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I . Overview of the Conference

1. Objectives

- To improve understanding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- To cultivate human resources through providing youths the opportunity of participating in international discussion and activity
- To improve constructing international network of youths and increasing the mutual understanding

2. Activities

Presentation, discussion, workshop and excursion

3. Outline

- (1) Date: 2nd to 6th August 2009
- (2) Venue: Nagoya, Japan
- (3) Organizer: Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- (4) Co-organizer: Aichi Prefectural Government
- (5) Special Sponsor: AEON Environmental Foundation
- (6) Sponsor: Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited.
- (7) Supporter: Nagoya Municipal Government
- (8) Cooperation: Town of Komono and Japan Youth Ecology League
- (9) Participants: 90 participants including staff
 - 50 Japanese youth members (including 20 local participants)
 - 9 participants from North East Asia (including China, Mongolia and Republic of Korea)
 - 6 participants from South Asia (including Bangladesh, India and Nepal)
 - 14 participants from South East Asia (including Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam)
 - 2 advisers from Japan
 - Prof. Hye-Sook Park, Presidential aide of Mie University
 - Mr. Teppei Dohke, Conservation research division, Nature Conservation Society of Japan
 - Staff from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan and the Japan Youth Ecology League
- (10) Program: 2nd August (Day 1)
 - Arrival and welcoming meeting3rd August (Day 2)
 - Opening session(including Key Note Speech)
 - National presentations on youth activities
 - Excursion

4th August (Day 3)

- Workshop and discussion
 - Asian biodiversity map
 - Action plan
 - Asian youth statement on biodiversity

5th August (Day 4)

- Wrap-up of the conference
- Asian Youth Biodiversity Forum

6th August

- Departure

II. Reports & Outcomes

There were 3 workshops: Asian biodiversity map, action plan, and statement and 2 activities: excursion and Asian Youth Biodiversity Forum.

1. Asian biodiversity map

(1) Aims

- To input more knowledge of Asian biodiversity
- To visualize situation and problems of biodiversity in Asia
- To organize the issues as the introduction for the action plan and the statement workshops.

Fig.1 is the sketch of the relation between the mapping and other sessions.

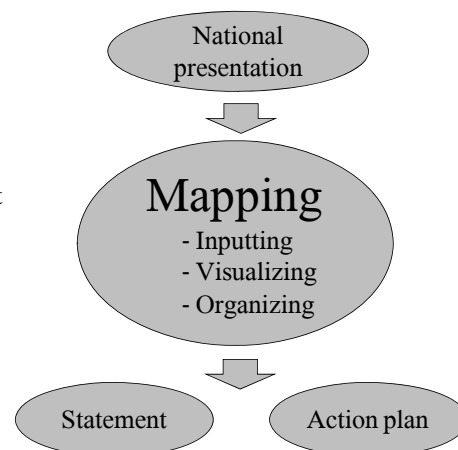


Fig.1 Sketch of the relation between mapping and other sessions

(2) Outline & Contents

Participants used a blank map of Asia to write down information.

They filled in the map based on four themes.

- Rich nature, rich biodiversity
- Tradition and culture that protect nature or have concepts related to living with nature
- Biodiversity being destroyed and environmental problems
- Good practices to stop destruction of biodiversity and to conserve biodiversity such as good policy or good youth activity

First, the participants worked in groups. All participants were divided into 10 groups. Each group created one map from a blank Asia map. Group members put stickers on the map and wrote information such as problems or efforts on the map. Some participants wrote information about their own countries or information that they learned during "National Presentation" session on Day 1. When filling the information, participants explained the backgrounds and causes of them. They used four different colored stickers and used one color for each theme. (Fig.2 & Fig.3)



Fig.2 Making map in first group work



Fig.3 Map about rich nature, rich biodiversity

Then, participants summarized the maps from each groups and prepared for the presentation in the Asian Youth Biodiversity Forum. Fig.4, 5, 6, 7 show four maps.



Fig.4 Map about rich nature, rich biodiversity



Fig.5 Map about tradition and culture related to biodiversity



Fig.6 Map about problems



Fig.7 Map about good practice

(3) Achievements

Through this session, participants were able to share their knowledge one another. There were some discoveries such as common problems or culture among several countries and some common problems across the region. For example, there was the same lore that they could know it would rain when swallows flew near the ground, or forest trees were cut down in some countries to export woods to developed countries. Such a way of organizing issues helped participants having overview of Asian biodiversity situation. In addition, participants found that there were so many interesting good practices and activities carried out by the youth.

2. Action plan

(1) Aims

- To make action plans to solve biodiversity issues by the participants
- To take initiative to implement their action plans toward COP10



(2) Outline & Contents

The participants brought ideas for solving biodiversity issues before the conference. Through the conference, each participant developed their ideas and filled the action plan worksheet. On Day 3, participants made 4 categories based on their ideas. Categories were education, public awareness, networking, and specific campaign. In these categorized groups, participants shared their detailed ideas and ended up making 9 action plan groups accordance with their interest: Education- "Growing Together Program", "Eco-tourism", public awareness- "Campaign on International day for Biological Diversity in Nagoya", "Rising Awareness through Media", and "Starting Blog", networking- "Asian Youth Network on Biodiversity", specific campaign- "Making a Song", "Making a Website", and "Standard Operational Procedure of Public Awareness

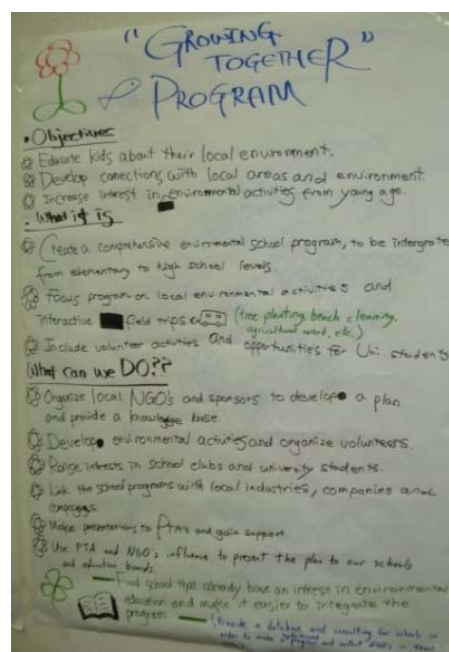


Program". Each group had 5 -10 people. In the workshop after that, the participants discussed their plan in groups and shared the plan among group members for making their plan more effective. In the morning of Day 4, they prepared for the presentation at the Asian Youth Biodiversity Forum in the afternoon. In the forum, they showed their plans to the audience. And in the finale of the forum, all participants sang the song rewritten by one of the action plan groups.

(3) Achievements

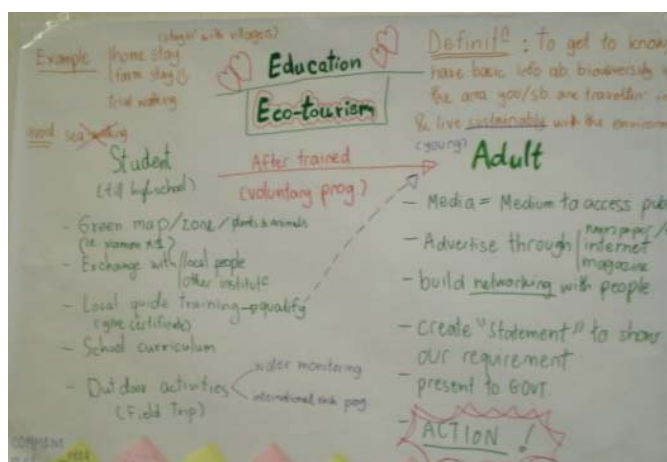
Education- Growing Together Program

This group planned an environmental education program for an elementary school and a local stakeholder. "Growing together" means all stakeholders in local area enhance their awareness on biodiversity through this program. They paid attention to the view of "local." So, they emphasized the relationship among local groups such as NGOs, university/high school students, companies and so on. They also came up with ideas to make a database of local groups, opportunities for joining volunteer and local environmental activity programs that are needed.



Education- Eco-tourism

The other team on education focused on eco-tourism. They defined "eco-tourism" as opportunities to get to know basic information about biodiversity through traveling and experiencing a sustainable lifestyle.



Public awareness- Campaign on International Day for Biological Diversity in Nagoya



Campaign group planned a campaign on the next International Day for Biological Diversity (May 22, 2010). Group members made 7 plans: reducing waste plastic bags and foods in shopping, charity in school, collecting plastic bottle tops, familiarizing reusable dishes, offsetting CO₂ emission, stopping illegal hunting, and improving plantation. They were separated into 7 teams and discussed on each campaign. They planned to carry out some plans in Nagoya city in which this conference was held and a similar conference will be held in 2010.

Public awareness- Rising Awareness through Media

This group discussed on how to raise public awareness. They focused on mass media use as the key to encourage people to have environmentally-friendly mind and take actions.



Public awareness- Starting Blog



This group decided to start a blog about biodiversity, the environment surrounding group members, and other similar issues. The blog was in Japanese because they wanted to make blog for Japanese high school students. They began to post articles from September 2009 on the website.

The URL of the blog is shown below.

<http://ecofriends.en-grey.com/>

Specific campaign- Making a Song

The slogan of this group was calling for the biodiversity conservation through music, which was the common language in the world. They translated the song of "まあるいのち" (Ma-a-rui-inochi) by Iruka, Japanese singer-songwriter and a goodwill ambassador for IUCN, into 5 languages. Title of the song literally means life is round, however, it means all lives on the earth are connected. All participants sang this song in the finale of the forum.

Japanese みんなおなじ いているから ひとりにひとつつ たいせつないのち	"We are one" <i>All of us live on Earth No one lives alone We hope to have a happy life in a peaceful world</i>	Thai Lork ja suay puak rao tong chuay gan Rub roo duay gan puer tam hai lork nee sod sai
Korean 우리는 모두다 지구에 살지요 우리 모두 하나 하나 소중한 생명	Chinese Dajia dou tongyang de shenghuo zai diqiu Tianshang gei mei yi ge ren baogui de shengming	Indonesian Ingat Lingkungan KITA, Mari kita jaga bersama Ayo bangkit hey kawan !! ulurkan tanganmu

Because languages of some participants were not included in the lyrics, those participants presented key words in their languages during the song as listed right. They were planning to use this song to encourage people toward the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

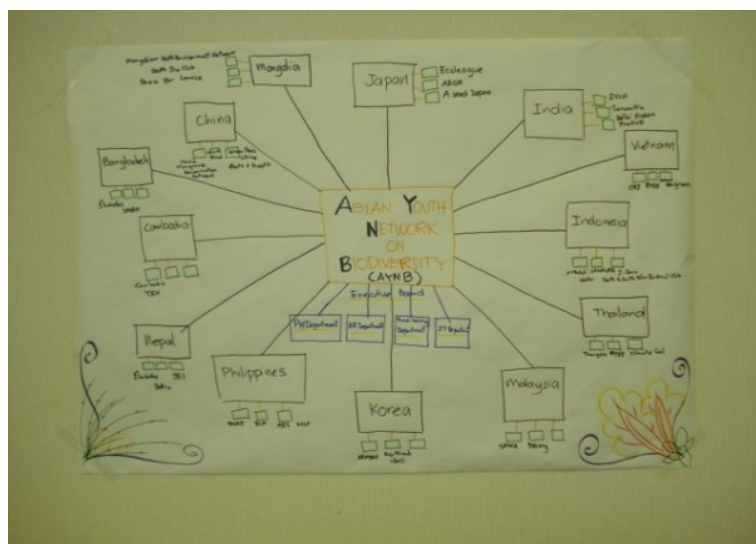
Nepalese: Hami sabai ek hau! (We are together.)
 Cambodian: ChiVak Chom Ros (Biodiversity)
 Philippines: Ating alagaan ang kalikasam (Save our environment)
 Korean: Son eh Son japgo Ham Kke Hae Yo (Hand in hand together)
 Mongolian: Tsenher delhiigee Hamtdaa hairlaya (Let's love our green planet.)
 Indian: Hum ek hai (We are one)
 Bangladesh: Eksate (Together)
 Malaysian: Mari saying bumi kita (Let's love the earth.)
 Vietnamese: Trou dat nay la cua chung minh Qua bong xanh bay quia troi xanh.
 (The Earth is ours; a green balloon flying in the middle of the green universe.)

Networking- Asian Youth Network on Biodiversity

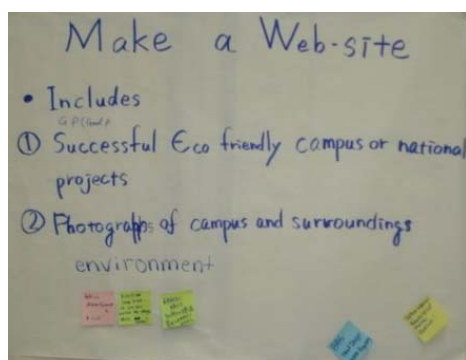
This group made the plan for connecting the participants of the conference. Now, participants have "Facebook" group to keep in touch with each other. Group members also planned to launch a website, to hold annual meetings, and to do joint activity programs. Their aim is to involve Asian youth to activities to conserve



biodiversity. They made organization chart of their network between young people's groups working on biodiversity in each country.



Specific campaign- Making a Website for Eco-friendly Campus



This group tried to make a plan for encouraging eco-friendly campus. They wanted to include not only campus itself but also the surroundings of the campus. They also planned research projects. But they did not have enough time to complete during the workshop. As their first step, they decided to make a website to share information one another.

Specific campaign- Standard Operational Procedure of Public Awareness Program

This group also discussed how to raise public awareness. The unique point of this workshop was to focus on the young people. Group members wanted to help young people who want to carry on their plan. To achieve that goal, they made progress chart to plan the new program.



3. Statement

(1) Aims

One of the significant outcomes of this conference was the Asian Youth Statement on Biodiversity. Ideas and opinions by the participants from around Asia were integrated in the Statement. The Statement would also be a helpful material in showing a way to solve problems on biodiversity.

(2) Outline

The Asian Youth Statement on Biodiversity was developed through following processes.

Before the conference, the staff members gathered the ideas and opinions from the participants concerning the contents of the statement via e-mail. The staff members made a draft by arranging and categorizing the collected proposals.

During the conference, participants had 3 sessions to discuss the draft statement. First all the participants were divided into small groups and discussed its contents and phrasing. Then the participants chose a topic of their interest and discussed in depth. After the group discussions, a plenary session was held, and the participants reached a consensus of the statement.

The major points of the Statement are listed below:

- Goals for the global society in solving biodiversity problems
- Comments on the themes from the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Actions that each stakeholder of the society should take to solve the biodiversity problems

(3) Utilizing the statement

The statement was distributed to all participants via e-mail. Each participant will have a chance to use the statement in promoting the importance of and the point of view on biodiversity expressed by the youth participated in the conference.

Participants expressed their hope that the statement will contribute to the development of message from youth to COP10.

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Asian Youth Statement on Biodiversity

Conference of Asia Youth on Biodiversity in Aichi 2009

Nagoya, Japan

2nd – 6th August 2009

Preamble:

Biodiversity is essential to our lives. However, our co-existence with the environment is threatened because of unsustainable development. We, the Asian youth, which is comprise of more than half of the youth population, recognize the need to learn about biodiversity, conserve biodiversity, and sustainably use biodiversity. We commit ourselves and call on everyone to take action.

1. Our Present and Future

We, the Asian youth, wish to be able to lead a good and sustainable life on Earth. For our survival, we have to sustain proper function of the ecosystem, make good use of valuable plant and animal species, and maintain natural habitats for threatened or endangered species.

2. Education and Campaign

We recognize the need to educate everyone on biodiversity in order to conserve it and use it in a sustainable and equitable way. We call on all the sectors of society, the civil society, to support all of the campaign to raise awareness on biodiversity.

3. Global Perspective and Partnership

We should not forget that biodiversity enable economic development. As our economy becomes more interdependent, we need to adopt global perspective and build partnership for conservation and proper utilization of biodiversity.

1. Thematic Programs of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

1.A Agricultural Biodiversity

- Concerned that indigenous agricultural biodiversity is threatened by unsustainable globalization, monoculture policy, improper farming practice and abandonment of indigenous farming;
- Warning that safety of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are not guaranteed, and manipulating genes is equivalent to manipulating biodiversity which may bring negative impacts to the future generation.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Hope that there would be support and cooperation from governments and other public and private sectors toward a stronger emphasis on polyculture;
- Expect the Parties to develop an appropriate and efficient framework to promote agriculture that contributes to the conservation of biodiversity; and
- Expect that the same should be proven to be safe before exporting GMOs.

1.B Forest Biodiversity

- Recognizing that forests' economic and environmental assets can be utilized in a sustainable manner by categorizing and managing forests in accordance with conservational purposes, such as “forests to acquire lumber“ and “forests to protect biodiversity; “

- Reaffirming that forests are disappearing and being degraded through deforestation, excessive cultivation, unsustainable slash-and-burn farming, overgrazing, illegal logging, and increase of human exploitation of forests; and
- Emphasizing that forests such as Mangrove Forest and Rainforests should be protected by priority because they are especially rich in biodiversity and ecosystem services.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Call on national and local governments to categorize forests, such as “forests to acquire lumber” and “forests to protect biodiversity,” and involve citizens to manage forests in a sustainable way;
- Urge the expert in national and local governments to prohibit people, corporations or companies, and community from immoderate mining, quarrying, and constructing dams/ships in fragile ecosystem;
- Encourage national and local governments to use native species for reforestation; and
- Call on the business sector to promote methods with other scientists in NGOs for sustainable forestry management such as Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) through methods like agro-forestry.

1.C Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

- Recognizing that the main drivers of Marine and Coastal biodiversity loss are pollution, unsustainable exploitation of marine resources, and climate change: acidification of oceans.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Call on the national and local governments to enforce the integrated coastal and marine management;
- Call on the Parties to organize the network of the Marine Protected Areas by 2012; and
- Encourage the business sector to promote and/or provide the consumers the products certified by Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).

2. Cross-Cutting Issues of the CBD

2.A 2010 Biodiversity Target and Post 2010 Target

- Being aware of the importance in setting the common target in the world while recognizing the obscurity of the goal of the 2010 Biodiversity Target.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Call on the Parties to set the concrete post-2010 target, so called “Aichi-Nagoya Target,” in order to guarantee the lives of the future generation with a mid-term strategy (toward 2020) and a long-term vision (toward 2050).

2.B Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)

- Recognizing that the third objectives of CBD, which is “fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources,” has not been achieved; and
- Knowing that there is strong voice of criticism for the unfair use of genetic resources so called “bio-piracy.”

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Call on the Parties to complete the discussion on the international regime of ABS in order to realize “fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources” by COP10;
- Expect the Parties to set up the committees to monitor and resolve controversies on such issues;
- Call on business sector and researchers to disclose the information of the use of genetic resources; and
- Expect governments to take legislative measures and apply them strictly to companies, supporting them to follow the rule after completion of the international regime of ABS.

2.C Climate Change and Biodiversity

- Recognizing that climate change and loss of biodiversity are mutually contributing to the escalation of each phenomenon.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Encourage all sectors to address the issues of climate change and biodiversity loss collectively; and
- Consider the ecological implications of climate change mitigation measures.

2.D Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)

- Stressing the importance to propagate the fact that biodiversity is essential for the survival of humankind through education and promotion campaign; and
- Recognizing that more active and participatory approaches are essential for conservation of biodiversity.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Expect civil society, especially researchers, to visualize the potentials of biodiversity and its relations between our daily lives, and to think about what we can do.

2.E Invasive Alien Species

- Recognizing that invasive alien species destroy the indigenous ecosystem and degrade ecosystem service.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Call for the Parties to formulate and implement laws to forbid the handling of invasive alien species, and to take action to prevent blending spread into the wild; and
- Call on the civil society to pay extra attention when transporting species both at a regional or global scale, and realize that the act of doing so may lead to the loss of biodiversity.

2.F Tourism and Biodiversity

- Knowing that ecotourism provides an opportunity to realize how important ecosystem and biodiversity is to us.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Hope that ecotourism be promoted and prevailed more as an enjoyable part of environmental education;
- Expect that environmental education would truly contribute to conserving biodiversity and revitalizing local areas; and
- Call on the people to ensure that ecotourism may never be the cause of environmental exploitation.

2.G Indigenous and Local Communities, Traditional Knowledge

- Recognizing that the role of the indigenous and local communities and the use of indigenous technology are important for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

We, the participants of the Conference,

- Stress the need to respect human rights of the indigenous and local communities.

3. Youth Commitment and Youth Call to Stakeholders

3.A Youth Commitment

We, as representatives of young generation, declare to increase our commitment to:

- Use various ways to deepen our understanding of biodiversity problems among the youth;
- Connect with local community to organize eco field trips;
- Familiarize ourselves with issues on CBD because the young generation is responsible for creating a better world;
- Share information based on multidisciplinary research and keep ourselves updated with the latest reports by international

networking;

- Urge our leaders to fully and strictly implement existing local, national and international laws that are made to conserve biodiversity;
- Be the agents of change in the community by acting accordingly with regard to resolving the loss of biodiversity through a well-coordinated efforts with young people and other main stakeholders under the civil society; and
- Work on local campaigns; start small, grow little by little.

