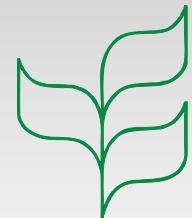


Implications for the CBD and UNFCCC

Jaime Webbe
Programme Officer

United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

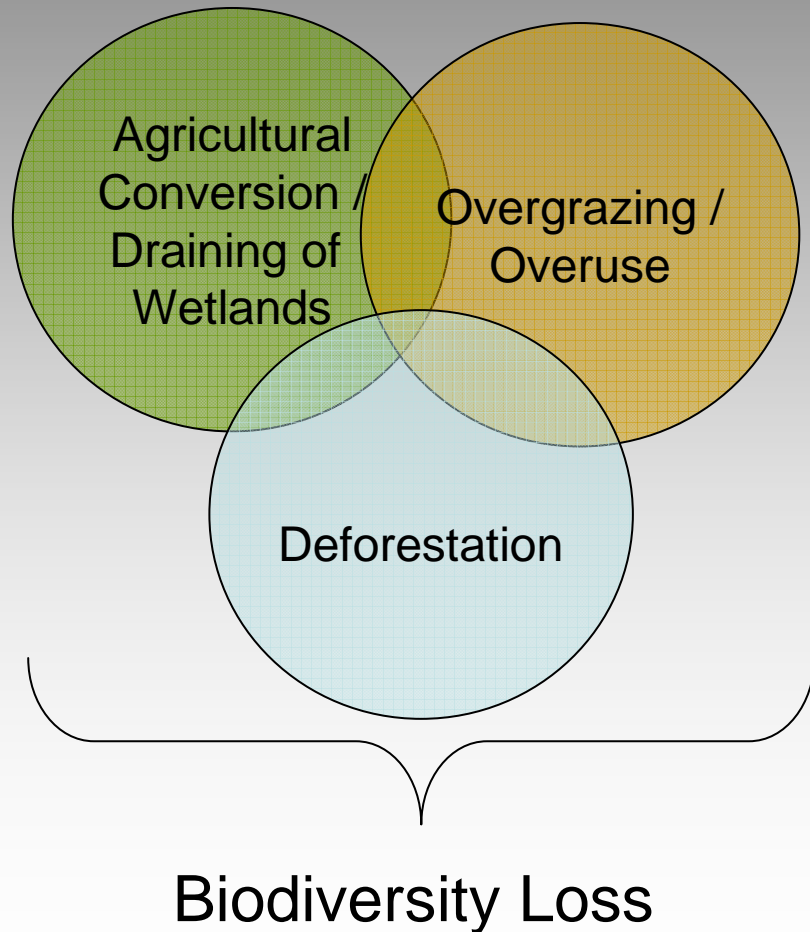


CBD

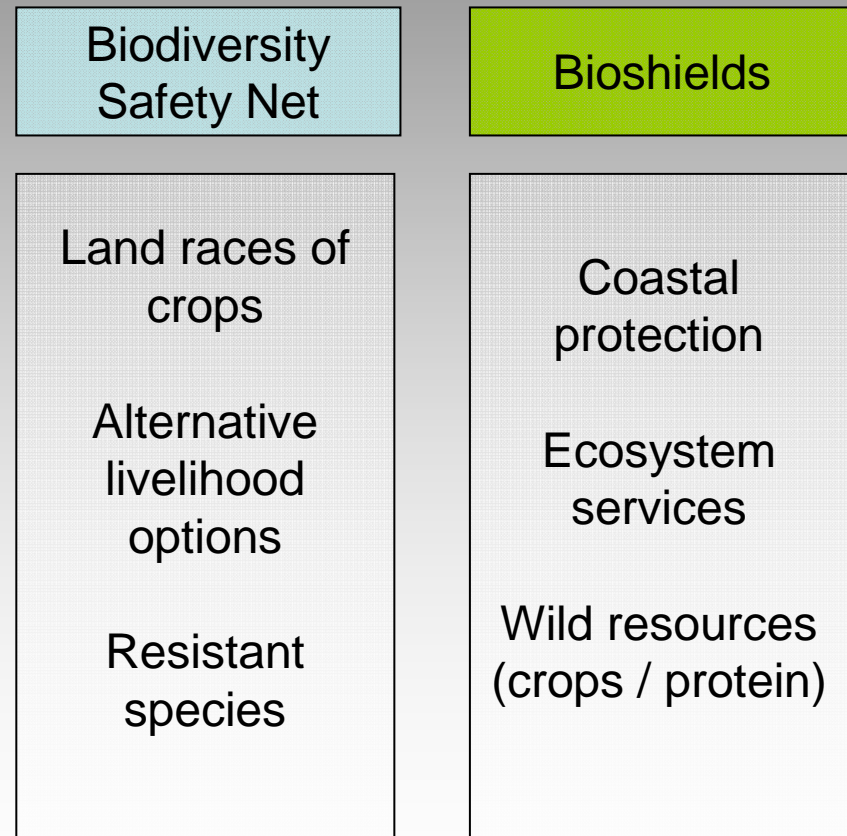


Biodiversity and the UNFCCC

Mitigation



Adaptation



Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

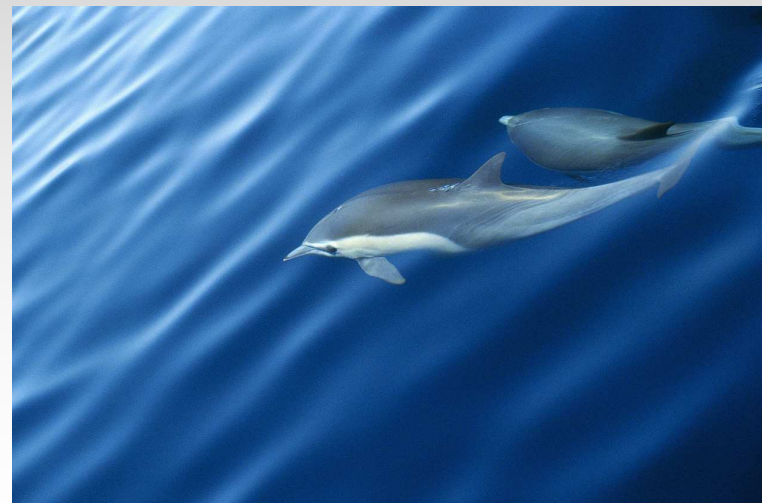
Requires an assessment of the impacts of projects on biodiversity and natural systems (Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF)



Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change

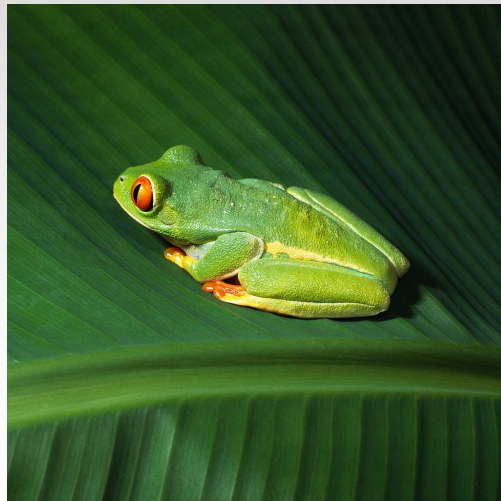
Database including biodiversity sector

Coastal zones sector breakout groups

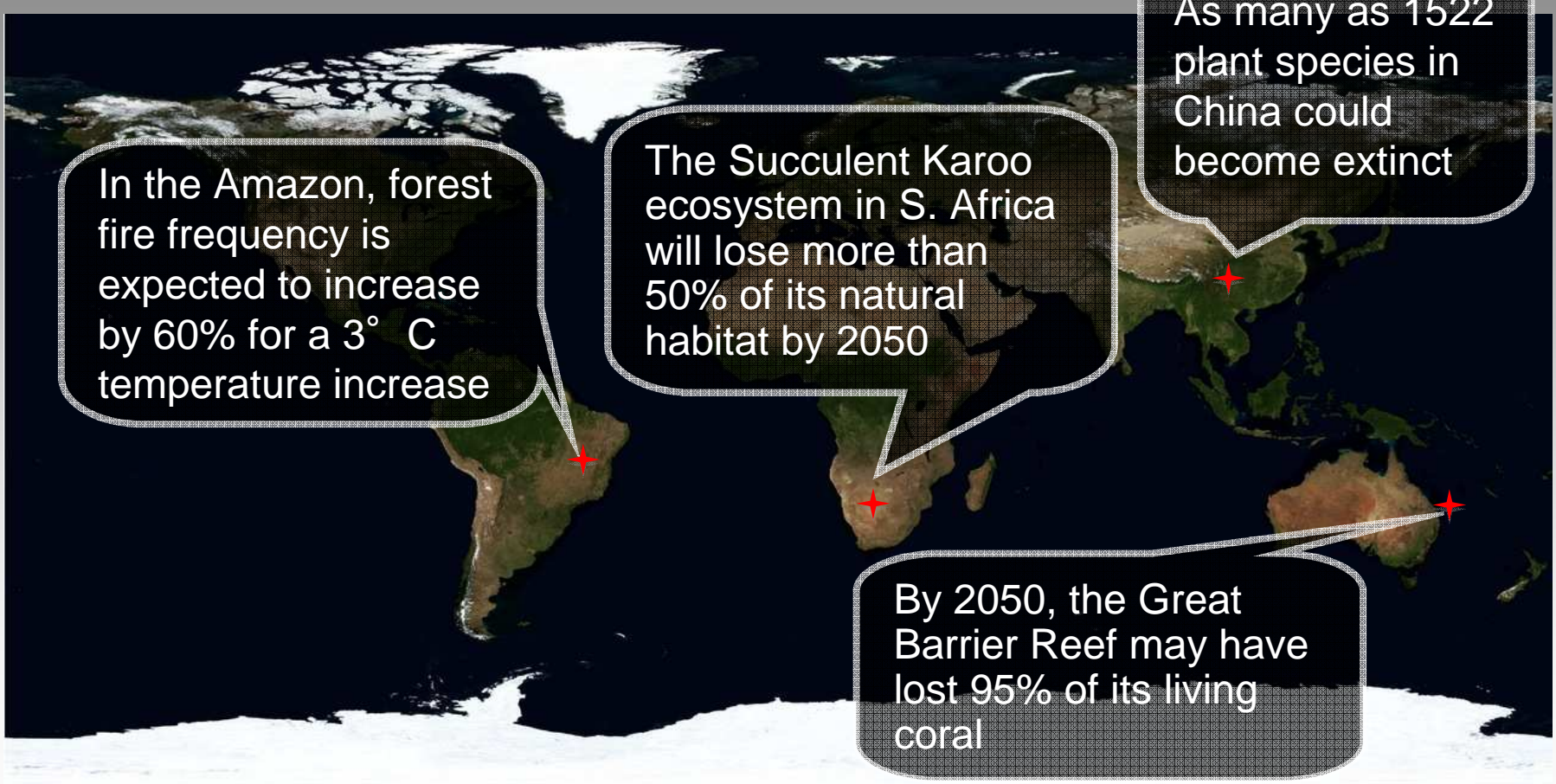


Convention on Biological Diversity

- adopted in 1992
- conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of biodiversity resources
- one of the 3 Rio Conventions
- 190 Parties



Climate Change and the CBD

A world map showing the impact of climate change on biodiversity. Four red stars mark specific regions: the Amazon basin in South America, the Succulent Karoo region in southern Africa, the Great Barrier Reef in the Pacific Ocean, and a region in China. Each star is connected to a callout box containing text about the expected biodiversity loss in that area.

In the Amazon, forest fire frequency is expected to increase by 60% for a 3° C temperature increase

The Succulent Karoo ecosystem in S. Africa will lose more than 50% of its natural habitat by 2050

As many as 1522 plant species in China could become extinct

By 2050, the Great Barrier Reef may have lost 95% of its living coral

Climate Change and Biodiversity - based Livelihoods

Agriculture

Mongolia will face up to 30 % reduction in productivity in steppe areas

Tourism

In sub-Saharan Africa up to 40% of mammals in national parks will become endangered while 2% of critically endangered species will become extinct

Fisheries

Within the next 30 to 50 years coral bleaching could become an annual event in SIDs

Obstacles to the Implementation of Response Activities

