

REPORT OF COP10-CBD AND RELATED EVENTS IN NAGOYA, JAPAN

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The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature on 5 June 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Currently, 193 parties are members of the the Convention. The main goals are “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources”. Falconry and the conservation of birds of prey is related to the first and second goal in the Convention.

The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10-CBD) was held in Nagoya Japan, from 18 -29 October 2010. 179 parties from governments and organizations joined in the conference at Nagoya Congress Center. The number of people attending totaled over 13,000 and 350 side events were also held.

General meeting at COP10-CBD

After the meeting, 47 decisions (Decision X/1 - X/47) were adopted in COP10-CBD. There were a lot of discussions in the category of “the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources” for the confrontation between developing nations and developed nations. The result of negotiation was adopted as Decision X/1 (Nagoya Protocol). In the category of “the conservation of biological diversity”, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity was adopted as Decision X/2 (Aichi Target) with the period of 2010-2020. “Aichi” is the prefectural name for Nagoya area. There are 20 items in Aichi Target for the conservation of biological diversity. Conservation works for birds of prey is related to Target 12, that is, by 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained. It is one of the strategic goals for improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic

diversity. In the category of “the sustainable use of its components”, Sustainable use of Biodiversity was adopted as Decision X/32 which includes the contents for the conservation and sustainable use of bushmeat. The Satoyama Initiative was also mentioned in the Decision. Satoyama is a Japanese word that means ‘human-influenced natural environments’ (Farmlands and Secondary forests). According to the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, the Satoyama Initiative targets complex rural ecosystems formed by long periods of interaction between human lifestyles and the natural world. The initiative strives to create a vision for resource management and land use which balances the twin needs of biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization. Currently,



The region of Satoyama.



Clockwise from top: the banner used to publicise the event; a general view of the event arena; Introduction of the Peregrine with Japanese falconer's costume. The speaker is Tamas Marghescu, Director General of CIC.

it is introduced in the official website (<http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/>) as The Satoyama Initiative which promotes and supports socio-ecological production landscapes, which have been shaped over the years by the interaction between people with nature. The Initiative aims to realize societies in harmony with nature where both biodiversity and human well-being are maintained harmoniously. A part of the hunting field is also included in Satoyama. Falconry will be a good example for the activity to be fit to the Initiative.

In Decision X/32, related parties are invited to the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) that has aims to carry out the activities identified by the Satoyama Initiative; this includes collecting and analyzing case studies, distilling lessons and promoting research on different practices of sustainable use of biological resources, as well as increasing awareness and supporting on-the-ground projects and activities in human-influenced natural environments. IPSI has already established on 19 October at COP10-CBD with 51 parties. IUCN and CIC are included in the parties as founding member.

Subsidiary event to COP10-CBD

In COP10-CBD, the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) held an event entitled

“Sustainable Use is Conservation at Heart” to introduce their activities on the evening of 20 October with Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) and IAF also worked together. Falconry is a good example of sustainable use, and their skill is useful for conservation of birds of prey. In the event, William Heinrich made a presentation to introduce the activities of The Peregrine Fund as success of conservation works with falconers. Professor Robert Kenward also introduced the advanced techniques to keep biodiversity. In COP10-CBD, the organizer prohibited to take birds to the event in the conference area, though we thought that live peregrine is displayed in relation to the presentation of William Heinrich in our first plan. However, the organizer approved it on the day before the event as special case on the request from CIC. Therefore, we prepared one peregrine on the rehabilitation stage after wing damage with Japanese traditional falconer's costume, to show to participants as one of conservation works with falconry skill.

I think that representatives from each party had good opportunity to learn about falconry and the relevance to keep biodiversity through conservation works or hunting with sustainable use. 