We, on behalf of the young generation, call on

3.B National and Local Governments

- To strengthen and implement the measures related to conserve biodiversity and sustainable development, for instance, creating green jobs, subsidizing business sector and individuals, who are supporting biodiversity conservation;
- To impose strict regulations; and
- To organize regular meetings among government bodies and experts and enterprises to address and tackle problems, related to biodiversity.

3.C Business Sector

- To use eco-friendly raw materials and furniture;
- To increase investment, support and involvement for organizations that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity; and
- To implement necessary action for conserving biodiversity at the grassroots level

3.D Civil Society and Researchers

- To strongly recommend governments and corporations to carefully choose products well in consideration of the environment; and
- To promote sharing good practices of local activities at the community level,

3.E Mass Media

- To raise public awareness by delivering information on biodiversity to society through multiple channels in easily understandable manner.

3.F Global Society (includes International Organizations)

- To strengthen efforts to conserve biodiversity, considering the importance of biodiversity, through a well-enforced monitoring system; and
- To strictly monitor, promote, and implement the different strategies and methods in conserving and preserving the world's biodiversity across different sectors of the society.

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4 Excursion

(1). Learning about Japanese "Satoyama" Environment

On 3rd August, participants of the conference went to Mie-kenmin-no mori (Mie Prefectural Forest Park) to learn about *satoyama*, a particular kind of Japanese forest that has rich biodiversity. Sadami Kiryu, the Vice President of the Yokkaichi Nature Conservation Committee, lectured the participants about biodiversity through observing the difference between properly managed woods and not managed woods.

Kouzou Suzuki, the former professor of Mie University of Agriculture, and Kimiko Aoyama, member of the Yokkaichi Nature Conservation Committee guided the participants to the field after the lecture.

They observed the difference between the woods that had been managed properly by people and the ones had not been managed. In both types of woods, they measured the height of trees in different layers— high tree layer (*ko-boku*), sub-tree layer (*ako-boku*), bush layer (*tei-boku*), and herbaceous layer (*sou-hon*)— to find out what kind of trees are in each layer. It was clear from the observation that the woods that had been conserved and properly managed had more variety of trees than the ones that had not.

Outline of Mr. Kiryu's lecture:

In the woods, there were a variety of trees such as high trees and low trees. Ten-meter high trees are classified as high tree layer, and Red oak and Japanese red pine fall into this category. The second highest trees, which are five-meter to eight-meter high, are classified as sub-tree layer. Two-meter to three-meter high trees are classified as bush layer. And finally trees of one-meter or lower are classified as herbaceous layer. Generally, woods consist of these four layers: high tree layer, sub-tree layer, bush layer, and herbaceous layer.

Another way of classifying trees is by their types such as deciduous trees and evergreen trees. The deciduous trees sprout in spring, bear green leaves in summer, and shed their leaves in fall. And the surface of their leaves tends to be rough. On the other hand, the evergreen trees bear green leaves all the year round. Old leaves fall as new leaves emerge, and the surface of their leaves tends to be glossy and thick.

Understanding and learning about *satoyama* is very important. To conserve biodiversity, people need to understand the benefit of biodiversity and learn more about the nature.

(2). Visiting Paramita Museum

The participants visited Paramita Museum located in Komono Town, Mie Prefecture. The main exhibition of the museum was Art of amitaayus. They looked around the museum with a guide for an hour and learned about the difference between the art created in the area and the one in their hometown. They also observed the courtyard, where local vegetation is exhibited.

5. Asian Youth Biodiversity Forum

On the 5th August, the last day of the conference, participants presented their report to the audience. Approximately 700 people including 12 reporters gathered at Will-Aich Hall to listen to the presentation.

(1) Opening Speech

Masayoshi Yoshino, Vice Minister of the Environment.

Takashi Inagaki, vice-governor of Aichi Prefecture

Takuya Okada, Chairman of AEON Environmental Foundation

(2) Presentation from Aeon Cheers Club

Five members from Aeon Cheers Club presented their action on environment conservation and coexistence with the nature by music and art.

(3) Explanation on biodiversity and COP10 in Aichi-Nagoya

Toshio Torii, Ministry of the Environment, explained about biodiversity and COP10 which will be held in Aichi-Nagoya in 2010.

(4) Report on Conference

On behalf of all participants of the conference, Mr. Yuta Hayashi reported their three-day activities and expressed his gratitude to people involved for their efforts and helps in holding the conference.

(5) Asian biodiversity map

Group of participants reported their Asian biodiversity map, and presented the problems that exist in the Asian countries concerning biodiversity.

(6) Statement

Group of participants reported their statement on biodiversity.

(7) Action Plan

Group of participants reported their Action Plan, and presented variety of actions they can take to conserve biodiversity.

(8) Summary

Prof. Hye-Sook Park, adviser of the conference, concluded the conference by saying that taking action and sending message to each other is very important.

(9) Finale

Eighty participants stood on the stage and sang translated version of "Maarui-Inochi" for the finale.



Annex

1. Message from Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, executive secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity sent a message to participants of the conference.



MESSAGE

FROM MR AHMED DJOGHLAF

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

ASIAN YOUTH ON BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE



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**3-5 AUGUST 2009
AICHI, JAPAN**

Dear Participants,

Humans share planet Earth with millions of other species, and we depend on our fellow inhabitants for so many essential things, from food, medicine and lumber, to clean air and water. Many of these products and services rely on the Earth's immense diversity of life and complex interactions between species. And yet the world's biodiversity is rapidly being lost. Every day a few more species go extinct because of human activities – because we are cutting down forests, overfishing, polluting lakes and rivers, and changing the climate through the carbon and other chemicals we are putting into the atmosphere.

It is young people who will suffer the most from the disappearance of our fellow species. If the loss of biodiversity is not stopped, the rich biological world that has sustained human beings for so many generations will not be the one that you will inherit. You will be left an impoverished planet, where your health and wellbeing are deeply at risk.

The engagement of youth in Asia, the world's largest and most populous continent, is extremely important. Your participation in this Asian Youth Conference on Biodiversity is a testament to your dedication towards a more peaceful and sustainable future. Now more than ever it is important for your voices to be heard.

The United Nations has declared next year, 2010, to be the International Year of Biodiversity. 2010 is also significant because seven years ago the 192 member nations of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – the international treaty devoted to preserving the world's biodiversity – resolved to significantly slow biodiversity loss worldwide by 2010. In October next year, representatives of these countries will come together at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP10), here in Japan in the city of Nagoya, to assess how close we have come to achieving this target. We will also be creating a forward-looking strategy for ultimately stopping biodiversity loss in the years to come.

The messages that come out from your conference will help set the stage for the International Year and COP10. They will feed into the global youth conference that the Japanese Ministry of Environment is organizing in Nagoya just before COP10. With one voice, young people everywhere need to stand up and be heard. In early July, the 2nd International Youth Symposium for Biodiversity took place in Ottawa, Canada. In late August, the TUNZA International Youth Conference on the Environment will take place in Daejeon, Korea. I would like nothing more than to help those involved in this Asian Youth Conference reach out to the participants at these and other events, with the goal of presenting a coordinated youth vision at the global youth conference before COP10.

For both young and old, the time for action is now. The Japanese poet Ryunosuke Satoro said: "Individually we are one drop. Together we are an ocean." Working together we can resolve the biodiversity crisis and ensure that the planet will be able to sustain human beings for generations to come.

Thank you very much and good luck with the conference.

2. Timeline

Day 1: 2 August (Sunday)	
Time	Contents
Afternoon	Arrival and Registration
16:30 – 18:00	<u>Session A: Welcoming meeting</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcement • Ice breaking game
18:00 – 19:30	Dinner
19:30 – 21:00	Free Discussion

Day 2: 3 August (Monday)	
Time	Contents
08:00 – 09:00	Breakfast
09:30 – 09:30	Moving to the next venue (National & Local Participants)
09:30 – 10:15	<u>Session B: Opening Session</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Remarks by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICHIHARA Nobuo (Chubu Regional Environmental Office) - HAYASHI Kiyohiko (Aichi Prefecture) - HAYASHI Yuta (Japan Youth Ecology League) • Key Note Speech by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAKAJIMA Naoko (Ministry of the Environment of Japan)
10:15 – 10:45	Break with a short Ice Breaking game
10:45 – 12:30	<u>Session C: National Presentations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation from participants • Sharing the biodiversity problem and good practice of each country
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:30	Travel for Excursion
14:30 – 17:00	<u>Session D: Excursion</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature observation - Learning Methods of Forest Research
17:00 – 17:30	Travel to Paramita Museum
17:30 – 18:00	Museum Tour
18:00 – 18:30	Travel to Komono Town Office
18:30 – 19:15	Dinner
19:15 – 19:30	<u>Session D: Excursion</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the day. Lessons learned from the activities
19:30 – 20:00	<u>Session E: Statement 1</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the Draft Statement Ver.1 • Recruitment for the Editing Team
20:00 – 21:00	Travel Back

Day 3: 4 August (Tuesday)	
Time	Contents
07:30 – 08:30	Breakfast
08:30 – 09:00	Moving to the next venue (International Participants)
09:00 – 10:15	<u>Session F: Asia Biodiversity Map</u>
10:15 – 10:45	Break
10:45 – 12:15	<u>Session G: Action Plan 1</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing individual Action Plans • Grouping
12:15 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 13:30	Presentation by Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited
13:30 – 14:15	<u>Session H: Statement 2</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Discussion on the draft Statement
14:15 – 14:45	Break
14:45 – 17:00	<u>Session I: Action Plan 2</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Specific Action Plan
17:00 – 18:30	Dinner
18:30 – 20:30	<u>Session J: Statement 3</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectional Meeting based on the issues • Plenary Meeting to reach a consensus on the Statement
20:30 – 21:00	Preparation for Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grouping for the Session K

Day 4: 5 August (Wednesday)	
Time	Contents
07:30 – 08:30	Breakfast
08:30 – 09:00	Moving to the next venue (International Participants)
09:00 – 12:00	<u>Session K: Preparation for Presentation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group works, divided into “Asia Biodiversity Map”, “Asia Youth Statement on
12:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:50	<u>Session L: Asian Youth Biodiversity Forum</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the outcome of the Conference “Asia Biodiversity Map”, “Asia Youth Statement on Biodiversity” and “Action Plan”
15:50 – 16:30	Break
16:30 – 17:00	<u>Session M: Closing of the Conference</u>
17:00 – 18:00	Dinner
18:00 – 19:30	<u>Session N: Cultural Exchange</u>
19:30 – 21:00	<u>Session O: Networking Meeting and Self-Designed Program</u>

Day 5: 6 August (Thursday)	
Time	Contents
08:00 – 09:30	Breakfast
09:30 – 11:00	Departure / Free Discussion / Sight Seeing

3. List of participants

No	Name	Nationality	Name of School or Employer	Name of the environmental organization
NORTHEAST ASIA				
01	Ms. Li Binbin	China	Peking University	Shan Shui Conservation Center
02	Ms. Wang Haihong	China	Xiamen University	China Mangrove Conservation Network
03	Ms. Yang Mengjiao	China	Sichuan University	Roots&Shoots Chengdu
04	Ms. Batdorj Davaajargal	Mongolia	Shine-Mongol High School	Mongolian Youth Environmental Network
05	Mr. Enkh-Amgalan Tamir	Mongolia	National University of Mongolia	Mongolian Youth Environmental Network
06	Ms. Sanduijav Tserendolgor	Mongolia	Ritsumeikan Asia and Pacific University	Institute of Future
07	Mr. Chung Ha Joon	Republic of Korea	Shin-il High School	UNEP Korea, UNEP TUNZA
08	Ms. Hwang Hyun Jung	Republic of Korea	Korean Minjok Leadership Academy	TUNZA
09	Ms. Rho Ah Mi	Republic of Korea	Seoul National University	UNEP TUNZA NEAYEN
SOUTH ASIA				
10	Mr. MD. Ashikur Rahman	Bangladesh	Lalmatia Housing Society Boys Uchda Madhyamik Bidyalaya	South Asia Youth Environment Network-Bangladesh.
11	Mr. Arunava Datta	India	Benaras Hindu University	Tarumitra
12	Mr. Nikunj Jain	India	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Indian Youth Climate Network
13	Mr. Abhinav Khanal	Nepal	Bangladesh International Tutorial	1 Degree Initiative
14	Ms. Archana Maharjan	Nepal	Kathmandu University	Yatra
15	Ms. Prerana Dhakhwa	Nepal	Kathmandu University	Yatra
SOUTHEAST ASIA				
16	Mr. Sok Panhavuth	Cambodia	Pannasastra University of Cambodia	CamYEN
17	Ms. DianThursina	Indonesia	Bogor Agricultural University	LAWALATA-BAU
18	Mr. Niwa Rahmad Dwitama	Indonesia	Sma N 1 Padang	iEARN -Indonesia
19	Ms. Vania Santoso	Indonesia	Petra 5 Senior High School	AV Peduli
20	Ms. Ain Suraya Binti Mior Azri	Malaysia	Segi University College, Kota Damansara	YAYASAN ANAK WARISAN ALAM
21	Mr. Chek Min Fey	Malaysia	University Science Malaysia	350.org
22	Mr. Muhammad Hilman Bin Mohd Fikri	Malaysia	International Islamic University Malaysia	YAYASAN ANAK WARISAN ALAM
23	Ms. Jairus Carmela Josol	Philippines	Ateneo de Manila University	Southeast Asia Youth Environment Network
24	Mr. Jessie James L. Marcellones	Philippines	University of Mindanao- Philippines	Asia Pacific Youth Environmental Network
25	Ms. Maia Therese Leviste Azores	Philippines	Assumption College	Friends of the Seven Lakes Foundation (FSLF) Youth.
26	Ms. Sainum Tangsombatvisit	Thailand	Macquarie University	Southeast Asia Youth Environment Network
27	Mr. Siriwat Rittapai	Thailand	Kingmongkut University Technology of Thonburi ,Bangkok	THAIYEN THAIYOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK
28	Ms. Ngo Chi Le	Vietnam	Hanoi Foreign Trade University	Vietnam Bayer Young Environmental Envoys Club
29	Ms. Nguyen Thuy Duong	Vietnam	Foreign Trade University	Bayer Young Environmental Envoys Club
NATIONAL PARTICIPANTS				
30	Ms. Ando Yuki	Japan	Showa High School	AEON Cheers Club
31	Ms. Aoki Eri	Japan	The University of Tokyo	Kankyo Sanshiro
32	Ms. Arongna	Japan	Nagoya University	AEON Cheers Club
33	Ms. Hamaguchi Ayumi	Japan	Kikuka High School	AEON Cheers Club
34	Ms. Hattori Kiko	Japan	Aichi Prefectural Nakagawa Commercial High School	AEON Cheers Club
35	Ms. Hayashi Ayaka	Japan	Kyoto University	IFSA-kyoto
36	Ms. Ichizawa Nanako	Japan	Shukutoku University	AEON Cheers Club
37	Mr. Imai Junichi	Japan	The University of Tokyo	Japan Youth Ecology League
38	Ms. Iwazaki Hirona	Japan	Shizuoka High School	AEON Cheers Club
39	Ms. Kamimura Miyabi	Japan	Shanghai International Studies University	AEON Cheers Club
40	Ms. Kaneko Mana	Japan	Aichi Shukutoku University	AEON Cheers Club
41	Mr. Kang Sunwoo	Republic of Korea	Keio University	Japan Youth Ecology League
42	Ms. Kijima Yuki	Japan	Aichi Shukutoku University	AEON Cheers Club
43	Mr. Kobayashi Kunihiro	Japan	Hosei University	A SEED JAPAN
44	Mr. Matsutsugu Takada	Japan	Kyoto University	IFSA-Kyoto
45	Mr. Matsui Hirotaka	Japan	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	Japan Youth Ecology League/ A SEED JAPAN
46	Ms. Matsumoto Saki	Japan	University of California, Los Angeles	AEON Cheers Club
47	Mr. Matsumoto Susumu	Japan	Simizu High School	AEON Cheers Club
48	Mr. Muramatsu Hiroki	Japan	Hokkaido University	Japan Agricultural Student Conference
49	Ms. Okui Nozomi	Japan	Osaka Prefecture University	Japan Youth Ecology League
50	Ms. Sato Maya	Japan	Tokyo University of Agriculture	ISOBEYA
51	Ms. Shamoto Rena	Japan	Nanzan University	AEON Cheers Club
52	Mr. Shinohara Kouki	Japan	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	Japan Youth Ecology League
53	Ms. Shu Akina	Japan	Keio University	Hamanaka Laboratory in Keio University
54	Mr. Suzuki Kensuke	Japan	Nagoya University	AEON Cheers Club
55	Mr. Takeuchi Toshihiro	Japan	Keio University	Japan Youth Ecology League

56	Ms. Tanao Marie	Japan	Nanazan University	AEON Cheers Club
57	Mr. Terada Daiki	Japan	Shizuoka Gakuen High School	AEON Cheers Club
58	Mr. Yanai Akito	Japan	Ehime University	Shikoku Youth NGO HOPE
59	Ms. Yoshima Megumi	Japan	The University of Tokyo	Global Forest Environmental Studies
LOCAL PARTICIPANTS				
60	Ms. Ajioka Yui	Japan	Chubu University Graduate School	
61	Mr. Arima Yusuke	Japan	Nanzan Kokusai Senior High School	
62	Ms. Cho Chihiro	Japan	Okazaki High School	
63	Ms. Endo Mikiko	Japan	Kariya High School	
64	Mr. Gach, Evan Tyler	United States of America	Nagoya University	
65	Mr. Hadano Yu	Japan	Bihoku High School	
66	Ms. Ikarashi Anna	Japan	Chigusa High School	
67	Ms. Inuzuka Chihiro	Japan	Hikarigaoka Girls' High School	
68	Ms. Kokuryu Aiko	Japan	Aichi Keisei high school	Nagoya City Forester Club
69	Ms. Kondo Miki	Japan	Nanzan University	Nagoya Universal Eco Unit
70	Ms. Kondo Yukari	Japan	Meiwa High School	
71	Ms. Masaki Erina	Japan	Nanzan University	Nagoya Universal Eco Unit
72	Ms. Miyamori Yu	Japan	Okazaki Commercial High School	
73	Ms. Mori Miyuki	Japan	Mie University	
74	Mr. Naito Yuta	Japan	Nagoya University of Foreign Studies	
75	Ms. Sakano Ayana	Japan	Mie University	Environment ISO Student Committee of Mie University
76	Ms. Takase Mari	Japan	Aichi commercial high school	
77	Ms. Ueda Asami	Japan	Asahigaoka High School	
78	Ms. Yokoi Reina	Japan	Seirinkan High School	
79	Ms. Yoshida Junko	Japan	Ichinomiya Commercial High School	
STAFF				
80	Mr. Fukushima Hiroki	Japan	Japan Youth Ecology League	Japan Youth Ecology League
81	Mr. Hayashi Yuta	Japan	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	A SEED JAPAN
82	Ms. Ichimura Reiko	Japan		Japan Youth Ecology League
83	Ms. Ishiguro Reiko	Japan	IUCN Japan Committee	COP10/MOP5 program of IUCN Japan Committee
84	Ms. Kitahashi Midori	Japan	Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation	Japan Youth Ecology League
85	Mr. Nakagawa Kazunori	Japan	Tokyo University of Science	A SEED JAPAN
86	Mr. Nishimura Shingo	Japan	Hinodeya Institute for Ecolife co.	Japan Youth Ecology League
INTERPRETER				
87	Mr. Tanaka Junya	Japan	JOICFP	
88	Mr. Hirai Mitsuaki	Japan	University of California, Los Angeles	
89	Ms. Nakanishi Akari	Japan	University of New Castle	
90	Ms. Asada Mayumi	Japan	John Hopkins Nanjing Center	


4. Picture of participants



5. Materials prepared by participants


Following Materials were prepared by participants before the conference. They made presentations using them in national presentations session.

BANGLADESH



Name: Md. Ashikur Rahman
Org: NFYOB

General Information



[Population] 161,300,000
[Population density] 1093/km²
[Area] 147,570 km²
[the national character] Friendly and helpful.
[main religion] Islam
[ecography]
 Bangladesh is in the low-lying Ganges-Brahmaputra River Delta or Ganges Delta. This delta is formed by the confluence of the Ganges (local name Padma or Padda), Brahmaputra (Jamuna or Jomuna), and Meghna rivers and their respective tributaries. The Ganges unites with the Jamuna (main channel of the Brahmaputra) and later joins the Meghna to eventually empty into the Bay of Bengal.
[climate]
 Bangladesh climate is tropical with a mild winter from October to March, a hot, humid summer from March to June. A warm and humid monsoon season lasts from June to October and supplies most of the country's rainfall. Natural calamities, such as floods, tropical cyclones, tornadoes, and tidal waves occur almost every year.
[biodiversity]
 Bangladesh has a lot of biodiversity for the area because of geography and climate. Bangladesh was recognized as biodiversity hotspot.

Royal Bengal Tiger



Royal Bengal Tiger is the national animal of Bangladesh which also carries our national symbol.