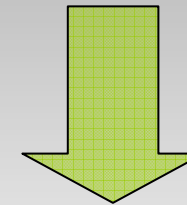
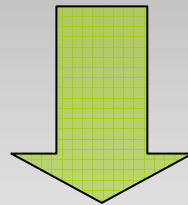
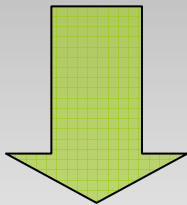
- Lack of appropriate information and tools
- Lack of monitoring systems and criteria
- Weak collaboration
- Poor incentive frameworks
- Lack of awareness of biodiversity – climate change links
- Incomplete information on the impacts of climate change on ecosystem services
- Gaps between scientific studies and management options

Contribution of the Royal Society Report

Enhance awareness of
biodiversity – climate
change links

Support collaboration at
all levels

Provide the technical
underpinnings for
implementation



Negotiating a mechanism beyond 2012 and
implementing mitigation and adaptation
programmes now is not a UNFCCC matter –
it is a matter for life on Earth

Moving Forward - priority activities for the Secretariats

- Joint communication efforts: websites, newsletters, educational material, etc.
- Joint capacity building: interoperability of databases, information notes, training of focal points, etc.
- Enhanced coordination between subsidiary bodies: joint inputs, meetings of chairs, etc.

Moving Forward - vulnerability and adaptation

- Mainstreaming vulnerability and adaptation
- Building capacity to integrate vulnerability and adaptation into the ecosystem approach
- Communicating science, tools and methodologies to local planners and managers



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

“the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is an essential element of any strategy to adapt to climate change”

