CBD;
 - addressing the gaps in environmental governance, such as oceans governance in areas beyond national jurisdiction;
 - Ensuring a coherent global approach to the protection of the world's forests that has biodiversity protection as a key objective along with climate change mitigation and adaptation.

7. ENSURE THAT RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD) INCLUDE THE IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

- Governments and other relevant organisations must take into account the findings and recommendations of the reports of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on climate change and biodiversity. In particular they must take forward the recommendations of the Second AHTEG on interlinkages between Biodiversity and Climate Change with regard to REDD to UNFCCC in a manner that ensures that negative effects of REDD and REDD+ on forest biodiversity and ecosystems services are avoided, whilst maximising synergies and benefits to biodiversity.

- REDD and REDD+ processes must recognise that:
 - Natural forests are vital for both mitigation of climate change and adaptation to climate change;
 - Preventing degradation and fragmentation of forests, especially intact forest landscapes, is vital to maintain their resilience to climate change;
 - Selective logging, including “Reduced Impact Logging” and “Sustainable Forest Management” are agents of forest degradation;
 - Plantations do not provide the same ecosystem services as forests;
 - Primary forests, especially intact forest landscapes, are generally more carbon-dense and biologically diverse than other forest ecosystems, including modified natural forests and plantations;
 - Reporting of forests under their FAO classes (including primary, modified natural, plantations) is vital to maximise the benefits of REDD;
 - The free, prior and informed consent of indigenous people in REDD processes activities is essential.

8. ENSURE A STRONG WORK PROGRAMME IS AGREED AT THE REDD+ PARTNERSHIP MEETING (HAPPENING PARALLEL TO CBD COP)

- The ministers of the REDD+ Partnership will meet in Nagoya on 26th October, parallel to the CBD COP, to decide on the work programme for 2011 and 2012. So far the Partnership has failed to engage with the activities of the CBD. The CBD should take this opportunity and enter into dialogue with the Partnership to ensure that the recommendation of the CBD 2nd AHTEG (as outlined above) are taken into account in REDD+ Partnership activities.
- The REDD+ Partnership should ensure:
 - that basic principles and safeguards, such as the recognition of indigenous peoples rights and the protection of primary forests, especially intact forest landscapes, from deforestation and degradation, are enshrined in fast-track financing principles and early action on REDD;
 - full participation rights for indigenous people and environmental NGOs and the immediate establishing of modalities for the partnership to ensure this;
 - given the low level of ambition to mitigate fossil CO₂ emissions by industrialised countries, forest credits are not included into the carbon market;
 - national accounting frameworks are established;
 - clear prioritisation for the conservation of natural forests as the most significant, most biodiverse and most climate-resilient ecosystems.

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