Bangladesh's Environmental Problems

Bangladesh is basically a riverien country in the tropical zone having highly fertile delta soil. Its economy is mainly based on agriculture. It is one of the most thickly populated countries of the world having 768 persons per sq. km. Natural calamities like floods, locally originated tornadoes and cyclones are regular features affecting the population and habitats in the rural areas. High growth of population increase the habitats are diminishing the plants and trees in the rural areas particularly to meet their requirement of fuel substitute for cooking, in brick fields and other small industries. Increasing need of wood for the population for transports, roads, bridges and homesteads add to the degradation of environment. Bangladesh had agro-based industries till the 1970 mostly like jute mills, sugar mills, cotton spinning mills, etc. Only the sugar mills sporadically situated in the north and north-western part of Bangladesh, had localized pollution problems with its wastes. The recent growth of garment industries with its backward linkage sectors composite textile mills (including dyeing printing and finishing units), and leather processing units (under SMEs) use substantial quantities of highly toxic wastes, dyes and chemicals. Some of these industries are situated close to the river having access for the disposal of their toxic wastes whereas tanneries and some other textile finishing units, situated in the land locked areas posing increasing pollution problems to their surrounding. Some government owned large industries like urea fertilizer, pulp and paper etc are creating more pollution problem by their gaseous emission and untreated effluent discharge to the adjoining rivers threatening the aquatic animals and human lives as rural people and animals drink this water for their livelihood.

Bangladesh's Biodiversity Problems

[Climate Change]
 If climate change proves to be the force that shapes the 21st century, then Bangladesh offers an early vision of our future. Its land is crossed with waterways, defensive dykes and structures; roads and houses are constructed above ground level; early warning systems and emergency shelters have already protected tens of thousands of lives from Cyclone Sidr.
[Agriculture]
 The reproductive disorders are major causes of reduced fertility in cows that result in failure to produce or delay in producing the total annual calf crop. To identify the reproductive problems of dairy cows of Bangladesh Agriculture University (BAU) dairy farm initially different reproductive parameters in five genetic groups of cows were compiled in this study and 10 cows were identified as less performer. Jersey cross and Holstein Friesian cross were found as the less performer (30% reproductive disorder) followed by Sindhi and Sahiwal crossbred cows (20% reproductive disorder) and Red Chittagong was found as the best performer (0% reproductive disorder).
[ABS]
 In Bangladesh, there are few people who know about ABS problem. Although some fair trade goods such as coffee bean are sold in Bangladesh, most of people prefer inexpensive goods to buy. Moreover, the less few people know the relation between fair trade and biodiversity.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Bangladesh

[Climate Change]

The government has published a 10 year action plan which refers to its "pro-poor, climate resilient and low-carbon development strategy". It plans to establish a "climate change cell" in every ministry and has set up a National Climate Change Fund into which generous bilateral donations have already been made towards the ambitious \$5 billion target.

[Agriculture]

For probable remedies related reproduction management were provided and the incidence (%) of improvement found in Jersey, Sindhi, Holstein Friesian and Sahiwal crossbreds cows were 66.7, 0.0, 33.3 and 100.0, respectively. It is concluded that Red Chittagong cows encountered least reproductive complains in BAU dairy farm. Moreover, Jersey and Holstein-Friesian crosses were found to be more susceptible to reproductive disorders than crosses of Sindhi and Sahiwal cows.

[ABS]

There is a law which ordains that Bangladesh government should not buy goods made by illegal logged woods. But there are few statements about ABS in 'National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity', and more efforts should be made.

Youth activity case No.1

Tree Plantation Program

[Summary of the activity]

- We make a plan to plant 1 million saplings across the country during the forthcoming rainy season..
- To make effort on our project, we want to increase persons who join in activity about tree plantation.

*content

- Collecting seeds and agricultural goods from local areas.
- Encouraging people to plant more trees to their backyard.
- Giving the right information to the mass people about proper plantation.

[result • problem • horizon]

○result

We started this activity since March 2009. So, the result has not been understood yet. But we feel development.

○problem

Problems in activity are difficulty of collecting seeds and fertilizers.

○horizon

We are trying to give our best effort to make a green land. And to this we will strongly follow the steps that we have already taken.



Bangladesh's Youth Activity

[Summary of your country's youth activities]

The forms of them are mainly club of university and nonprofit organization etc. Detail of activity is diversifying. Some groups go to a mountain and tend a forest, and others making network of youth groups. There are groups that think and approach the environment from the politics.

There is a "Stand Up Against Poverty" campaign was organized by a youth club. A Child Art Competition was organized by NFYO. There is also relief campaign for flood affected people. The support of the society to the activity of the youth is not too bad.

[Examples of main youth activities and groups being involved in]

- South Asia Youth Environment network: Bangladesh.
- National Federation of Youth Organizations in Bangladesh.
- League
- BAFA

Youth activity case No.2 Arsenic Test

[Summary of the activity]

The following water treatment technologies are effective in reducing arsenic from drinking water:

- 1.Activealumina filters
- 2.Anion exchange
- 3.Distillation
- 4.Reverse Osmosis
- 5.Nanofiltration
6. Iron Oxide Filters

[result /problem/ horizon]

[result]

We checked lot of well's water and find that few are infected and others are safe.

[problem]

We didn't have latest and enough equipment to check water.

[horizon]

We are hope full to get latest equipment soon and can continue our program.



When all youth will work together then I think they will be able to present a peace full world.

CAMBODIA



SOK PANHAVUTH
PANNASASTRA UNIVERSITY
OF CAMBODIA

General Information



PHNOM PENH

[Population] 13,388,910
[Population density] 74/km²
[Area] 181,035 km²

[The national character] suave and friendly
[Main religions] Buddhist

[Geography]

About 75% of the country lies at elevations of less than 100, the exceptions being the Cardamom Mountain and Dângrek Mountains elevation. The most distinctive geographical feature is the lacustrine plain, formed by the inundations of the Tonle Sap.

[Climate]

Cambodia experiences tropical monsoons. Southwest monsoons blow from May to October. The northeast monsoon ushers in the dry season, which lasts from November to March.

[Biodiversity]

Cambodia's biodiversity is also recognized by its high productivity and ability to support even highly human populated areas such as the Tonle Sap Lake floodplain.

Irrawaddy Dolphin



The Mekong is one of the only five freshwater habitats in the world for the Irrawaddy dolphin, and Cambodia was thought to support its largest remaining population. It attracts thousands of tourists every year. Now less than 100 Irrawaddy Dolphins remain in Mekong basin. It has been listed as critically endangered since 2004. It urgently needs help.

Cambodia's Environmental Problems

Cambodia is a developing country which highly need economical development and as well as environmental management. These two factors must be well balanced but somehow to integrate them is not so simple. Many complex systems of root problem are behind these two. Therefore, Cambodia also has environmental problems like other developing countries which include air pollution, water pollution and biodiversity loss etc. However, as Cambodia is not an industrialized country, so the pollution rate is much slower than other industrialized countries.

Agriculture is the major source which is focused on for economic growth. Most Cambodian farmers use large amount of chemical fertilizer and pesticide in order to get high productivity. This practice has caused a lot environmental impact like soil pollution, water pollution, and also biodiversity loss in the field as well. When concerned institution sensed this great danger, actions have been taken to reduce such activity. Some promotes the using of organic fertilizer and pesticide, some educate farmer to kill pest natural predators of agriculture productions, some train farmer to use the proper fertilizer which very less harmful to the environment. These actions are not only aim to reduce the pressure on the environment from the agricultural field but also aim to reduce the poverty because farmer waste large amount of money on chemical fertilizer and pesticide.

Cambodia's Biodiversity Problems

[Conservation]

There is no clear public recognition that biodiversity or protected areas contribute towards filling any meaningful human needs. Rural people are not familiar with the concept of conservation. There is less public support and there is not enough public information about biodiversity conservation and the laws that apply to them, which might help to get rid of current apathy and ignorance.

[Alien Species]

Cambodian biodiversity have also been invaded by Alien species. However, less research has been done about how significant alien species have been influence the local biodiversity. In addition, there is less public awareness about alien species which result in public ignorant about this problem.

[Climate Change]

Cambodia's forest is dominated by dry forest (60%), followed by wet forest (20%) and moist forest (20%). Under changing climate, the area of wet forest would decrease while moist forest would increase and dry forest would remain the same. This change indicated that forest productivity and biodiversity might also change. Further study needs to be carried out.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Cambodia

[Conservation]

Cambodia has 23 protected areas covering 3.3 million hectares, which is more than 18 percent of the country, created through a Royal Decree in 1993 and managed by MOE and a growing number of fish sanctuaries and protected forest areas set up through MAFF. These protected areas are land or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.

[Sustainable use of biodiversity]

Cambodian government illustrated its commitment to reducing poverty near protected areas. All protected areas are designate 10 to 30 percent as zones for co-management with local communities. MOE has made a start in Kirirom, Ream and Virachay National Parks and in several other protected areas.

[ABS]

Cambodia has ratified and become a member of convention on biological diversity since 1995 and also has developed the national strategy and action plan to fulfill the objective of the convention. Access and benefit sharing (ABS) was also include in this national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Climate Change awareness

[Summary of the activity]

- There were 290 local people who include monks, secondary school teachers and students participated in planting 1000 commercial saplings, which are endangered plants in Cambodia.
- Educated the local student at the rural area about the cause and the effect of climate change by providing handouts, question and answer section, painting.
- Nursing the planted 1000 saplings
- The aim is also to encourage active involvements from young generation in preserving the environment. Let them realize that to protect the environment we need their involvements.

[Result • Problem • Horizon]

Result

Everyone wish to participate in these activities again next year. Even it was just a little contribution to the earth, but at least we have done something for our planet.

Problem

Local people can hardly receive the main ideas because their knowledge about the environmental problems is still limited

Horizon

We will organize such activity more and more to raise awareness for young generation to contribute together for conserving and protecting the environment.



Planting tree at rural area



Climate change awareness raising



Bird Watching

Cambodia's Youth Activity

[Summary of your country's youth activities]

In Cambodia, there're only a few youth groups working toward the objective of protecting the environment. These groups are mainly club of university. They have variety of activities and some activities is created depend on the special events like world environment day, world wetland day, world fish day, etc. These youth environmental groups always lend a hand to concerned governmental institutions and Non-governmental institutions which have the objective of protecting the environment. They mostly, hire as a short term volunteer or staff to work for those institutions. Then they will share the experience among their team and create some activities base on these experiences.

[Examples of main youth activities and groups being involved in]

- Cambodian Youth Environmental network (CamYEN) has worked to collaborate with other youth for other sector such private institutions, universities, etc to join as a big network with the objective of protecting the environment.

- Cambodian Youth Environmental network (CamYEN) with the support from the university and Ministry of environment created an event about climate change awareness with three activities: planting tree, painting picture and Q&A.

World wetland day Celebration

[Summary of the activity]

- Volunteer in NGO to celebrate world wetland day Celebration.
- Lead different groups of student to do variety of activity to provide an acknowledgment of the importance of wetland for local people including children and to encourage them conserve and protect the wetland areas

[Result /problem/ horizon]

Result

These activities were done successfully. All participants love to enjoy this event again

Problem

The number of volunteer youth is limited

Horizon

We hope cooperate more with concerned National institutions and NGOs.

World Environment Day Celebration

[Summary of the activity]

- There were 120 university students participated in planting 1500 commercial saplings at provincial school and pagoda.
- Raise awareness about climate change
- Nursing the planted 1500 saplings
- Encourage active involvements from young generation

[Result /problem/ horizon]

Result

All 1500 saplings were planted successfully. All participants love to enjoy this event again

Problem

Some saplings was dead because of lack of nursing

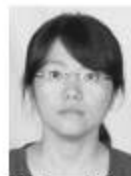
Horizon

We hope cooperate more with concerned National institutions and NGOs.

CHINA



Mengjiao Yang



Haihong Wang



Binbin Li

General Information



[Population] 1,323,324,000

[Population density] 138/km²

[Area] 9,596,961 km²

[The national character] Chinese character

[Main religions] Buddhism and traditional religions such as Confucianism, Daoism, etc

[Geography]

With highlands in the west and plains in the east, China has a varied topography. There are about 67 percent mountains, high plateaus and hills, and the rest is plains and deltas.

[Climate]

The climate in China is extremely diverse with sub-tropical in the south and sub-arctic in the north.

[Biodiversity]

China has rich biodiversity, boasting the largest number of bird species and gymnosperm varieties in the world. But China's biodiversity is faced with a critical situation: 15 to 20 percent of higher plant varieties are endangered, threatening the existence of 40,000 species of organisms related with them.

Giant Panda



The giant panda, symbol of bio-diversity conservation, peace and friendship, is the treasure of China and is beloved by people from all over the world. The number of giant pandas in the wild is less than 1,000. They are distributed in Sichuan, Shanxi, and Gansu province.

China's characteristic plants or animals.

China's Environmental Problems

While China's GDP has risen at an annual rate of 8 to 12 percent since the nation embarked on opening and reform in the late 1970s, environmental damage has eaten away between 8 to 13 percent of that GDP growth every year. This is because virtually all of the country's key industries, including mining, textiles, paper, iron steel, chemicals, petro chemicals and building, consume large amounts of energy and create a great deal of pollution.

As a result, a quarter of the Chinese people drink substandard water, while one third of the urbanites breathe seriously polluted air. Moreover, the country has recently witnessed a spate of environmental accidents, such as the heavy flood in 1998 and the water pollution accident in Taihu Lake and in Songhua River. Besides, the loss of arable land to the growing tides of sand from the desert in northern China is garnering more and more attention in agricultural and environmental circles in this country. People suffer from the sand storm every year and the trend is becoming more and more frequent.

Meanwhile, economic development still dominates. China's richest source of biodiversity is a "hot spot" in southwestern China along the Nu River designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Even so, provincial officials are trying to build a system of dams through the region. Local officials also have tried to redraw the boundaries for the World Heritage Site in order to create room for mining.

Environmental construction, a government term, is now a high priority. Since 1998, China has banned the domestic timber trade and started a nationwide reforestation program. China is now one of the few countries in the world where forest cover is expanding.

China's Biodiversity Problems

[Conservation]

In China, to construct and protect the natural reserves of some endangered species is the most serious problem. China ranks the third in the world for its biodiversity. However, the difficulties exist to establish large reserves for wildlife for it conflicts with the welfare and development of the local people. So some merchants and residents still kill endangered animals to make a living and earn big profit, such as the illegal slaughter for Tibetan antelope.

[Agriculture]

In China, in order to cultivate enough plants and breeding animals, farmers always use excessive chemicals. This leads to fatal problem to the environment. What is more, the excessive livestock burden the prairie which is a cause of the degradation. The degradation of the prairies in the north and west of China leads to the threat of habitats of many animals such as Przewalski Gazelle and the sand storm in the spring.

[Climate change]

In China, climate change has effects in the change of precipitation and its distribution. This exacerbates the degradation of the prairies and rainforests where are the habitats of various kinds of wildlife. Moreover, as the average temperature raising up every year, it accelerates and assists the reproduction and propagation of some pathogen. It is much easier to cause a wide spread of infection which threatens the lives of wildlife such as bird flu in 2004.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in China

[Conservation of habitats]

Although it is difficult, Chinese government increase the number of natural reserves every year. Till now, there are 265 reserves and occupy 91,850,000 hectares. The government also prioritizes the education of the local people to raise their awareness to protect the wildlife not to slaughter them for money around them. What is more, the government implements the policy of Return Cultivated Land to Forest since 1999. This policy helps to reconstruct and protect the reserves of animals such as Giant Panda.

[Conservation Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora]

The Chinese government has established laws to forbid the trade of endangered species and their products such as ivory. Also, government has a strict control of the import and export of the endangered species which avoids China to be the origin, destination, or the transfer site of such illegal trade. Moreover, the logging should be permitted by the government with strict quota and area which ensures the sustainable development of the forests.

[Corporation]

The efforts to protect biodiversity are carried out by the researchers from universities, institute of zoology in Chinese academy of sciences, international NGO and Chinese government. The famous scientist George Schaller still goes on with the conservation of Snow leopard in Tibet with the help of local government and Chinese NGO Shanshui. More and more young people are encouraged to come to this area.

Youth activity case No.1 Mangrove conservation of China Mangrove Conservation Network(CMCN)

[Summary of the activity]

China Mangrove Conservation Network (CMCN) is a NGO that aims to promote mangrove conservation. In the last seven years, CMCN has begun and completed numerous projects fundamental to the protection of mangrove populations throughout China, also known as the China Mangrove Protection Plan (CMPP).

At CMCN, we are committed to a comprehensive approach towards mangrove protection that consists of a combination of scientific research, re-forestation, community development, resource sharing, and environmental education initiatives and so on.

Contents :

1. Sustainable Education
2. Basic Scientific Research
3. Community Development
4. Promotion of Mangrove Ecotourism
5. Construction of Cooperating Platform and Capability
6. Ecological Restoration and Reforestation
7. Surveys on Resources and Communities
8. Development of Propaganda and Education Resources
9. Establishment of Mangrove Resource Center
10. Mangrove Funds
11. Eco-camp and Workshop
12. Direct Action

13. Familiarity with Natural History

14. Green Map Action

15. International Survey of Ocean Junk

16. Environmental Rights Protection and Promotion of legislation

[result /problem/ horizon]

Additionally, within five mangrove-populated provinces, CMCN has performed nearly twenty scientific investigations and research campaigns targeted at mangrove populations. Moreover, CMCN has launched hundreds of publicity campaigns and lecture series directed at the benefits of mangrove conservation. CMCN has also forged alliances with various NGOs, volunteer groups, and research institutions and in doing so, has created a general platform for continued mangrove conservation.

After decades of exploitation, it is now time that the mangroves be protected and restored. Fortunately, China has established 23 Mangrove Nature Reserves (including 6 national-level reserves), which cover about 75 percent of China's mangroves. Relevant government departments have begun to pay more attention to the issue, and social groups are starting to exert more influence.

The future work of CMCN will be challenging. We will continue what we are doing and push to establish a national mangrove destruction alert system. CMCN will also be seeking partners to explore the relationship between mangroves and climate change.



About China's Youth Activity

[Summary of your country's youth activities]

In China, there are more than 500 student environmental protection organizations. The forms of them are mainly student associations and nonprofit organizations, etc. Different groups develop their organizations with distinct local characteristics so do their activities.

[Examples of main youth activities and groups being involved in]

Mangrove conservation of China Mangrove Conservation Network(CMCN)

Bird watching and protecting of China Students For Birdlife(CSFB)

Spread green thought of The Green Camp of Chinese University Students(GC)

Youth activity case No.2

Bird Watching and Protecting of China Students for Birdlife

[Summary of the activity]

China Students For Birdlife (CSFB) is found in June, 2006. It's a bird protection cooperation and communication platform which is built based on the Bird Watching Camp by The Greenwild Association of Xiamen University allying with The Green Origin of Zhejiang University and other environment protection associations from 25 universities. CSBF makes achievements in Bird Watching and Protecting field.

Contents :

1. Solve specific birds and their habitats protection problems by co-holding Bird Watching Camp on a regular basis.
2. Publish an electronic magazine called 'The Flying Bird and Dream' which is for the experience sharing of CSFB members' bird protection work.
3. Develop 'Countrywide Synchronous Bird Investigation'. The activity is held regularly to have a better idea of the bird distribution.
4. Raise Bird Watching Camp Fund. In order to encourage

and support other bird protection projects, CSFB offers funding to other students' organizations to conservation activities. These funds are issued in the form of micro-finance loans.

5. Sustain the construction of website communicating section in the GSEAN Forum.

6. Hold Bird Watching Competition to improve Bird Watching ability and give participants chances getting close to the nature.

[result /problem/ horizon]

CSFB now has built up basic framework 'Bird Watching Camp + Bird Watching Camp Fund + Bird Watching and Protecting projects of its members + Website Communicating Section of GSEAN Forum'. Based on this framework, CSFB functions well. We hope that it can share resources to the maximum and achieve the best effect at the minimum costs more widely. In future, we desire for more intensive cooperation with foundations to help more students organizations to set up Bird Watching and Protecting Project and promote the Bird Watching and Protecting development.

Youth activity case No.3

Spread green thought of The Green Camp

[Summary of the activity]

The Green Camp of Chinese University Students is set up by Tang Xiyang and his wife Ma Xia in 1996. Its subject is those university students who concern environmental protection. There are also journalists, writers and scientists. The mission of this organization is to spread green thought.

Contents :

1. Hold the Green Camp of Chinese University Students each year focusing on an environment problem. It makes an on-site inspection and further discussion on the problem with an inspection corpus, video works, photo exhibitions, and inspection reports as the outcomes.
2. City Point Observation
It is a countrywide project. Students make continuous point observation on a regular basis. In this way, they get a whole idea of the place and listen to the speaking of nature which is not in words but through the rotation of the four seasons and the growth of all living things.

3. The training of Nature Illustrator. Nature illustrators play a important roles in guiding students to enjoy the natural experience.

4. Natural Experience

This project leads students into the nature and to have a deep love for nature under the guide of nature illustrators.

5. Make a web site and a forum as platforms for communication and cooperation.

[result /problem/ horizon]

The Green Camp of Chinese University plays an important role in the students' environmental protection. Many students come from the Green Camp now are backbone of Greenpeace, World Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International and so on. That is why we call it 'The Cradle of Green Talents'. On the other hand, The Green Camp promotes many student environmental protection associations and organizations and many local green camps such as Shanghai, Xiamen, Guangzhou, Xian, etc.

INDIA



Nikunj Jain, IYCN



Arun Kumar



Arunava Datta, Tarumitra

General Information



Political map of India

[Population] 1,147,895,804

[Population density] 349/km²

[Area] 3,287,240 km²

[The national character] Unity in Diversity

[Main religious] Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism

[Geography]

India is 7th largest country in the world. The Himalaya is the most important mountain range. Others include Western and Eastern Ghats, Aravallis, Vindhyachal, and the Chotanagpur plateau. India is mostly occupied by Indo-Gangetic plain and Thar Desert in the north while Deccan plateau occupies South India. River Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari are important rivers of India.

[Climate] India has six distinct climatic zones ranging from dry deserts, tropical forests to alpine tundras

[Biodiversity] India is one of the 12 mega biodiversity centers and has two hot spots (Western Ghats and Eastern Himalayas) and embraces 10 biogeographical zones and three major biological realms. About 8% of recorded species with 45,000 plants and 894,500 animals are present in our country. It is also one of the Vivilovian centre of origin of cultivated plants. Roughly 23% of our land is occupied by forest.



Peacock-National Bird

Honored as the national bird of India, Peacock is famous for its gorgeous display of its Plumage by the male during courtship.

India's Environmental Problems

In Nikunj Most of them arise from overpopulation, lack of planning and insight in governmental policies and bureaucratic corruption
A) Vulnerable water supply and overexploitation on ground water.

B) Rapid Deforestation. 3 Million hectares of forest destroyed since 1947

C) Alarming levels of Air pollution in cities and usage of high Sulfur diesel

D) Soil and water degradation by excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides

E) Excessive dependence on low quality coal and inefficient thermal power stations for electricity

F) Plastics and their inefficient disposal

India's Biodiversity Problems

[conservation]

In spite of rich biodiversity, India at present faces plethora Biodiversity threats. Most of these problems are anthropogenic.

A) HABITAT FRAGMENTATION DUE TO:

- 1) Expansion of Agriculture and Industry
- 2) Rapid Urbanization
- 3) Big Projects like construction of dams, highways inside the forest land.

B) MONOCULTURE OF TREES

C) ILLEGAL TRADE OF WILD ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

D) INDISCRIMINATE SHIFTING AGRICULTURE.

E) Invasive species.

F) Climate Change

G) Non Implementation of existing Laws.

F) Pollution: Air, Water, Land

Above are some of the causes that are depleting our rich biodiversity.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in India

In the past India had a rich tradition of conserving and worshipping nature. Trees, Forests, Rivers, are still worshiped in various parts of our country. Sacred groves and waterbodies can be even found today which exemplifies the concept of "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"

Various legislations have been passed from time to time. Some of them are: The environment protection act, 1986, Indian Wild Life Act 1972, Forest Conservation Act, 1980, State/Union Territory Minor Forest Produce (Ownership of Forest Dependent Community) Act, 2005 ect.

India has 584 protected areas (92 national parks and 492 wildlife sanctuaries) covering 4.73% of the total land area. India is a part of biosphere Reserve programme, initiated by the UNESCO in 1971 under the aegis of Man and Biosphere (MAB) program, to provide a global network of protected areas for conserving natural communities. In India, the first biosphere reserve: Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve came in to being in 1986. So far 13 Biosphere reserve have been set up in the country

India has also responded to various international conventions and treaties related to conservation. Some of them are- world heritage convention, CITES, Ramsar convention on wetlands and Convention on Biological Diversity.

Several agencies (both governmental and non governmental) have taken the effort to conserve nature and promote awareness. Eg Bombay Natural History Society, Wildlife Institute of India, Sanctuary Asia, Tarumitra, Forest Research Institute ect.

Environmental education has been made compulsory part of the curriculum up to graduation. Huge areas have been brought under afforestation scheme by the Forest Department. During rainy VANMAHOTSAV is celebrated (which means Forest-festival.) to promote awareness and increase the green cover.

We believe that a lot is still to be done and the existing laws must be implemented strictly to preserve the leftover diversity.

Youth activity case No.1 Making a network and organizing a summit

This might sound weird but it is the best way to get in touch with like-minded concerned people and get going.

Organizing a national level summit in any of the major cities and inviting people to share their activities experiences and modes of mobilization and awareness not only creates a vibrant pool of ideas but also a strong bonding among environmental enthusiasts and reminds them they are not alone in the struggle. Also the host organization gets volunteers and coordinators for nation-wide regional chapters. These regional chapters can then function independently by raising local funding and hence conduct local projects and researches and even affect the local governance.

Though its not an easy task to get people to take time for such activities for many of them in India find it difficult to make two ends meet and hence environment preservation is not their primary concern.

Slogan writing competition



Public awareness rallies



About your India's Youth Activity

[Summary of your india's youth activities]

Many other activities are being conducted all over the country at micro levels such as: interschool, inter college, interstate and so on. Eg: painting competitions, slogan, essay and poetry writing competitions, film making and photography competitions all with environment and its degradation as the central themes, banning plastic bags, rainwater harvesting and watershed development projects, distributing solar lanterns.

[Examples of main youth activities and groups being involved]

Tarumitra: "Friends of trees" Spread over 1000 schools: tree plantation and environmental awareness

IYCN: Indian youth for environment network: For networking among environment NGO's and groups and people

Young Environmentalists program: Wildlife and other ecological projects

Delhi Greens: Reviving Delhi's natural heritage and preventing further deterioration

Organizing ECO FESTIVAL IN Colleges by Prakriti, a ecoclub to promote youth to take up actions to solve biodiversity related problem.

Youth activity case No.2 Plantation Drive

[Summary of the activity]

Indian's have always considered tree plantation as an auspicious activity and thus organizing massive tree plantation drives in public places, schools, colleges and specially before the rainy season is a very common activity among all institutions.

[result /problem/ horizon]

Reemphasizes the importance of nature in our everyday life and hence reaffirms the respect for Mother Nature especially in the hearts of young, laying an early foundation for such activities. Also, creates a massive impact on fresh air quality of the region.



Plantation by school students



Use of solar greser

Youth activity case No.3 Massive rallies

[Summary of the activity]

School children and college students gather on a pre-decided date and move towards a historically symbolic place (symbolizing revolution or sacrifice) like a massive procession chanting slogans and holding banners and catching attention of on-goers

[result /problem/ horizon]

This activity gets a lot of media coverage and also on-road attention thus creating awareness among a large number of people. Lot of people who feel for the cause but don't do anything also get energized and start taking part in other result oriented environmental projects



University festival about ENVIRONMENT



INDONESIA



Vania Santoso
AV Peduli

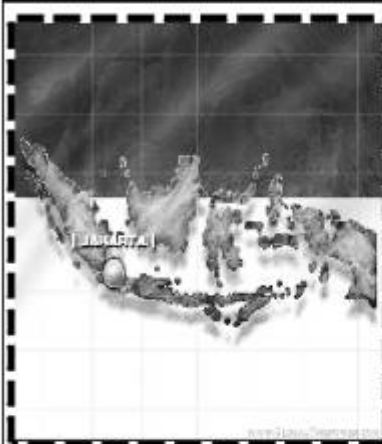


Niwa Rahmad D
iEARN



Dian Thursina
LAWALATA-BAU

General Information



[Population] 230,172,833
[Population density] 134/km²
[Area] 1,904,569 (land) km²
[The national character] Unity in Diversity
[Main religions] Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism
[Geography]
 Indonesia consists of 17,508 islands scattered over the equator, about 6,000 of which are inhabited. Forests cover approximately 60% of the country. Indonesia's location on the edges of 3 tectonic plates makes it the site of numerous volcanoes and earthquakes.
[Climate]
 Lying along the equator, Indonesia has a tropical climate, with two distinct monsoonal wet and dry seasons. Average annual rainfall in the lowlands varies quite highly.
[Biodiversity]
 Indonesia's size, tropical climate, and archipelago, support the world's second highest level of biodiversity (after Brazil), habitat for an estimated 20,000 - 25,000 species of plants and well over 1 million species of animals, 7% of the world animals.

Komodo



Latin name : *Varanus Komodoensis*
 Long body : 2 - 3 meter
 Weight : around 70 kilograms
 It is the largest living lizard in world.
 Indonesia has a Komodo Island which consists of many Komodo Dragons there. It is now nominated as one of the new 7 wonders in world.

Indonesia's
Characteristic Animal

Country's Environmental Problems

Today Indonesia's forests are some of the most threatened on the planet. During 2000 and 2005, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that Indonesia lost a massive 1.87 million ha of forest every year. That's 9.36 million ha over a 5-year period - an area the size of Portugal.

When a forest area of that size is lost, this carries a range of serious impacts, including habitat loss for endangered species such as the orangutans, loss of livelihoods for forest people, and loss of revenue for governments. These are the causes of some activities such as logging, mining operations, large-scale agricultural plantations, colonization, and subsistence activities like shifting agriculture and cutting for fuel-wood.

The effects from forest loss have been widespread: not only problems stated above but also lead to the air pollution. This is the second most visible environmental problem. Especially in the big city, like Jakarta, the pollution turns to be a complex problem because of the overpopulated city with the massive transportation gas exhaustion. This can be a threat to the human life, so it's really the big challenge for all the stakeholders to raise the awareness of people about the environmental issues as the problem to solve.

Country's Biodiversity Problems

[Conservation]

Nowadays, because of the over fishing and massive deforestation destructive manner, wild-life poaching has reduced populations of several endemic species including the orangutan (endangered), Java tigers (extinct), etc. Papua rich forest consisting of 3000 flora species is now called as the lost bio-heaven.

[Agriculture]

In some villages, the agricultural process was done mostly by some chemical substances instead of using the organic one, such as the pesticide and chemical fertilizer triggering much crop yield. But after some period of using it, the fertility of soil is declined and no longer can be planted (fertility lost). The use of non-environmental-friendly-modern technologies in cultivating seeds also threatened the loss of local seeds.

[Climate change]

Indonesia may be the one most adversely affected. A significant rise in sea levels and the incidence and ferocity of extreme weather events making farmers unable to decide the right time to plant. The current rate of sea rise is 3-4mm per year. According to WWF research, Indonesia is already a significant emitter of greenhouse gases due to deforestation and land-use change, estimated at 2 million ha per year and accounts for 85 per cent of the country's annual greenhouse gas emissions.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Indonesia

[Conservation]

Indonesia has been granted a 2008 Global Leadership in coordinating national tree planting program successfully, more than 86 million trees planted to fight extinction of national biodiversity. In this ongoing time, there are many programs from national government & environmental club focusing in tree planting, like "One Human (plants) One Tree", make green area along pedestrian and river, etc.

Many media communicate environmental degradation about extinction of animals or plants to make people realize how important to conserve biodiversity. Indonesia is also the host of world conferences, like UNCCC - Bali 2007 & World Ocean Conference - Manado 2009.

[Sustainable use of biodiversity]

Besides having Surabaya Zoo in East Java which is the biggest zoo in Asia Pacific, the government builds many kinds of tourism objects and conservation places (wildlife sanctuaries) to not lose the richness of biodiversities in Indonesia, such as Way Kambas in Lampung, Pangandaran and Ujung Kulon National Park in West Java, etc. So that many people all around the world can explore biodiversities

[ABS]

- Makes a rule of law about sustainability consumption of biodiversity to not let people cut down trees illegally
- Classifies forests based on the main function to make the forest easily well known (such as wooden forest, mangrove forest, etc)
- Government rewards person who is willing to return rare animals to nearest zoo to be taken care by the government to save extinction.

Youth activity case No.1 – Disseminate the Biodiversity Issues Uniquely

Environmental NGO AV Peduli spread out message since 2005 through:

- Technology → We have website www.avpeduli.com that consists of information & activities to save environment
- Music → We compost environmental songs VCD album to raise people's awareness through the lyric and video
- Media → We distribute environmental stickers and posters freely to attract people conserving biodiversity.
- Competition → We have annual environmental program to win Governor Trophy so people can save the earth
- Fun seminar → We hold workshops and campaigns by making games and quizzes about biodiversity.
- Real actions → We revitalize the river, plant trees, etc.

○ Result

In 2007, AV Peduli has planted more than 17,000 trees to conserve biodiversity. We also manage other biodiversity projects that run successful. So we got international and local appreciation; even can be the 1st team that brings Indonesia as the 1st Winner International Environmental Competition.

○ Problem

Our main difficulties are time and money. Our members mostly are students so they need to concern in study as well. It's rather hard to get sponsorship for environmental mission.

○ Horizon

We keep continuing and improving our environmental actions and want to make it more world-wide.



About Indonesian Youth Activity

[Summary of Indonesian youth activities]

A big amount of population makes Indonesia rich of creative people with their own cultures and biodiversities. Therefore, nowadays there are many institutes, schools, college, and environmental NGO that do a variety "green programs".

The environmental conservations are mostly done by youths as the next generations who will manage this earth in the future. Some of them hold back-to-nature activities, such eco-camp, mountain hiking, outbound in forest, etc. The others get focused in making easy-understanding seminars to raise people's awareness & continue it with real actions. Competitions & media TV or magazines are also powerful ways to campaign.

[Examples of main youth activities & groups being involved in]

- Make environmental campaigns and socialization with the real actions – AV Peduli Indonesia.
- Connect youth environmentalist – iEARN Indonesia
- Do some expeditions about indigenous animals in Indonesia – LAWALATA Bogor Agricultural University.
- Publish environmental magazine – Greenpeace Indonesia

Youth activity case No.2 Cultivation of Local Vegetable

- We interview local community in Calobak Village, Bogor, West Java about Pohpohan cultivation in the foot of SALAK mountain forest and help to solve their problems
- We plant 1000 trees, not only for reforestation but also to maintain the Pohpohan agriculture.
- We introduce people (by seminar) in BAU about the advantages of pohpohan Cultivation & its function to prevent illegal logging in SALAK mountain forest

○ Result

More people know about Pohpohan Agriculture that has a big role in conserving Salak Mountain Forest.

○ Problem

It is difficult to develop Pohpohan Chip as one source of their income because the high of production cost.

○ Horizon

Improve other local vegetables in different areas in Indonesia.



Think globally & act locally to save the earth

Youth activity case No.3 Teach and Unite in Biodiversity

This project focused on the actions conducted by the youth community of SMA 1 Padang with the spirit of TEACH AND UNITE, in conserving the biodiversity and preventing the planets from constant climate change. To run this project smoothly, the students conducted the research related with biodiversity and climate change, such as finding the causes and had impacts of climate change, and the ways that can be implemented to prevent the continuity of this situation.

The objectives are to enlarge their knowledge about climate change, such as the causes, the bad impacts of climate change, synthesize their knowledge, and conduct several actions in conserving biodiversity from any extinction due to the climate change.

By conducting this project, the youth as the agent of change improve their awareness related with the environmental issue, they can learn everything, unite several things, and promote the importance of saving the earth to conserve the biodiversity and the life of human being in our beloved earth. (www.smansaenvironment2009.smpa.com)

JAPAN



Presentation was given by

- Aichi prefecture - Aiko Kokuryu
- AEON Cheers Club
- Kensuke Suzuki & Hirona Iwasaki
- Japan Youth Ecology League
- Maya Sato

General Information



[Population] 127,000,000

[Population density] 337/km²

[Area] 377,873 km²

[The national character] modest and suave

[Main religions] Buddhism and Shinto

[Geography]

About 73% of Japan is mountainous, with a mountain range running through each of the main islands. And Japan is forested about 70%.

[Climate]

Japan belongs to the Humid Subtropical Climate zone (except for Hokkaido) with four distinct seasons, but its climate varies from cool temperate in the north to subtropical in the south.

[Biodiversity]

Japan has a lot of biodiversity for the area because of geography and climate. The Japanese Islands were recognized by Conservation International as biodiversity hotspot.

Cherry blossom



In Japan, there is no national flower. However, cherry blossom is very famous and loved by Japanese. Because people are looking forward to their bloom so much, that Japanese weather report forecast when the cherry trees will bloom.

Japan's characteristic plants.

Japan's Environmental Problems

In Japan, there was huge economic growth in 1950's & 1960's. During that time, environmental problems became serious, such as serious air pollution, water pollution. The victims took legal actions and gained cases. After that, six new environment laws were legislated and eight laws were drastically tightened of its regulations. The Environment Agency was established in 1971, which took over the Japanese environment policy. Biodiversity has been one today's Japanese main environmental problems.

There used to be a sustainable system in farm village. People collected wood for fuel, grass for livestock food and fallen leaves for manure in forest so-called SATOYAMA forest. These human disturbances had contributed to rich

biodiversity in the area, and they could gain ecosystem services in a sustainable way. But these days, people come to human care for SATOYAMA forest is decreasing and biodiversity in SATOYAMA forest is in crisis.



Japan's Biodiversity Problems

[Conservation]

In Japan, alien species is one of the most serious problems on conservation. One example is alien fish in freshwater such as bluegill and black bass that are destroying native freshwater-ecosystem. Another example is alien grass used for afforestation, which grows to cover the riverside and change the environment and endanger lots of original plants. [ABS]

In Japan, only few people know about the ABS problem. Although some fair-trade goods, such as coffee beans are sold in Japan, most people prefer inexpensive goods to buy. Moreover, the fewer people know the relation between fair-trade and biodiversity than before.

[Agriculture]

In Japan, there used to be rich biodiversity in paddy field, although it's artificial. However, it is endangered these days because of the change in the way of agriculture. Many paddy fields were rebuilt by cement, and chemical fertilizer and agrichemicals came to be used. Thanks to these changes, the yield of rice has increased and farmers work has been eased, but the ecosystem in farmland has been damaged. Though there are some trends to reconsider the old ways for food security and to build a brand, they are still minor.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Japan

[Conservation]

The Red Data book, the list and ranking of endangered species, has been published by government and local government in Japan. The book is becoming famous among people these days and effective to let people know about endangered species, but it is not enough. There are several laws such as the 'Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, law on alien species etc.

[Sustainable use of biodiversity]

Japanese government has stressed the 'SATOYAMA-Initiative', the plan of restoration and reforming of Satoyama-System. Satoyama-System is Japanese traditional relationship between people and ecosystem in farm village (Please also refer to the country's environmental problem above). Under Satoyama-system, people used to ecosystem service in a sustainable way, but the system is not working today because more economical ways have been utilized. In the plan, introduction of new technology to the Satoyama-system is planned. They say that the new Satoyama-system can be applied in other countries.

[ABS]

There is a law that Japan government should not buy goods made by illegal logged woods. However, there are few statements about ABS in 'National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity', and more efforts should be made.

Youth activity case No.1 *Making a website for youth activity about biodiversity*

[Summary of the activity]

We will open a website to introduce youth activities about biodiversity. By using it, young people can easily know daily life and the policy of considered action for biodiversity.

We target those who are young and willing to take actions for biodiversity, but who have some hesitation to do so. We hope to assist you, who are going to step for activities of biodiversity. The contents of website:

- ◆The articles of interview about activists and their activities.
 - ◆The policy of biodiversity for youth by youth
 - ◆Book recommendations
 - ◆Special edition (Tentative)
- We will compose the article of this conference!

[Result /Problem /Horizon]

○result

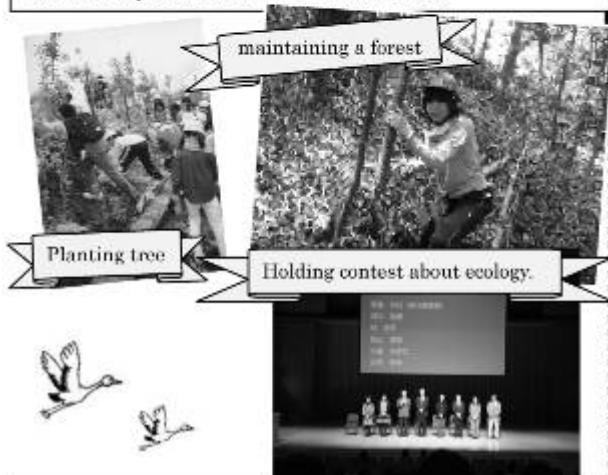
We have not achieved the visible outcomes because the website project is still on-going. However, we have had meetings and interviews that let us feel our future vision.

○problem

So far, the problem is difficulty of processing interview. We struggle to reach activists that we really want to know considering how to manage the interviews.

○horizon

Starting the website I as main vision. After that, we are planning to improve the contents of that by feedback of visitors, to be useful source of information about biodiversity.



About Japan's Youth Activity

[Summary of your country's youth activities]

In Japan, there are many youth groups, and these groups take the form campus clubs of university mainly and others are non-profit organization. Detail of activity is diverse group by group. For example, some groups go to a forest and maintain a forest, and others making network of youth groups. Some groups are thinking and approaching the environment from the politics.

There is a contest to activate youth activity about environment named "Eco-con," which stands for "Ecology Contest." A lot of people visit the contest from the north to the south of Japan and their activities are introduced there.

The supports from the society to the activity of the youth are welcome.

[Examples of main youth activities and groups being involved in]

- Making network of youth groups – Japan Youth Ecology League
- Working about ABS – A SEED JAPAN team of ABS

Youth activity case No.3 *My volunteer work by Aiko Kokuryu*

I've wanted to take an effective solution against air pollution and global warming, and found that there's an activity to conserve forests.

The purpose of the activity is changing an artificial forest, which are dull and dark, to sunny and lively forest by cutting some trees in the forest.

67% of Japanese land is occupied by forests, and 41% of them are artificial forests. The half of them is not tended enough, and need cutting some trees from there. If people don't do so, these forests will become "the forest not having birds and insects extremely", and "the forest having weak power of absorbing CO₂ and energy".

About half of the artificial forests in Japan are suffering from neglect. These forests are not recognized as forests defined in Kyoto protocol. The absorption rate of CO₂ is extremely low. My aim is to change these forests to more active ones, which can give off clearer air.

One hundred high school students learn and consider ecology of forests and the role that the people working there must play. I'm a member of them. I want to continue the activity that protects ecosystem on the earth.

Youth activity case No.3 ①

The activity of the AEON Cheers Club by Hirona Iwasaki

[Summary of the activity]

We had some cleaning activities on the seashore and picked up some gavages.

We had tree-planting experience and improvement of the flower bed in the local area.

We went to the rice field and investigated creatures.

We held a camp and played nature game in summer.

We participated in environment summits.

We did fund activities for the land mines removal.

We think about the environment of the earth and enjoy these activities!

Youth activity case No.3 ② *Visiting Germany and Activity as A Correspondent for Peace by Kensuke Suzuki*

[Summary of the activity]

++Visiting Germany to Inspect Eco-Life (2005 Aug.)++

The environmental pollution due to fissile fuel in Germany: lignite

Development of the alternative energy in Germany: solar, wind power and etc.

Comparison of the recycle systems between Germany and Japan.

++Activity as Correspondent for Peace(2007-2008)++

Hamkke=Tomoni ("together") Correspondent for Peace Group of Japanese and Korean highschool students (the number of the members: 40).

Aimed at construction of a peaceful relationship on Northeast Asia in the 21st century

Visit Korea; study the history of Japan and Korea and think of the friendship of us (2007 Aug.)

Invite Ms Yoon Son Ha and Korean students to Japan and have a symposium (2008 May.)

21st century is the generation of ASIA!

And the main actors who will lead are exactly OURSELVES!

Spend a meaningful time in this conference, for our future!

Republic of Korea



Rho Ah Mi
DMU



Jung Ha Joon
UNIST TUNZA



Hwang Hyun Jung
UNIST TUNZA

General Information



[Population] 48,000,000

[Population density] 328.45/km²

[Area] 223,170km²

[Official language] Korean (Hangul 한글)

[The national character] Dynamic and Warmhearted

[Main religions] Buddhism, Christianity and No Religion

[Geography]

Korea is located on the Korean Peninsula in North-East Asia. The southern and western parts of the peninsula have well developed plains, while the eastern and northern parts are mountainous.

[Climate]

Korea is in the temperate region, but the seasonal winds in summer and winter have a strong influence on Korean peninsula.

[Biodiversity]

Quite ironically, DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) which is a product of the Korean War is a good example of environmental preservation. This area has been beyond human's reach for six decades.

무궁화 Rose of Sharon

The National Flower of Korea is

the Rose of Sharon

In Korean its name means 'Eternity'



KOREA's Environmental Problems

South Korea is a country with beautiful nature, which consists of high mountain ranges, seas in three sides, numerous islands, and world-famous tidal flats. However, as Korea went through the Korean War in the 1950s, its nature was seriously damaged. Forests were cleared for use as firewood and building materials and large mammals such as tigers, bears, and lynx disappeared from Korea. Fortunately, many forests were repaired from intensive reforestation efforts of Korean government. Then, in the 1960s and 70s, Korea experienced a huge economic growth. The economic development recovered Korean economy amazingly, but failed to protect its nature. Air and water pollution, soil erosion, and biodiversity loss became very serious. Because it was 1990s when Korean government began to respond to such environmental problems, many parts of Korean nature are in danger. Importantly, South Koreans often have a controversy on the issue choosing between exploiting nature for economic benefit and protecting the nature. Nowadays, Korean government pursues 'Green Growth' a way for sustainable growth. Last year, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced that the country plans to spend 193 million dollars on environmental technologies and projects.

아라
Tiger
Eurasian otter

KOREA's Biodiversity Problems

[Development]

A common environmental problem in Korea is the conflict between development and conservation. One example is land reclamation of tidal flat. Korea has one of the 5 major tidal flats in the world. Tidal flat, which contains high biodiversity, is a habitat for 200 species of fish, 250 species of crustacean, 200 species of shellfish, 100 species of clay worm, and 200 species of diatoms. 100 species of birds and 50 unique coastal plants live there, too. If tidal flats are transformed into plain for agricultural/industrial use, the creatures above will vanish. Another example is construction of dams. Many Koreans suffer from floods in summer and droughts in spring. A dam can function as a solution for both water shortage and flood. Since there is a necessity for dam construction and Korea has some good features for it, many dams have been built in Korea. However, in terms of biodiversity, dams are harmful. Since land around sinks into the water after constructing a dam, there is a great loss of biodiversity. Moreover, dams usually accompany fog which makes it hard for creatures to live around the dam. Korea has idle natural features for building dams.

[Foreign species]

Korea (like some other countries) is suffering from imbalance caused by foreign species. These foreign species, which do not have particular enemies against themselves, often endanger native species. Fortunately, bull frog, blue gill and other well-known foreign species are disappearing from Korea due to the concentrated attack of.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in KOREA

[Climate Change]

-Korean government created a web site to give wider publicity about the climate change to the people. This web site contains several educational materials which people of all ages and both sexes can access and utilize fully.

-Korean government also continues to push ahead with policies related to climate change, such as 'Green Mileage' and 'Products' Carbon Emission Disclosing'.

[Conservation]

-To protect native eco-system, Korean government and local governments designate a certain creature or place as a precious natural treasure. And there is a national institution named KBIF which compiles a database about Korean native species.

[GMOs]

-Koreans eat bean, corn, and bean sprouts in general, but these foodstuffs are easily influenced by genetic modification. So it is natural that quite a number of environmental groups like Green Korea and KFEM have great interests about the GMO issue. They have been campaigning to the people to inform the potential danger of GMOs.

KOREA's youth activity case NO.1: Environmental Education for Elementary Schoolers.

[Summary of the activity]

-Gave several lessons in the environmental education to elementary schoolers for a year.
 -There were four subcategories under the main topic 'biodiversity' and each subcategory represented ecological pyramid, species in danger, cause and effect of mass extinction, and the current situation.
 -Also, using various multimedia teaching materials such as documentary clips, fine picture cards of animals in danger and children's songs, encouraged the students' interest for the lessons and the topic 'biodiversity'.

[Result /problem /horizon]

-**Result:** Students found out that every species was valuable and no species could survive without others' existence and support.
 -These lessons with the topic 'biodiversity' confirmed the realization about the power of education because we witnessed the children's change. They became to worry about and be concerned about the biodiversity loss.
 -**Problem:** In Korea, the environmental education is not required for elementary schoolers. If someone wants to teach it with extraordinary curricular in a public school, he/she has to go through complicated bureaucratic procedures. It costs too much time and energy.
 -**Horizon:** Need more sophisticated teaching materials and programs to give students better lessons. So we'll make researches on the environmental education.

About KOREA's Youth Activity

Unfortunately, Korea's youth activities on environment is still immature. Traditionally, it was thought, in Korea, that education is crucial to one's success. Therefore, competition among students is very fierce. Most students who want to fulfill the expectation of their parents and their own dreams of success study hard. They study for long hours in their schools and private institutions, and are obsessed with tests and scores. Therefore, they are less free to pay attention to social issues, including environmental issues. Sadly, many Korean teenagers tend to believe they have nothing to do with nature surrounding them. There are even some students who think doing these work is waste of time. Nevertheless, as social rights of teenagers are expanded, more Korean youths are engaging themselves in various activities to improve their society. There are students really concerned about environment, therefore participating in varieties of activities. Whether the activity is small or big doesn't matter. Korean Youth's activity in environment field is improving slowly, but with no doubt.

Youth activity case No.2 World Environment Day Campaign

[Summary of the activity]

-We prepared needed equipment (hand-made banner, booth materials) 1 week before the W.E.D day.
 -On the environment day(7th of June, 2009), 200 members of TUNJA NEAYEN(high school students) and UNEP ANGLE(university students) gathered at the street, in front of Hongik university(2p.m) For 1 hour we cleaned the road around the university and advertising about the issue. Next, we set up the booth for citizens to participate. (We had about 15 booths such as 'cleaner making, using EM (Effective Microorganism)', 'recycle paper making'.)

[Result • Problem • Horizon]

-**Result:** Many citizens came and enjoyed what we prepared. Especially most booths were fun enough to lure interest from children. The campaign's purpose was to carry messages saying 'caring for nature isn't boring or hard' and I think it was successful.
 -**Problem:** Although considerable amount of people visited us, it was still slightly less than what we expected.
 -**Horizon:** I hope that we can hold next campaign in a bigger place with more preparation. In one week we were quite successful. If prepared for 2-3 weeks for next time, we will be perfect.



Youth activity case No.3 Research and campaign for reducing light pollution

[Summary of the activity]

In the camp named "Women Into Science and Engineering", we researched on the severity of Light Pollution and solution to it. Light pollution is a phenomenon of night sky getting lighter due to excessive illumination in the earth. As a result, most city skies have become virtually empty of stars. As light is a powerful biological force, the impact of light pollution covers the whole ecosystem and biodiversity. Then, we experimented on the solution to light pollution. Then, we did a campaign for reducing light pollution.

[Result • Problem • Horizon]

-**Result:** In the research, we investigated on the impact of light pollution to biodiversity. Light pollution hampers photosynthesis, and prevents many animals from maintaining a normal biorhythm. For instance, some turtles' eggs are not hatched at the right time and locusts cry even at the night. In addition, insects such as moths cannot find their way due to too much light while immature birds circle and circle brightly lit buildings until they drop. In fact, human beings are also the target of light pollution. A recent study found out that there is a direct correlation between higher rates of breast cancer and the nighttime brightness of their neighborhoods. Actually, for centuries, mankind has developed technologies to fill the night with light and they succeeded. However, our bright world turns out to be becoming less adaptable place for human beings, flora and fauna. After our work on the severity light pollution, we experimented on the solution to light pollution. Light pollution is perhaps the most easily remedied among various kinds of pollutions. When my team added a simple change in lighting design in streetlights of a certain area, we could immediately see more stars. Finally, we successfully did a campaign on reducing light pollution at major universities.
 -**Problem:** Unlike other countries like Japan, Australia, and European nations, Koreans were not well aware of light pollution. Even though they have experienced a difficulty from excessive light, they never recognized the difficulty as light pollution. Thus, lack of recognition was the greatest problem in our campaign.
 -**Horizon:** Through our campaign at some major universities, more people would have become known about light pollution and its impact on biodiversity. They would have also understood that reducing light pollution means saving energy. However, still a lot of people are reluctant to lose comfort and convenience that come from illumination.

MALAYSIA



Adrian Chek

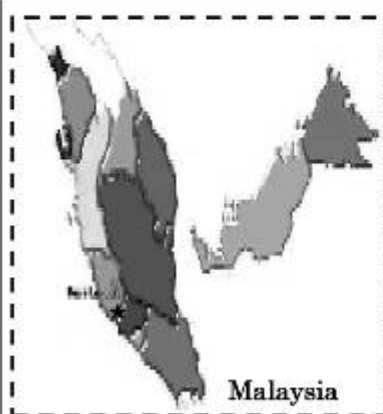


Ain Suraya



Muhd Hilman

General Information



Malaysia

[Population] 28,276,000

[Population density] 86/km²

[Area] 329,845 km²

[The national character] modern, savvy, polite

[Main religions] Muslim, Buddhist, Christians and Hindu

[Geography]

Most of Malaysia is covered by forest, with a mountain range running the length of the peninsula. Extensive forests provide ebony, sandalwood, teak, and other wood.

[Climate]

Malaysia is hot and humid throughout the year and does not have four seasons. Malaysia also experience rainy season from September through December and October through February.

[Biodiversity]

Malaysia is well known for its vast variety of biodiversity because of its geography and climate. There are forests covering over half of Malaysia, with notable tropical forests in Sabah and Sarawak.

Hibiscus



The national flower of Malaysia is the hibiscus, or *bunga raya*. The flower is found in abundance throughout the country, and for this very reason, was chosen to be the national flower (in 1960) by Malaysia's first Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Malaysia's Environmental Problems

Malaysia, one of the 'Asian tiger' economies, has enjoyed remarkable growth over the last few decades, with industrialization, agriculture and tourism playing leading roles in this success story.

But today, despite a relatively positive environmental record, Malaysia faces problems of deforestation, pollution of inland and marine waters, soil and coastal erosion, overfishing and coral reef destruction, along with air pollution, water pollution and the problem of waste disposal.

Malaysia has enjoyed one of the least polluted urban environments in Asia. However, with the massive industrial development of recent years, and an increase in urbanization and vehicle use, air and water pollution are of growing concern. In this area, stretching along the northeastern coast of Borneo, forests have been reduced to scattered pieces, while endangered animals such as elephants have lost their natural homes. Flooding has also intensified.

Declining forest cover in Malaysia results primarily from urbanization, agricultural fires, and forest conversion for oil-palm plantations and other forms of agriculture. Logging, which is generally excluded in deforestation figures from FAO, is responsible for widespread forest degradation in the country, and green groups have blamed local timber companies for failing to practice sustainable forest management.

Malaysia's Biodiversity Problems

[Conservation]

Malaysia as a mega-biodiversity country is facing a serious problem in environmental pollution and illegal deforestation. Pollution causes loss of biodiversity by changing the suitable habitat for the sensitive organism in Malaysia. Affected organism such as fireflies live at the riversides, however, development have create pollution of the river, deforestation of the mangrove for other usages force these species to be extinct. Deforestation is another problem to be targeted in Malaysia.

[Agriculture]

As a country depend on agriculture economy, Malaysia focusing on a lot of agricultural plants such as paddy and oil palm. For instance, being number one exporter of oil palm products in the world, you can see the oil palm tree farm everywhere in our country. This created a mono-species conquering Malaysia land phenomenon. We call oil palm plantation 'green cancer' because a lot of deforestations were done to plant agricultural oil palms.

[Invasive species]

In Malaysia, we have a lot of invasive species. According to country report on invasive alien species and data from global invasive species database, there are around 112 invasive species found in Malaysia. For instance, *Acanthaster planci*, crown-of-thorns star fish significantly threatens the ecosystem of coral reef because they are coral-eating starfish. Besides, we also found other invasive species such as diamondback moth, golden apple snail, papaya ring spot virus (PRSV) and e.t.c.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Malaysia

[Conservation]

In Malaysia, most of the alien species brought into the country will be quarantined and checked by agencies such as the departments of agriculture and veterinary services. There was a creative alien fish species fishing competition in Malaysia back in 2006 organized by Malaysian fishing society. Besides, government announces marine parks status at some significant important marine area and national parks in the untouched forests help to protect the areas.

[Sustainable use of biodiversity]

Malaysian government had initiated a 'sustainable use of marine biodiversity in Malaysia' project which started at March 2006- Feb 2012. The objective of the development is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in Malaysia and sustainable island development. The activities consist of stakeholder, socialization of key consultative management stakeholders, development of guidelines, field testing and etc. The project handled by Ministry of natural resources and environment (National Executive Agency) and Marine parks department (Implementing Agency) is expecting improvement on several policies, awareness and management plans of marine biodiversity.

[ABS]

In Malaysia, a number of ABS workshops been organized to provide a platform for discussion regarding ABS management tool and launch ABS management tool field test in Malaysia. Generally, the ABS concept is not so popular in Malaysian community. Hence, more efforts have to be made to protect our biodiversity.

Youth activity case No.1 Tree Planting

[Summary of the activity]

Malaysia is one of the top exporters of natural rubber and palm oil. As it bring benefits to our country but in the other way it also affects our ecosystem and biodiversity. So to overcome this we have done many programs on tree planting to ensure we have the sustainability for our ecosystem and biodiversity. We cooperated with many organizations, companies and schools to join and lend their hand in order to help maintain our beautiful country.

Besides that, many families gathered to make the tree planting event a success. Bringing along their children in helping out with the activity was a bonus as we were able to teach them the importance of a single tree.

[Results]

By the addition of trees that had been planted all over Kuala Lumpur, the number of trees had increased and the scenery has improved throughout the tree planting area.

[Problems]

The sponsors were hard to find as some of them do not see the benefit of the activity and also the effect it gives out in a long run.

[Horizon]

We hope that people will make effort to conserve the trees and help to plant even more trees in the future to help conserve the environment.



Student activists protesting at the university gate during lunch time to remind them of the white coffin.



Thank you!
Terima Kasih!

ICCE delegates listening to a keynote

About Malaysia's Youth Activity

[Summary of Malaysia's youth activities]

Malaysia has a wide range of Youth club that focuses on the environment and create awareness among people, especially young children about the importance of the environment.

Yayasan Anak Warisan Alam (YAWA), can be translated as 'Children's Environmental Heritage Foundation'. A non-profit, nongovernment organization, it was founded in 1990, as an informal group called the Junior Environmental Group of Malaysia (JEGOM) purely to instill a love of and care for the environment in young people. JEGOM changed its name to *Yayasan Anak Warisan Alam* and was registered in 1996 as a Foundation limited by Guarantee.

YAWA nurtures continuous positive development in young people throughout the critical growing stages of life. Networking with organizations both locally and internationally, YAWA has organized about 200 projects involving 5000 children.

Tree planting, youth conferences, cycling expedition and biodiversity camps are just a few examples of activities that YAWA had organized for the younger generation in hopes of educating them.

Youth activity case No.2 The White Coffin

[Summary of activity]

The white coffin is a campaign to ban the usage of polystyrene in University of Science Malaysia (USM) with *Repek* as alternative food container (made from oil palm fibers). But the ultimate goal zero wastes which means no disposable products. To achieve this level of awareness, educational campaign played an important part.

A group of student activists stand out and push the transformation in the awareness building of USM students, staff, lecturers and café operators.

With 'Kampus Sejahtera' support, student activists using pledge cards and educate other people about the impact of polystyrene to the environment. If they support the ideas, they will sign the cards, take a picture and keep the card as reminder of the pledge.

[Result]

The response from the ground was great. Student activists were able to ban polystyrene food container in the campus successfully by education and practicing. Nowadays, Most USM students, staffs will bring their own containers to buy foods. No polystyrene is found in the university activities, meetings and conferences since then.

[Problems]

Although we successfully ban usage of polystyrene in USM campus, there are still a lot of polystyrene containers and disposable containers out there. So, we face problems like students buying food from outside and bring into the campus.

[Horizon]

We have to go out and reach public outside the campus. We will reload our White Coffin campaign version 2 again to aim for zero wastes.

Youth activity case No.3 ICCE Youth Conference

[Summary of the activity]

ICCE stands for International Children's Conference on the Environment. YAWA jointly organized the conference with the Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN). The conference was held in the state of Sabah, East Malaysia or Land Below the Wind where you can find a million year old rainforest and abundance of environmental retreats.

They were given important information through keynotes, workshops, environmental education activities and fieldtrips conducted by experts in the related fields. As this was a conference 'by children for children', the event was mainly conducted by the Junior Board and youths of the organization committee. There were also project presentations by fellow delegates.

[Result]

The conference had managed to broaden the thinking capability of children to understand about the trouble that the earth is facing. Furthermore, not only did they gain knowledge about the environment but also gained new found friends that shares the same interest – the environment.

[Problems]

The conference was indeed a success but nevertheless there were a few flaws in it. The activities that were held out were not properly planned out, thus some group of children did not have the chance to attend certain activity or trips.

[Horizon]

The young children are the future generation and holds the hopes and dreams of making earth a much better place

Mongolia



Enkh-Angulan Tamir
Institute for Future



Sanduijav Tserendolgor
Institute for Future



Batdorj Davaaajargal
Institute for Future

General Information



[Population] 2,951,796

[Population density] 1.7 per sq.km

[Area] 1,564,115 km²

[Life national character] honest, brave, and hardworking

[Main religion] Buddhism

[Language]

Mongolia is a land-locked country in East and Central Asia, bordering with China and Russia. The country contains very arable land, much of which is covered with steppes, mountains, rivers and Gobi desert.

[Climate]

Mongolia has four distinct seasons, but since it is near Siberia, winter is much colder than other Asian countries. There are 257 cloudless days in Mongolia, whereas in the north the precipitation is higher. In the south or in Gobi desert has no precipitation at all during the year.

[Biodiversity]

Mongolia has a biodiversity in terms of its beautiful nature and animals. Main 4 regions totally differ from each other; for instance, the northern region is a mountains, the southern region is covered with Gobi desert and the Eastern region is rich in river and lakes and western is surrounded by steppes.

Horse



Horse has been respected by Mongolians since 2000 B.C. and even now all nomad people's daily life is so closely related with horse that its head of number is more than its population. Having many horses which are also in good shape is considered honorable behavior for nomads. Every Mongolian person cherish horse and think of it as a proud and active animal.

Mongolia's characteristic plants or animals.

Mongolia's Environmental Problems

Since Mongolia moved into market economy from communism around 1990s, it has industrially developed a lot and many new factories and industries have been established, but at the same time there came out so many environmental issues which need government and citizens' attention now, most pressing ones of which are biodiversity problem, air pollution, desertification, and climate change.

As the number of vehicles and factories increase year by year, the air pollution, especially in cities have increased a lot, causing serious diseases, such as cancer, and respiratory ones.

Southern region of Mongolia is covered with dry area of Gobi desert, and as we are having the effect of climate change, the rainfall doesn't exist there, and some mountainous parts are affected due to the lack of pasture for the husbandry.

Mongolia is rich in mineral resources, so many foreign companies have come to Mongolia to mine the resources and export them, but because of wrong mining and not rehabilitating the land, the quality of soil, and water has degraded and due to it, many land animals, and some under the water have died.

Mongolia's Biodiversity Problems

Agriculture

The high altitude, extreme fluctuation in temperature, long winters, and low precipitation provides limited potential for agricultural development but agriculture remained economically important because much of Mongolia's industry processed agricultural products. Although the crops and vegetables in Mongolia grow more than the previous years and the number of livestock increased to over 42 million, because mining companies and people use restricted poisonous substances to process gold, copper etc or pesticide, the ground, air, water has been polluted and the livestock have died in much amount. Now National Emergency Management agency is working in collaboration with the Government to rehabilitate the polluted land, water and working on decontamination fees, and others.

Climate change

In Mongolia, during the last 60 years, the annual mean air temperature has increased by 1.99°C. The winter temperature has increased by 3.61°C and spring/summer temperature - by 1.4-1.6°C. During the last years occurrence of natural disasters like extreme hot and cold weather, drought, flood and sand storms in Mongolia has increased. Seasonal and annual distribution of water resources is changing due to climate change impacts. Melting of high mountain glaciers has increased Uv and Khayrags lakes water level by 1-2 m during the last 40 years. Ground water table is decreasing in arid regions, and degradation and desertification of the land, due to shortage of water and precipitation have been intensifying. Combating against climate change issues, the government of Mongolia ratified Kyoto protocol and other international agreements and developed its National Action program on climate change in 1999 and has been cooperating with international organizations.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Mongolia

Mongolia adopted its Environmental protection law in March 20th, 2005. According to the law, it will protect land and soil, underground resources and mineral wealth, water, plants, animals, air. So complying this law, Mongolian government and the Ministry of Nature and Environment has been collaborating with international organizations, such as WWF, UNEP, Green Peace, and over 10 non-governmental environmental organizations. The Ministry of Nature and Environment officials and researchers have been conducting their research in the areas, affected by climate change, and making action plans to solve those issues. And to raise the citizens' awareness, in Mongolia have been conducted so many workshops, seminars and training annually and granted foreign direct investment on environmental sector.

The active participation of young people is essential in solving environmental problems

[Summary of the activity]

- Our youth club TUNZA-MYEN educates the youth by 'Youth to Youth' peer education project on environmental issues.
 - We also add information constantly to our website about environmental problems which youth surf during their free time
- *content
- Go to schools and kindergartens to educate the peer
 - Organizing campaigns and celebrating internationally concerned environmental days
 - Free membership in the club. Sharing and exchanging new ideas about how to make effort on contributing to solving environmental problems.
 - Translating the TUNZA magazine into Mongolian to educate the youth

○result

Our club has been actively participating in environmental awareness campaign since we organized them in 2005.4. Through our activity we have educated ourselves and others. For example during just this year's WED campaign we educated more than 1000 youths.

○problem

Problem in activity is it needs patience. It takes a lot of time for people to kick their bad habit. Also shortage of finance to organize activities.

○horizon

We want to organize youth activities more often to accelerate people's speed of kicking their bad habit. Want to cover all people in the urban and rural communities.

Planting trees



TUNZA-MYEN Volunteers



Peer education 22nd of March 2009

About Mongolia's Youth Activity

[Summary of your country's youth activities]

In Mongolia, there are about 14 youth groups whose activities are based on the environment. These are all youth and volunteer based organizations. We sometimes get together but sometimes organize individually. TUNZA-MYEN organize awareness campaigns, operate website, translate TUNZA magazine into Mongolian, educate the peer, plant trees and, provide people with clean water who are short of it and also sculpted burnt forest into rabbits to decorate the mountain and aware the people. For the result of our youth activists volunteer youths are increasing year by year.

Lately people have started thinking seriously how to conserve the environment. ^_~^

- 'One million trees' program - Mongolian Volunteer Network
- 'Green belt' program - Mongolian government and TUNZA-MYEN
- World Water day campaign - TUNZA-MYEN
- Increasing public awareness of Climate Change - Mongolian Ministry of Environment, Universe best song competition participants.

"One Million Trees" Program

[Summary of the activity]

This program is for forestation in Bogd Khan Mountain National Park, located within the municipality of Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia. A series of all-peer field-trips to increase environmental awareness involved over 5,000 school students in total, from five provinces.

[result /problem/ horizon]

For the result now people who cut down trees and accidentally start forest fire have decreased. It also employed many in the countryside.

The problem is we have to take care of the tree until it is big enough to resist wind and snow. This program will still continue and will cover more and more deforested land.

"Green belt" Program

[Summary of the activity]

Desertification is one of Mongolia's main environmental problems. According to scientific estimates, about 50% of dust and sandstorms occurring in Northeast Asia originate in Mongolia. "Green Belt" program has the objectives of creating an ecological band which totally covers the junction area between the Mongolian Gobi and steppe regions.

[result /problem/ horizon]

Many Volunteer youths have participated in this program. As a result the present intensification of desertification, sand movement and sandstorms caused by climate change are likely to reduce.

TUNZA MYEN initiated the regional youth ecology tour, to contribute to the implementation of the Mongolian national "Green Belt" program.



Together we can break any barriers.

We can change the Future if only we are together.

Despite having completed many activities successfully, we still have a lot to do.

Youth, working together, can make a difference. Our planet needs us!!!

NEPAL



Archana Maharjan
Org: Yatra



Preema Dakhwa
Org: Yatra



Abhinav Khatal
Org: Ist Initiative

General Information



Kathmandu
NEPAL

[Population] 29,519,114

[Population density] 184/km²

[Area] 147,181 sq.km

[The national character] peace loving, helpful and brave

[Main religions] Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim

[Geography]

Nepal is mostly a mountainous country. It is highly diverse in terms of geography as it has places as low as 65m above sea level to the highest 8848m above sea level. Around 28% of Nepal is covered by forests.

[Climate]

Nepal has five climatic zones, broadly corresponding to the altitudes. The Southern part of Nepal is Terai with tropical and subtropical zones. Moving north there is hilly with the temperate to the cold zone. Further north in the Himalayan region lies the subarctic zone and Arctic zone.

[Biodiversity]

Nepal has a lot of biodiversity because of the high altitudinal diversity and its unique geographical set up. It has within it, parts of both Palearctic and Indo-Malayan regions.

Rhododendron



Rhododendron is the national flower of Nepal. It is a high altitudinal flower. Whenever it blossoms, it makes entire hills colorful and bright. It is not only beautiful but also has medicinal value.

Nepal's Environmental Problems

These days, Nepal is facing a serious climate change consequence in the form of threat of Glacier Lake out burst. Glacier lake namely, Imja has become an issue of international concern.

In the major cities of Nepal, improper waste management is a serious problem. Only a few decades back when the population was lower, waste management was simple and well taken care of at household level. However, with drastic development in the major cities, both the type and amount of the waste has changed. Due to lack of necessary technologies, economy and space, management of waste specially hazardous and infectious waste is becoming a bigger problem everyday. In many places the waste is being dumped directly to the river causing serious impacts on aquatic biodiversity and the human society living nearby.

Some of the fertilizers and pesticides banned in neighboring countries were found being sold here in cheaper price. The use of such unhealthy fertilizers and pesticides for agriculture is causing various health problems in the consumers at the mean time it is also reducing the natural fertility of soil.

Your Country's Biodiversity Problems

Due to the fairly high price of animal products in the market and easy access to the protected areas, the protection activities are not being as effective as it could have been. Again, habitat destruction by the encroachment of forest area and river banks due to various development works is also posing a serious threat on the biodiversity of the country.

Alien invasive species are adversely affecting the biodiversity of Nepal. Some examples of endangered species that pose a threat on native species are *Eupatorium adenophorum*, wild boar etc.

Eutrophication is another major problem seen in the lakes of Nepal due to dumping of waste in water bodies. Beautiful lakes like Phewa and Beesh hazari have been seen to be affected by eutrophication, threatening the life forms living in the aquatic environment of the lake.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Nepal

Nepal has allocated protected areas for the conservation of the biodiversity. The protected areas fall in categories like National Park, Wildlife Reserve, Conservation Area and Hunting Reserve. Chitwan National park has been listed in World Heritage sites for its unique biodiversity.

Nepal has started adopting Landscape approach of conservation in which entire habitat is considered rather than the important species only. In the same process Nepal has started Terai Arc Landscape project with India. It is a chain of 11 National parks from the two countries and both agree not to interfere the natural migration of the species.

Buffer zone approach of conservation has been a success in Nepal. Instead of concrete boundaries, the use of surrounding area of any protected area as buffer between protected area and human society living around is the main idea. The various benefits of buffer zone to the locals have encouraged them to help in the conservation activities.

Eco-tourism is one of country's important sources of income. Because of the benefits from eco-tourism, locals have been motivated to participate in the conservation activities. Public participation has increased effectiveness of conservation activities.

Community forestry program in Nepal is one of the most successful projects in Asia. Similarly, Nepal has formulated of Nepal Biodiversity Action Plan 2004.

Primary Environment Care

[Summary of the activity]

is a program run by Yatra, a youth led organization working in the field of Environment and Civic responsibilities.

In PEC campaigns interaction programs are conducted in schools and where the students are informed and motivated to do small things that we can do in our daily lives to save our environment. Activities like cleaning campaigns and plantation with the students are conducted. Various games, chart, presentations and pamphlets are used for the process.

Results: Students are found to be more concerned and responsible towards environment. Both teachers and parents have been seen to have realized this.

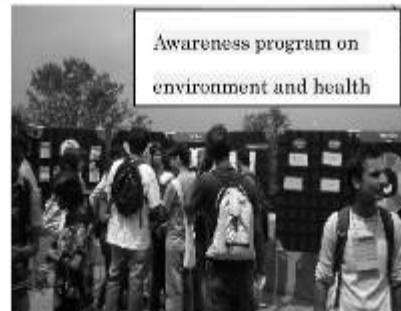
Problem: Some schools felt it was unnecessary and waste of time for their students.

Horizon: We want to follow up with previous students.

We want to establish a network among students in and from different schools so that they can discuss what they have done and what can further be done.



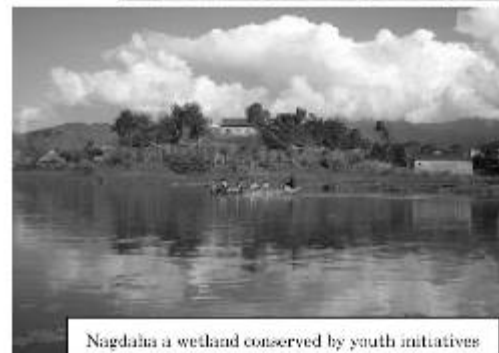
Cleaning campaigns by students



Awareness program on environment and health



Primary Environment Care



Nagdaha a wetland conserved by youth initiatives

Conservation and promotion of Nagdaha

Yatra has been working for the conservation and promotion of a wetland namely, Nagdaha.

Research on its cultural and religious values is being conducted.

Various programs in the area to promote eco-tourism there are organized.

Awareness programs (on the need and ways to conserve the wetland) for locals of Nagdaha and students from schools and colleges are conducted.

Results: Locals in Nagdaha are very actively taking part in the conservation activities. Nagdaha has been promoted as a site for tourism.

Problem: Because of the increasing number of people visiting Nagdaha, there is a risk that these people might be polluting Nagdaha if proper care is not taken, which might even lead to eutrophication.

Horizon: We want to make conservation of Nagdaha a self sustained project. The profits from eco-tourism can be used for conservation of the wetland.

Promoting Volunteerism amongst high school students

1 Degree Initiative (DDI) is a youth led organization originally set up in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It believes in doing small scale community service with high school children. Due to its continuous success in Dhaka, they've also set up a branch in Nepal. As the first project, DDI Nepal brought together more than two hundred kids from seven schools each to make them clean parts of the city as a part of a social service competition.

Students were mostly from the equivalent of class 11 and 12. The competition was held with a purpose of promoting community service not just amongst the members of our organization, but in schools to make teenagers realize the impacts that small service can have on the society as well as on the individuals doing it. Participating teams were judged on team work and innovativeness, amongst other things.

1 Degree Initiative aims to do one project every month to make small changes in society.

One Degree Initiative works on the idea that a small 1° change can make a huge difference. "1° is all it takes to turn ice into water; 1° is all it takes to revolutionize one's mind - so a 1° change can indeed be the most significant change."

Its work has been based on Climate change and biodiversity. Raising awareness has always been DDI's specialty and it has been really successful in doing it.

PHILIPPINES



Jessie James Marcollones
UN TUNZA Youth
Advisory Council



Jairus Carmela Josol
Ateneo Environmental
Science Society



Maia Therese Azores
Friends of the Seven
Lakes Foundation

General Information



[Population] 90.5 million

[Population density] 295/km²

[Area] 300,000 km²

[The national character] happy and hard-working

[Main religions] Christian (80% Catholic + other denominations), 5-10% Muslims

[Geography]

The Philippines is an archipelago consisting of 7,107 islands, located in Southeast Asia. Most of the mountainous islands are covered in tropical rainforest and volcanic in origin.

[Climate]

The Philippines has a tropical climate and is usually hot and humid. It sits in the typhoon belt and experiences torrential rains and thunderstorms from July to October.

[Biodiversity]

The Philippines has been identified as one of the world's biologically richest countries. However, acre-for-acre, it may have the most seriously threatened flora and fauna on earth.



Philippine's Environmental Problems

With increases in the population and encroachment on previously unpopulated areas, the unplanned settlements and abuse of natural resources has led to many of the environmental problems of the Philippines, like:

- uncontrolled deforestation specially in watershed areas
- air and water pollution
- coral reef degradation
- increasing pollution of coastal areas
- solid waste management
- climate change

On the matter of biodiversity, the Philippine is at the top of 18 so-called megadiverse countries due to its rich natural and biological resources. However, it is also considered one of the biodiversity hotspots or area threatened by destruction. The most damaging practice that has led to the degradation of rainforests, which is home to the hundreds of species endemic in the Philippines, is extensive commercial logging (mostly illegal). From 1950 to 1988, the country's forest cover dropped from 55% to 20%. Large-scale, irresponsible mining has also contributed to the destruction of the Philippine rainforests.

Philippine's Biodiversity Problems

[Conservation]

Sustained forest loss and coral reef destruction in the Philippines threatens the country's rich biodiversity. This is particularly worrying as many of the species, which depend on these habitats, are endemic to the Philippines.

[Climate Change]

The Philippines is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects resulting from climate change. In fact, the country has been experiencing unusual number of high-intensity typhoons, floods and extreme weather with negative impacts on food security and human health. The country must, among others, undertake measures to prevent or reduce greenhouse gas emissions through fuel efficiency and strict compliance to air emission standards.

[Alien Species]

Troublesome alien species (like janitor fish and golden snail) were accidentally introduced into the Philippine ecosystem and threaten native species. They multiply rapidly and compete for food with the native catfish, carp, mudfish, tarpons, mullets, tilapia and other fish species found in the water.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Philippine

[Climate Change]

Synchronized treeplanting project to reduce air pollution was conducted along the lengths of three main highways linking the country from north to south. The project to improve air quality in the country by planting a record of over 500,000 trees. The President also directed a nationwide switch from incandescent bulbs to more energy-efficient fluorescent lighting.

[Conservation]

SM Supermalls, the largest chain of shopping malls in the Philippines, launched introduced reusable shopping bags in all their stores. Reusable bags are better for the environment and when designed properly, they can even be used to start a fun trend. Many cities have now banned the use of plastic bags for dry goods. Many children's groups collect plastic bags and bottles, newspapers and magazines and sell these to junkyards.

[Alien Species]

The growing population of janitor fish in rivers and lakes has prompted the government to launch programs to control their number. Local fisherfolk and student scientists have found some solutions like using the fish for biofuel, leather, liquid fertilizer and chicken feed.

Youth activity case No.1 *Networks: Increasing Youth Involvement in Environment Work*

[Participation in Global and Philippine Environmental Youth Networks]

UNEP TUNZA Youth Advisory Council
UNEP TUNZA Southeast Asia Youth Environment Network
Bayer Young Environmental Philippine Envoys
UN Youth Association of the Philippines
Roots & Shoots International
Global Service Day International
World Water Monitoring Day Organization
Boy Scout and Girl Scouts of the Philippines

•organize youth forums not just locally, but internationally as well
•create environmental networking sites on the web
•conduct environmental information and educational drives

[Result]

There are several international environmental youth websites created within the Philippines that have contributed to the increase in awareness and understanding of environmental issues. This has given the local environmental initiatives a global perspective. Effective alliances have been formed within the country and among nations of the world.

Youth activity case No.2 *AESS Generating Waves of Change*

[Activities of the Ateneo Environmental Science Society]
Turtle walk – protect the remaining sea turtles through Bantay Pawikan
International Coastal Clean-up – to remove trash and debris from beaches and waterways
Blue Earth Revolution – raise consciousness about the environmentalism in school and community
Eco-camp – debates for HS and quiz bee for GS

[Result]
Direct effect on the waste management program of the school and increased environmental awareness within the school community.

[Horizon]
More participation among the college students.



Youth activity case No.2 *FSLF Kids: Big vision in the hands of the young*

[Activities of the Friends of the Seven Lakes Foundation Kids]
•Environmental awareness education – tri-media
•Treeplanting in the watershed
•Lake clean-up
•Mini eco-camps
•Participation in local, national and international environment conferences
•Water quality monitoring
•Our Trash: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

[Result]
FSLF Kids/Youth are in the forefront of the environmental campaign in the City because of FSLF Kids' activities.

[Problem]
There is so much the children want to do, but they lack funds to carry them out.

[Horizon]
FSLF Kids/Youth want to prove that everyone, no matter how young, has a role to play in protecting the environment.



Philippine Youth Activity

Here are some environmental youth groups in the Philippines:

Young Artists Fellowship for the Environment (YAFE) members use art in all its forms to promote environmental advocacy. Their aim is to develop the artistic skills of rural youth in creative writing, performing and visual arts to make a positive impact on environmental and social issues

Clean-up Philippines (CUP) is an alliance of like-minded groups all over the Philippines whose members participate in joint clean-up activities during designated dates.

Kalipunan ng mga Kabataan Para sa Kalikasan (KaliKaSan) promotes environmental awareness among children and youth to empower a generation of environmentally and socially responsible citizens capable of positive action.

University of the Philippines (UPV) Amphiprion Society aims to increase awareness on the importance of the marine environment. They conduct mangrove planting and coastal clean-up.

CENTEX Tondo is an elementary school which has a project called "My Backyard: Green Technology, Future Communities" sponsored by Hewlett Packard Philippines. The children do regular clean-up in their villages and blog about their experiences in the computer lab.

THAILAND



SAINUM

· FOR SEA
· THAIYEN
· SEAYEN
· PYEN
· AYLCE



SIRIWAT

· THAIYEN
· SEAYEN

General Information



[Population] 63,038,247

[Population density] 122/km²

[area] 513,115 km²

[the national character] flexibility, smooth and interdependence

[main religions] Buddhist

[geography] Mountain ranges in the northern while the central region is a vast plain bordered by mountain ranges in the west that run through the south. The east and south is plateau land that is ended with the coastal area

[climate] Thailand belongs to tropical area near an equator, so its humidity is similar to other southeast Asian countries and the season can be categorized into three different seasons, which is summer, rainy and winter.

[biodiversity] Thailand is great range in biodiversity, begin with picturesque of mountainous, rice bowl in the central part, and nice and unspoiled beach along the coastal each and south of the country.

THAI ELEPHANT



Elephant becomes an iconic animal of Thailand due to the used in the ancient wars, while the unfair threatening has been occurred to those in present. Do you know? The colour of Thai elephant actually is two colour, not that black or grey that most people understand.

Thailand's National Animal

Environmental Problems

Before 21st century, Thailand is the agricultural country, people are depended on CHAO PHRAYA River which is the main water resource facilitated all agriculture and households from north down the Thai Gulf. This river origin is in the northern mountainous range or the forest, the circle of life. Deforestation is one most concerned problem, Illegal Logging and Shifting Cultivation, however more than 19 ethnic groups along the hill tribe who aren't registered as Thai citizens collaborate with other ethnic groups in Myanmar and Laos Area carry illegal log along KHONG River and delivery to target merchants.

Moreover, the newly industrialized business causes major water pollution and air pollution, and these offer Thai people many following diseases in health and hygiene. Several unknown health obstructions have occurred in these recent years esp. in the respiratory system. Drought in central and flooding in northeastern slow crop producing, until our King Rama XI discovered the sustainable development and sufficiency economy. At this present time, the two ideas have spread around the world and be the model for other countries that face this situation to recover.



Biodiversity Problems

[Conservation]

As an impact of climate change, environment has been lost their features; animals and plants do not always survive without people's observation. Thai government therefore imposes the law to preserve animals and plants, also set the area of national park throughout the country in order to avoid those species being put in danger, with the collaboration of non-government organization and other cooperate groups.

[Agriculture]

To tackle the Shifting Cultivation and deforestation challenges government's capability, whilst without international collaboration, the issues can't properly get the solutions. Farmer and household are interdependence to the natural resource as the water we are using and electricity improve our quality of life.

[Climate change]

Because Bangkok is situated on the left bank of Chao Phraya River and the place is the lowest water basin, as the result of climate change, Bangkok is at the risk to be flooded. Many researchers claim that our city will be flooding within the next 11 years without protecting. Rising Sea Level is the most important for people, that's mean we'll lose our land, our culture and soul of people.

Efforts on Biodiversity

[Conservation]

Against the species extinction of all animals, fauna and flora, there are country-widely activities brainstormed and actively carried on by many NGOs and youths to conduct such as 'EGCO, forest: the circle of life' and 'For Sea Youth camp'. These campaign and activities are aimed at raise the responsibility and knowledge towards environmental world in children, youths and people. Establishing many National Parks also help to preserve and protect the habitat of those animals, fauna and flora.

[Agriculture]

Thai Government has processed to register all minorities of ethnic groups along the hill tribe to get Thai Citizens, so they can be permanent resident and not the cut the forest to earn their living. Many organizations all contribute to the forest campaign by planting the tree, 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) and currently we are seeking the way to get more alternative energy resource aside from petroleum.

[Climate Change]

Climate Change isn't the individual issue, the cooperation between all sectors is considered as an important. Whilst Thailand we have campaigned about 3R and receive the good feedback from community, media, government, cooperate and education, its impact is increasingly endeavored to get international commit. Sustainable development can be agreed to make people better living in this globalised world with many environmental issues around the world.

Youth activity case No.1 Planting Tree/ Mangrove and Coral

[Summary of the activity]

• We conduct the research where tree/ mangrove and coral are being planted, in order to measure advantages and impacts to their environment

• Projects are distributed to youth program, they can get an opportunity in attending equally

[Content]

- Training children and youths whom volunteers in planting
- After planting, we monitor tree's growth closely to avoid being logged, cut and threatened
- Extending the green area wider and we make biodiversity magazine to raise people's awareness and responsibility

[Result · Problem · Horizon]

○ result

Due to many planting projects we have conducts, most of them are successful and support their environment well.

○ problem

Problems are always about providing the equal opportunity to youths of being selected, we want them to learn outside the classroom and learn from the world

○ horizon

To achieve all youth target and let them be the model to their family, establishing the website and magazine anybody can get through it!

Mangrove Planting



Youth Research



Thailand's Youth Activity

[Summary of youth activities in Thailand]

As Thailand is growing, numbers of youth organization is also mushrooming. Patterns of activities is verified and depended on the area and the environmental problems in that area, however only THAIYEN are the medium to link all those together in order to avoid repetitive activities. Popular activities are likely to be planting tree and mangrove because the transportation to mangrove forest isn't the obstruction and school or university can easily organize the day trip to plant them. We also take action in research for renewable energy to provide for the sustainable world. Moreover, UNEP is a global society based in center of Bangkok, so it's advantageous for youths to participate in monthly activities for example, Be green Be trend, World Environment Day and Seal The Deal. If to access any people is the barrier in communication, we are also partnership with several main media group that much help!

[Examples of main youth organization in Thailand]

- Coral Reef Recovery- For Sea Foundation
- Networking among youth organization- THAIYEN
- Planting tree- EGCO
- Mangrove planting- PTT, BYEE, TTT

BE GREEN, BE TREND



GREEN ON AIR



Youth activity case No.2 Organizing Green Campaign

[Summary of the activity]

• To promote green idea people can easily do at business center and having celebrity as a presenter

[Content]

• To raise awareness, responsibility and knowledge towards environmental world esp. in children and youths

[Result /Problem/ Horizon]

○ Result

Most people show the strong interest and give collaboration

○ Problem

Event should more frequently organize and extended to suburban area

○ Horizon

To put ecological friendly action into habits, and be the good model to others

Youth activity case No.3 Green Exhibition- Concert

[Summary of the activity]

• To have the super star being representative in promoting climate cool activities through media and present the green idea exhibition to people

[Content]

• Using the media as the medium to access people's daily activities i.e. Promote 3R activities, and no plastic bag campaign

○ result

Using mass media as the key is much effective, people can learn and support climate cool activities directly, no wasting in time

○ problem

Budget is really high, but we have the partnership media

○ horizontal

To let people know the current situation of both biodiversity and climate change issues



VIETNAM



BYEE
Club



Nguyen Thuy Duong



Ngo Chi Le

General Information



[Population] 86,200,000
[Population density] 260/km²
[Mainland Territory] 331,211.8 km²
[National Capital] Hanoi
[main religions] Buddhist and Christianity
[the national character] Friendly and love peace
[geography]

Three quarters of Vietnam's territory consists of mountains and hills. Vietnam is divided into four distinct mountainous zones.

[climate]

Vietnam is located in both a tropical and a temperate zone. It is characterized by strong monsoon influences, but has a considerable amount of sun, a high rate of rainfall, and high humidity. Regions located near the tropics and in the mountainous regions are endowed with a temperate climate.

[biodiversity]

Vietnam possesses a diversity of biological resources, many of which are species endemic to Southeast Asia. These rich resources have been indispensable to Vietnamese stability and development.

Peach blossom



In Vietnam, there is no national flower, but peach blossom is our favorite flower. Every year, we celebrate our traditional Lunar New Year festival and each family should have a branch of peach blossom – symbol of beauty, happiness and luck for the whole New Year.

Vietnam's characteristic plants

Vietnam's Environmental Problems

My country, Vietnam, is still a developing country and therefore, biodiversity is of great importance to Vietnamese people. With 80% of the population earning their living in agriculture sector, needless to say, we can not live on without the the variety of plants, animals and their habitats. Sadly, we are facing so many problems such as sea level rising, forest clearance, animals hunting, too much pesticide usage, etc. If we do not take actions, we will lose so much forests, land and animals diversity that it will be too late to regret.

Vietnam is now among the top five countries most vulnerable to climate change – according to the UN -, as Vietnam has long coastal zone and two low-lying deltas in both North and South which make Vietnam become highly vulnerable to sea level rise. Over the last 50 years, the average temperature has risen about 0.2 degree Celsius and sea level has risen about 20 cm. Climate change has been affecting seriously the nation's socio-economic situation and development process and imperils. Other raising threats for Vietnam remain urban pollution, pressure on scarce natural resources, ground water and coastal pollution, etc. All of those illustrate the need for sustainable business solutions.

Vietnam's Biodiversity Problems

[Conservation]

There are serious threats to biodiversity in Viet Nam, including degradation in species and genetic resources; poor management of forests and natural conservative areas; lack of planning in wetland use and management, etc. The number of globally threatened species in Vietnam is increasing in both quantity (from 226 to 259 species) and level of threat. Many more species are being put into endangered list and in vulnerable conditions.

[Climate change]

Vietnam is now among the top five countries most vulnerable to climate change, with the average temperature has risen about 0.2 degree Celsius and sea level has risen about 20 cm.

[Agriculture]

The commercialization of agriculture and a transition away from subsistence farming is decreasing the sustainability of land use practices and making agriculture one of the most significant threats to the conservation of biodiversity across the Greater Mekong. Farmers have cleared the forests for coffee plantations in Vietnam's Central Highlands, destructed mangrove forests for shrimp farming, used lots of pesticides that kill other harmless animals and plants, etc.

Efforts on Biodiversity carried out in Vietnam

In July 2009, law on biodiversity of Vietnam came into effect.

Vietnam Environment protection agency carried on the Master plan on actions for biodiversity conservation of the government, in which the following tasks will be carried:

- Raising public awareness
- Training environmental officials and experts
- Doing research on biodiversity (found 3 more animal species, 7 more plant species, built research centre to protect genes, etc.)

[Conservation]

In 2008, WWF completed a set of studies that examined threats and opportunities related to agriculture (focusing on three key crops: sugarcane, rice, and rubber) for the four lower Mekong countries including Vietnam, inside which lots of guidelines were given to the government and organizations. IUCN also published "Guides on protecting agriculture biodiversity in Vietnam". With help from AFD, built a "bear saving center" in Tam Dao island.

[Climate change]

Vietnam Association for conservation of nature and biodiversity has held many workshops on climate change impacts and solutions to call for cooperation from people in the society. The Association called for provinces to prepare for flood and other phenomenon.

[Agriculture]

Cooperate with Sweden in controlling land and agriculture activities from 2004, aiming to develop agriculture, eradicate hunger and reduce poverty in tandem with biodiversity protection.

Youth activity case No.1 Educating children about Biodiversity

[Summary of the activity]

- We select some primary and secondary schools to come and teach children some basic information of biodiversity and let them know how to save earth's biodiversity in the simplest way they can figure out
 - We also give them Environment books in which Biodiversity is one of a main content
- *content
- Select some classes of each schools
 - Give children books
 - Hold some easy Environment games, quizzes so they can easily remember what they need to do to protect our country's biodiversity

[result · problem · horizon]

- result
We started this activity since 2008 and already came to 5 schools with around 500 children.
- problem
Problems in activity are difficulty of lacking books to give children and arranging suitable time for all children, school, volunteers and our club.
- horizon
We want to come 5 more schools at least until the end of this year and expand the number of students who can take part in this activity

Educating children



Planting tree



Environment Festival

About Vietnam's Youth Activity

[Summary of your country's youth activities]

In Vietnam, there are about 20 youth groups in which around 10 ones are located in Hanoi, the rest are in Ho Chi Minh city and other provinces in Vietnam. The forms of them are mainly club of university and nonprofit organization etc. Our activities are so diversity and focus on Environment activities in which Biodiversity is a very important content. Some groups have their specific activity like cycling or planting trees... The others base on government, private sector and youth connection to hold big events. There are also groups approaching people and improve their awareness.

On World Environment Day this year, all youth groups in Hanoi gathered and made the biggest bag in Vietnam by scraps of fabric to send community one message "Do not use plastic bag!".

[Name of some youth groups in Hanoi and their main activity]

- Bayer Young Environmental Envoy Club: Improve community's awareness
- C4E: Cycling for Environment Group
- 3R Club (Reduce - Reuse - Recycle)
- Energy Health Environment Club

Youth activity case No.2 Planting trees

[Summary of the activity]

- How: We planted a famous tree names "Đuối" in the Middle of Vietnam near the river areas to protect lands, and against erode
- When: August 2008
- Where: Danang
- Who: BYEE Club - Danang Brand.

[result /problem/ horizon]

- result
We planted 50 trees
- problem
Lack of this tree planting experience
- horizon
We want to plant more and other kind of trees in whole Vietnam

Youth activity case No.3 Exhibiting Environment Festival

[Summary of the activity]

- How: We organized an Environment Festival including these small events:
 - Pictures, Clips and Movies showing
 - Games, quizzes to get presents
 - Tree planting
 - Mini drawing contest
- When: 7, July 2007
- Where: Hanoi
- Who: BYEE Club - Hanoi Brand.

[result /problem/ horizon]

- result
Attract around 1000 people
- problem
Lack of experience in holding event, therefore this festival was a bit messy at the end of day
- horizon
We want to make this kind of events bigger with more government's support and private sector's involvement.

Diversify our biology to color our life!

6. Materials of keynote lecture

Following two sets of slides are materials of keynote lecture by Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

(1) Convention on Biological Diversity and National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan



What is Biodiversity? ~3 Diversities~

- Ecosystem Biodiversity**
 Sdalfat, forest, wetland, Coral reef, grassland, river, etc.
- Species Biodiversity**
 Estimated number of species: 5~30 million species (IUCN 2008 Red List)
- Genetic Biodiversity**
 Difference between the wild and domesticated of the Central Mountain Arabidopsis thaliana which "Gey" families and light.

There exist natures unique to the community and region specific living things. Those are linking each other

Benefit from Biodiversity

Basis for existence of all life and livelihood • photosynthetic activity of plants • CO ₂ absorption • prevention of global warming • Oxygen supply • Plant transpiration • Climate stabilization • Water cycling	Use value • Food and timber • Ex. Tuna, Eel • Gene resources • Application to biotechnology such as pharmaceuticals • Genetic characteristics of wild species - breeding • Biosimilarity
Basis for enriching culture • Local cooking food, liquor • Such as "Octopus of Akaso" • "Potage of Japanese sand lence with nabi" • "Tsuru sushi" • "Longleaf grouse" • Festivals and folk songs	Security of livelihood • Natural landscape • Disaster reduction • Bountiful forest • Water security

Biodiversity closely related human life

Convention on Biological Diversity

International cooperation framework for conservation of biodiversity

- The details**
 1992-5 CBD were adopted (22 May → International day for biological diversity)
 1992-6 CBD were adopted in time for United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (The Earth Summit) in Rio.
 1993-12 The Convention entered into force.
- The objective of the Convention**
 ① Conservation of Biodiversity
 ② Its Sustainable Use
 ③ Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising out of the Utilization of Genetic Resources
- The number of participating countries**
 191 countries (including EC, The US does not concluded yet)
- CBD/COP6(Hague)(2002)**
 Adaption of the "2010 Biodiversity Target"
 "significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels"

CBD COP9

The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Date
May 19th to the 30th, 2008

Venue
Maritim Hotel, Bonn, Germany

Participants
7,000 participants from more than 170 countries and related organizations

Main Agenda

- Revision Process of Strategic Plan (post 2010 Target)
- ABS (Access and Benefit Sharing)
- Agriculture and Biodiversity
- Climate Change
- Forest Biodiversity, etc.

COP10 will be held in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, October 2010

Toward COP10 in Aichi-Nagoya

2010
COP/MOP5: 11-15 Oct
COP10: 18-29 Oct

Aichi Nagoya

Tokyo

About 260km from Tokyo

Excursions
Side events
Exhibitions....

Toward COP10 in Aichi-Nagoya

The year 2010 and COP10 will be a landmark year

- Hold in the target year of the 2010 Biodiversity Target
- Adapt a post 2010 Biodiversity Target
- The year 2010 is the "International Year of Biodiversity"

Main Agenda

- Status of the achievement of the 2010 Biodiversity Target, and a post 2010 Biodiversity Target
- International regime for Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)
- Biodiversity and climate change, business and biodiversity, and cities and biodiversity etc.

For the success of COP10, as the host country

- Involving various stakeholders, including the government, local governments, private bodies, NGOs, citizens, children and youth
- Application of international trends into domestic measures and its early realization
- Contribution for international communities based on the experiences in Japan
- Hosting regional/international meetings
(ex.) Capacity-building Workshop on 4th National Report for South, East and South-East Asia

Conference of Asian Youth on Biodiversity 2009

Invites youth, the leaders of tomorrow, to take action for the biodiversity conservation on Earth

Purpose of the Conference

- to share ideas and experiences on biodiversity activities among youth from Asian countries
- to build an international youth network toward the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10),

International Youth Conference 2010

CBD COP10 (October, 2010)

National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan



Characteristics of Japan



National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan

Biodiversity in Japan faces "Three Crises+ 1"

Crisis 1

Development and other human activities have caused habitat loss and threatened species

Habitat loss

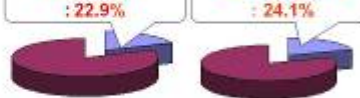


- Tidal flat: **reduced by 40%** since the end of WW II
- Natural forest is **only 17.9%** of the total land area (cf. forest area is 2/3 of the land)

Species threatened

Vertebrates : 22.9%

Vascular plants : 24.1%



Approx. 23.5% of vertebrates and vascular plants are threatened

National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan

Crisis 2

Ecosystem changes in the "Satoyama" area due to lack of appropriate human activities

Traditional activities in Satoyama

- Gathering - fuel wood
- animal fodder
- leaf litter for fertilizer



Forming unique ecosystems and landscape

"Satoyama" covers 40% of the land

Introduction of Fossil fuels, Chemical fertilizer

→ decline of such activities

→ **Crisis in biodiversity of "Satoyama"; rural landscape maintained by traditional method of use**

National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan

Crisis3

Alien Species

Alien species and chemical contaminations

Prey on native species



Mongoose prey on Okinawa rail (*Callirallus okinawae*)



Black bass prey on native fish

Competition



Taiwan squirrels compete with Japanese squirrels

Removal of vegetation



Introduced Ibex in Ogasawara


National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan

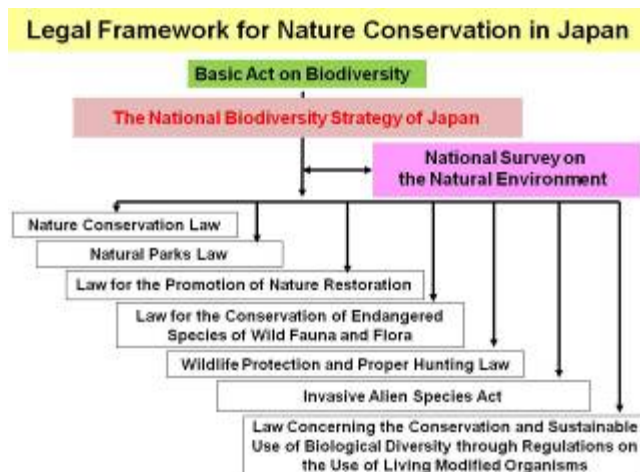
Crisis caused by global warming

Huge potential for species extinction and ecosystem collapse

When the average temperature increases by 1.5°C to 2.5°C or more, it is estimated that approximately 20 to 30% of plant and animal species will face a higher risk of extinction.

- Change of breeding season of amphibians (in Tokyo)
- Decline of sea ice affects polar bear's health and breeding.
- Coral bleaching and dying will occur more frequently.



National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan

1993: The Convention on Biological Diversity entry into force

○ The Convention on Biological Diversity: Article 6
"Develop national strategies, plans or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity..."

1995: 1st National Biodiversity Strategy

- Quick response to the obligation under the Convention
- Involvement of 11 relevant ministries and open public comment

Revision within about 5 years

Annual Progress Check

2002: 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy
Identify 3 major crises on biodiversity in Japan

2007: 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy

2008: Basic Act on Biodiversity

2002 2010 Target

2005 MA

2006 GBO2

2007 IPCC 4th Report

National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan

Structure of 3rd NBSAP

Part 1

4 Biodiversity Crises

What is happening to biodiversity in Japan

4 Basic Strategies

Basic Strategies to solve biodiversity related problems

Part 2

Action Plans

Specific measures and Policies to implement NBSAP

National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan

Points of the 3rd NBSAP

【Importance of Biodiversity】
Importance of biological diversity (biodiversity), which supports our livelihood, is described in plain language

【Long-term perspective】
Grand design; presents a desirable future image of the national land and adjacent sea area

"Centennial Plan" is proposed, which aims to recover the nation's ecosystems destroyed in the past hundred years, in coming centennial

【Involvement of various stakeholders】
The need for the involvement of local governments and the private sector is also emphasized

【Global aspect】

Enforce Global Aspect

Global Warming
Description of the adverse effects of global warming on biodiversity was newly added as an inevitable and serious crisis

Importing Resource ; food, timber etc.

Migratory birds, Marine mammals, coral reef

These measures include some numerical targets:
 ● Improving the awareness of "biodiversity" from 30% to over 50%;
 ● Increasing the number of designated wetlands under the Ramsar Convention by ten.

Four basic Strategies of the 3rd NBSAP

The direction of measures which should be addressed in the next five years was organized in the four basic strategies.

● Mainstreaming Biodiversity in our daily life

- ① Launching "Our Life on biodiversity" project which aims to enhance the involvement of local governments, businesses, NGOs and the public
- ② Hands-on nature experiences for school kids

● Securing linkages among forests, countryside, rivers and the sea

- ① Realizing the ecological network at national scale
- ② Promoting a comprehensive review of National and Quasi-National Parks, and promoting nature restoration
- ③ Studies on marine protected areas to secure sustainable fishery activities

● Re-building sound relationship between man and nature in local communities

- ① Selecting "Important SATOYAMA" to develop management models
- ② Developing communities coexisting with wildlife through separating habitat and capacity building
- ③ Promoting sound activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries which contribute to the conservation of biodiversity
- ④ Habitat management for endangered fauna and flora; combating alien species issues

● Taking action with global perspective

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/071210.html>

Work with Asian Friends through Implementing the 3rd NBSAP

"SATOYAMA Initiative"

Promote "SATOYAMA Initiative" which is a community based model of sustainable and efficient use of natural resources.

Gather and share the wisdom and experiences of local community to be in harmony with Nature.

Network building

- Flyway Partnership
- Important Biodiversity Area Network (Coral Reef, National Parks, Protected Areas etc.)

Scientific understanding

Monitoring site network (utilizing satellite image), ecosystem assessment

Involving business sectors

Dialogue among various sectors



Local Community consider the surrounding ecosystem (forest, mountains, lakes etc.) as their common property and thus ensure its sustainable management in order to keep receiving benefits from nature.

Achieving 2010 target

Sharing Japan's experiences and expertise to develop and implement NBSAP

COP10

G8
Eco Asia



Thank you very much!

For All the Life on Earth (tentative translation)

地球のいのち、つないでいこう

生物多様性

(2) The Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity

An Overview:



Objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

The Convention is a treaty for sustainable development

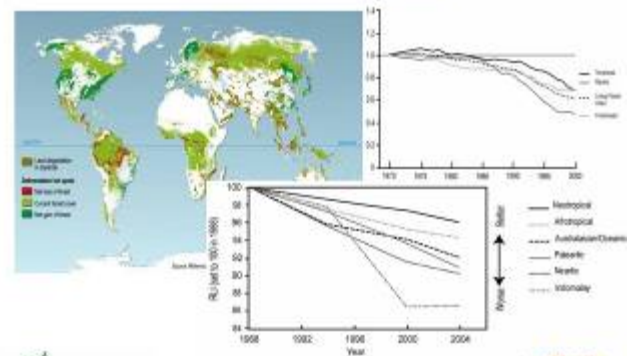


Defining Biological Diversity

- "The variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems."
- Biological resources is defined to include genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use of value for humanity.



Rationale for the CBD



Reasons for Concern

- Decline in Ecosystem Services
 - Required for Human well-being
- Impact on the poorest
 - May prevent attaining the MDGs
- Loss of resilience
 - Can exacerbate shocks & produce surprises
- Loss of Unique species & habitats



Drivers of Biodiversity Loss

- Direct Drivers
 - Habitat conversion
 - Climate change
 - Invasive species
 - Over-exploitation
 - Pollution (nitrogen and phosphorus)
- Indirect Drivers
 - Economic activity
 - Demographics (population growth)
 - Social and political factors
 - Cultural and religious factors



History of the Convention

1987: UNEP Governing Council

1990: ad hoc working group reached consensus on need for new global treaty on biodiversity

1991: formal negotiating process starts

1992: CBD opens for signature at UNCED "Earth Summit" in Rio De Janeiro

Entry into force 29 December 1993



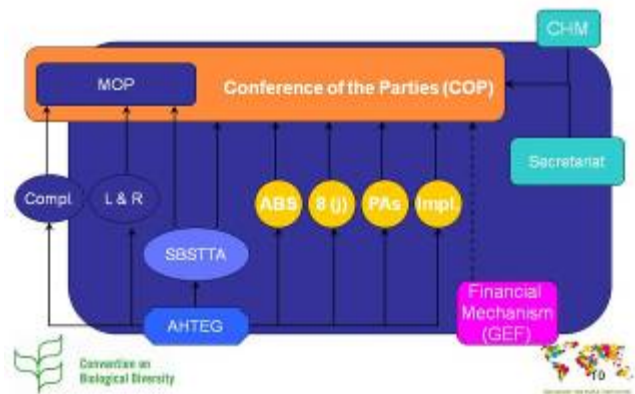
- **The Convention on Biological Diversity entered into force on 29 December 1993**
- The Interim Secretariat of the Convention was established in Geneva Switzerland from 1993- 1994
- **The Permanent Secretariat of the Convention was established in Montreal Canada in 1996**
- The Convention on Biological Diversity has been in force for 16 years (1993-2009)
- **The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety entered into force on 11 September 2003**



191 Parties to the Convention in 2009



Structure of the Convention

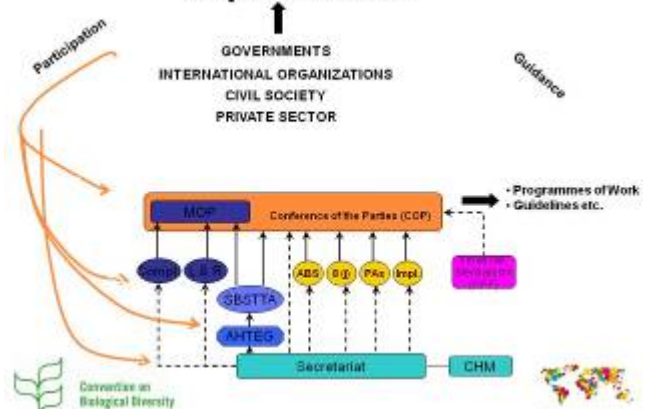


CONVENTION BODIES

COP Bureau 191 Parties	COP/MOP Bureau 156 Parties
SUBSIDIARY BODIES	
SBSTTA	
Working Group on ABS	Compliance Committee
Working Group Article 8(j)	Liability & Redress TEG
Working Group Protected Areas	Handling, Packaging, Transport TEG
WG- Review of implementation	Technical Expert Groups



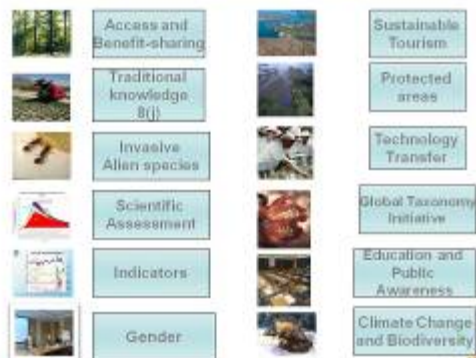
Implementation



Thematic Programmes of Work



Cross-cutting Work Programmes



Cartagena Protocol: Objectives and Scope

Objectives

- To contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the **safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs** resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and **specifically focusing on transboundary movements**.



Scope

- Transfer, handling and use of LMOs that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health
- Exception: LMOs-pharmaceuticals for humans addressed by other relevant international agreements or organisations.



Key Elements of the Protocol - I

- Advance Informed Agreement Procedure
- Risk assessment and management
- Handling, Transport, Packaging, Identification
- Information-sharing and the Biosafety Clearing-House



Key Elements of the Protocol - II

- Capacity Building
- Socio-economic considerations
- Liability and redress
- Compliance
- Public Awareness and Participation



2010 Biodiversity Target

"To achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth"



International Year of Biodiversity

Goals

- Raise awareness of:
 - the importance of biodiversity
 - accomplishments to save biodiversity
- Promote innovative solutions
- Take immediate steps to reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity
- Initiate dialogue on steps for the post-2010 period



3 main messages

- Biodiversity is important for human well-being
- The current rate of biodiversity loss is severe, by some accounts up to 100 times the natural rate of extinction
- We need to work together to halt this loss. Many "success stories" point the way to the future

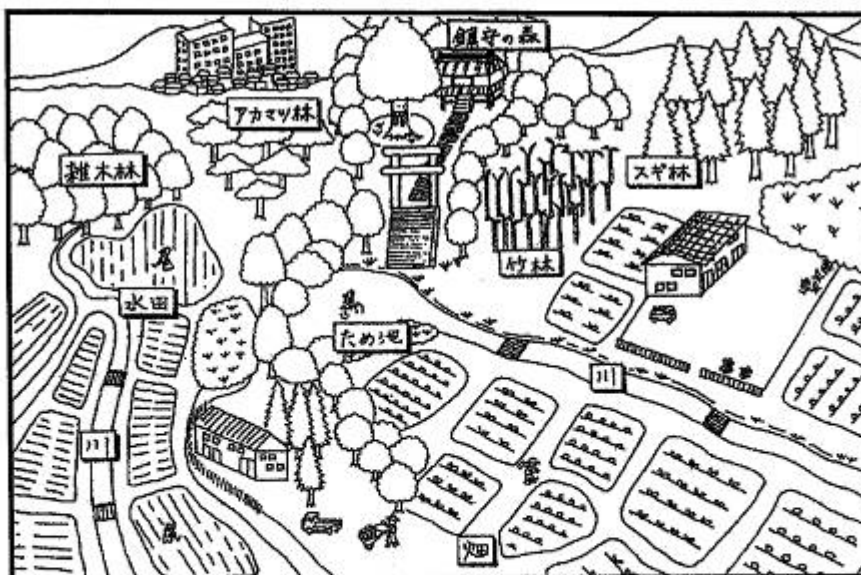


7. Materials of excursion

Followings are materials used in excursion.

Japanese SATOYAMA environment

1. Satoyama



2. Let's think about it →: Points that Dr.Kiryu are speaking.

(1) What energy do you use to eat food?

()
→Like electricity, gas, oil, people are using fossil fuel.

(2) What energy did people use in the past?

()
→People used firewood and charcoal.

(3)How did people lived with the woods in the past?

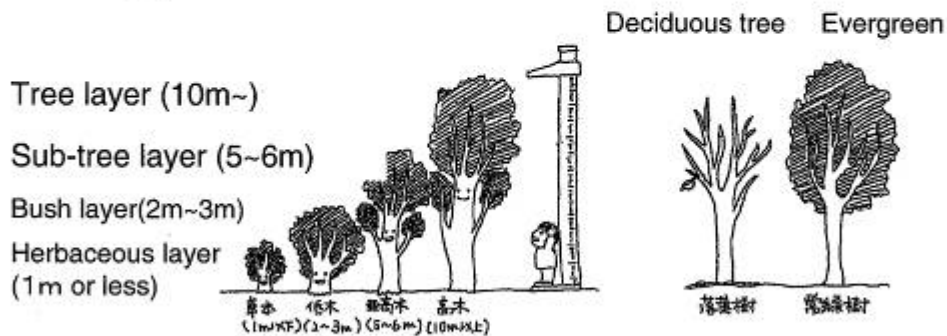
()
→People used the woods to make fuels such as coal and firewood.
→Or people gathered fallen leaves to manure the land.

(4)What people's change made the Satoyama woods disappear?

()
→By using fossil fuel like electricity, gas, oil.
→By using machines in agriculture and using chemical fertilizer.

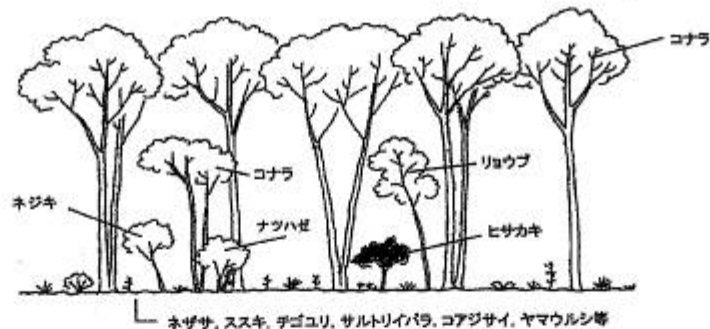
3. What has changed in Satovama woods?

(1) Basics of the wood

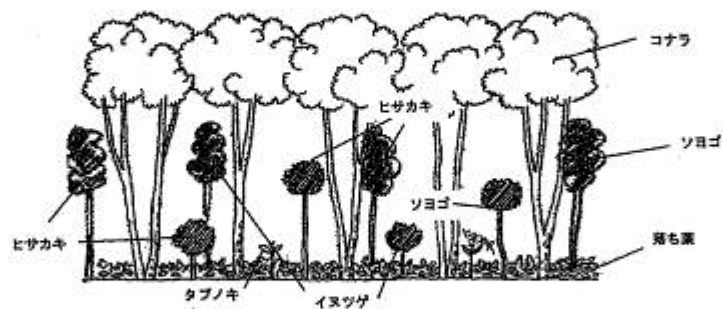


(2) Studying the difference

② Maintained KONARA woods



③ Not maintained KONARA woods



③ Finding the difference between maintained woods and not maintained woods

		Maintained KONARA woods	Not maintained KONARA woods
Trees	Tree layer		
	Sub-tree layer		
	Bush layer		
	Herbaceous layer		
Brightness			
undergrowth			
Surface			

Not maintained woods are constructed of Tree layer and Sub-tree layer only. This environment shuts out the daylight and stops the growth of the plants in the lower level.

What are the solution for this problem?

2 自然の森は動いている

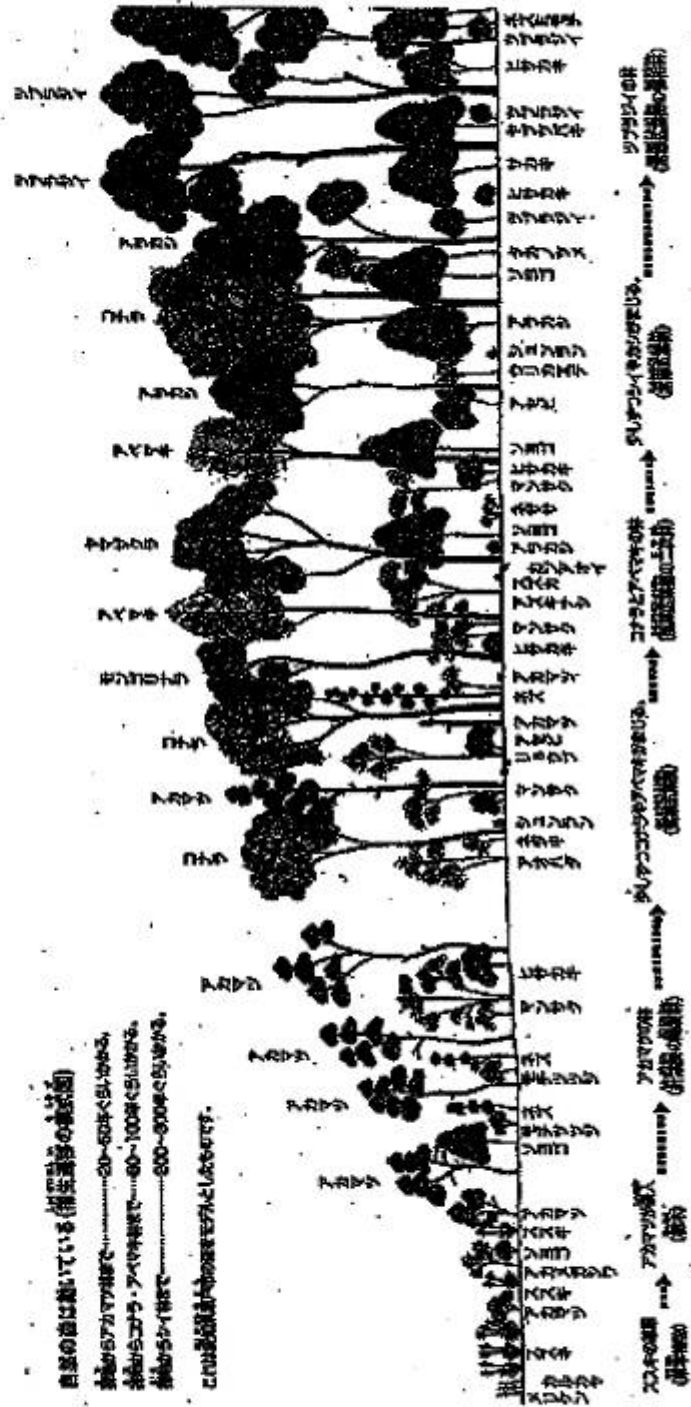
もともとあった自然を、一統完全に破壊して増地にしたあと、周辺から植物が侵入して、何年か後に以てあつたのと同じような森林に回復していくことを植生遷移という。その過程や、回復するまでに要する年数は、森林の度合いや土壌や気象条件、人との関わり方によって大きく変わる。通常の森林では、増地から植生に達するまでに200～600年級かかると考えられている。

無増地とは、植生遷移の最後にその増地に成立する森林である。

自然の森は動いている(増地遷移の模式図)

増地からアサマシイ林まで……20～60年くらいかかる。
 増地からコナラ・アサマシイ林まで……80～100年くらいかかる。
 増地からコナラ・アサマシイ林まで……200～300年くらいかかる。

これは増地遷移の模式図で、実際とは異なります。





Mie Prefecture Red Data Book 2005



Atractylodes japonica



Vincetoxicum sublanceolatum



Shield sundew



Cephalanthera falcata



balloon flower



Gentiana thunbergii



Drosera rotundifolia L.



Drosera tokaiensis



Hemerocallis fulva
var. *longituba*



Lilium japonicum
Thunb.



Pertya scandens



Akinorinsou



Parnassia palustris



Patrinia scabiosifolia
Fisch. ex Trevir.



Adenophora triphylla
(Thunb.) A.DC.
var. *japonica*



Japanese gentian



Sanguisorba officinalis L.



Heloniopsis orientalis



Viburnum erosum
Thunb



Buckleya lanceolata



Deutzia crenata
Sieb.



Rhododendron kaempferi
var. *kaempferi*



Viburnum dilatatum



Lyonia ovalifolia ssp.
Neziki

~Observation of SATOYAMA <Maintained environment>~

(1) DATE August 3, 2009

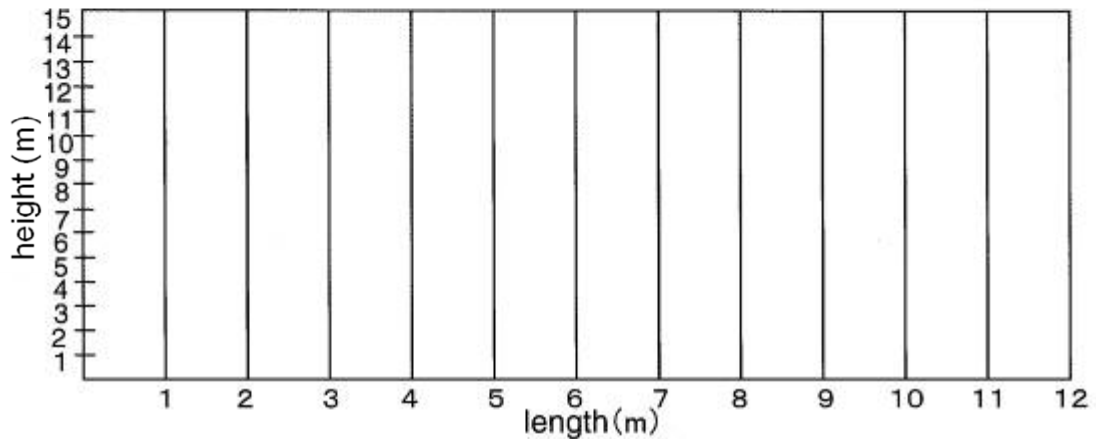
(2) PLACE MIE-KENMINNOMORI

(3) NAME () Group ()

(4) AREA ()

(5) ENVIRONMENT ()

(6) CROSS SECTION



(7) Name of Plants

	Deciduous tree	Evergreen
Tree layer	()	()
Sub-tree layer	()	()
Bush layer	()	()
Herbaceous layer	()	()

(8) Brightness, undergrowth, Surface, and so on

~Observation of SATOYAMA <Not Maintained environment>~

(1) DATE August 3, 2009

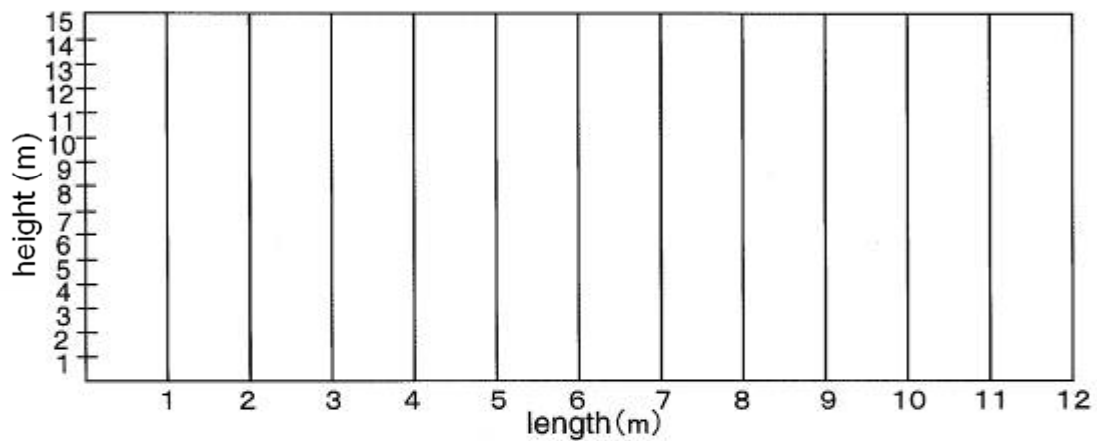
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(5) ENVIRONMENT ()

(6) CROSS SECTION



(7) Name of Plants




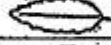





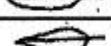


	Deciduous tree	Evergreen
Tree layer	()	()
Sub-tree layer	()	()
Bush layer	()	()
Herbaceous layer	()	()

(8) Brightness, undergrowth, Surface, and so on

~Conclusion~

	Maintained environment		Not maintained environment	
	Deciduous tree	Evergreen	Decideous tree	Evergreen
Tree layer (10m~)	Number of trees ()	()	()	()
Sub-tree layer (5m~8m)	()	()	()	()
bush layer (2m~3m)	()	()	()	()
Herbaceous layer (~1m)	()	()	()	()
Brightness undergrowth Stratum Others				

※ What did you learn?

Type of leaves												
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>										<input type="checkbox"/>		
Striped catfish eel												
<i>Pieris japonica</i> subsp. <i>japonica</i>												
<i>Rhododendron kaempferi</i> var. <i>kaempferi</i>												
<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i> ssp. <i>Neziki</i>												
<i>Clethra barbinervis</i>												
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i>												
<i>Evodiapanax innovans</i>												
<i>Dendropanax trifidus</i>												
Hawthorn-leaved maple												
<i>Lindera umbellata</i>												
<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>												
<i>Quercus serrata</i>												
<i>Pterocarya chinensis</i> var. <i>viridis</i>												



Published in November 2009

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