



## **Overview of CBD SBSTTA 14 Recommendations, 10-21 May 2010**

<http://www.cbd.int/sbstta14/meeting/in-session/>

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PLEASE NOTE: To save space, some of the SBSTTA recommendations included herein are paraphrased or summarized and not provided in full. However, the only valid text of the recommendations is the one posted on the CBD website.

## Global Biodiversity Outlook 3



- Confirms that world has failed to meet its target to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.
- Warns that massive further loss of biodiversity is becoming increasingly likely, and
- with it, a severe reduction of many essential services to human societies.



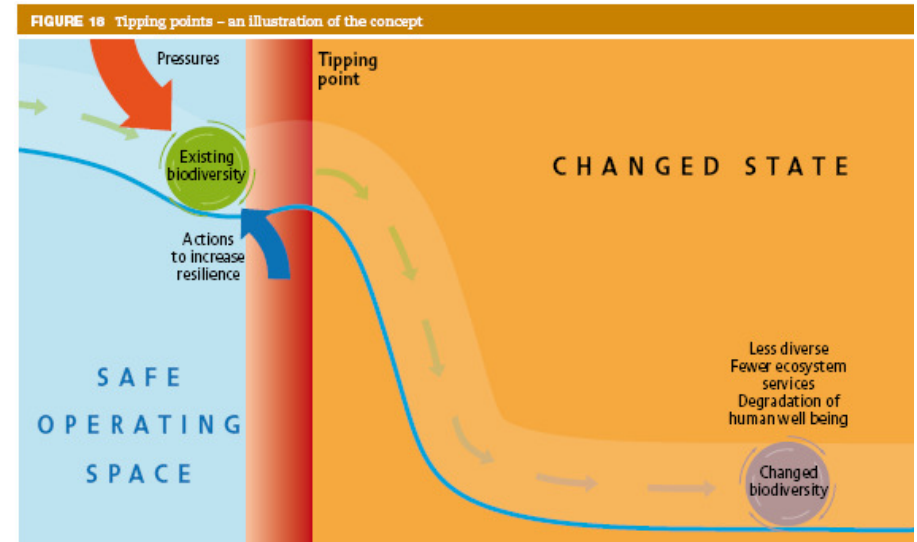
available at <http://gbo3.cbd.int/>

# GBO3: Potential tipping points



Approaching several tipping points:

- **dieback of large areas of Amazon forest**, due to interactions of climate change, deforestation and fires,
- **shift of many freshwater lakes** and other inland water bodies to eutrophic or algae-dominated states, caused by build-up of nutrients,
- multiple **collapses of coral reef ecosystems**, due to combination of ocean acidification, warmer water leading to bleaching, overfishing and nutrient pollution.



*Tipping points : points at which ecosystems shift to alternative, less productive states from which it may be difficult or impossible to recover.*

# ***CBD Strategic Plan for the Post-2010 period***



- CBD WGRI met 24-28 May, 2010 and agreed the Plan, subject to outcomes of Access and Benefit Sharing negotiations and discussion on financial resources to implement the Plan
- Plan has 20 targets, including:
  - **Target 5:** By 2020, the rate of loss and degradation, and fragmentation, of natural habitats, [including forests], is [at least halved][brought close to zero].
  - **Target 10:** By [2020][2015], to have minimized the multiple pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.
  - **Target 15:** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

# SBSTTA-14 recommendations on Forest Biodiversity



- **Forests:** (Requests to the Executive Secretary)

## **Collaboration with the CPF**

- Further capacity-building forest biodiversity and climate change linkages
- Further collaboration with the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration
- Improve streamlining forest-related reporting, including with reference to definitions of forest and forest types

## **With reference to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation:**

- *Option 1:*
- [Contribute to the discussions on and the possible development of biodiversity safeguards and mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate, and support the development of guidance on how to create synergies between the implementation of national forest-related actions and programmes;]
- *Option 2:*
- [With effective consultation with Parties, and based on their views, explore opportunities to provide advice, as requested, to the discussions on this issue, in order to avoid any possible negative impacts on biodiversity by such activities, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate;]

# SBSTTA 14 Recommendations

## – overview cont'd



- **Protected areas:**
  - *Invites* Parties to explore how **funding opportunities under climate-change adaptation and mitigation strategies could contribute to implementation** of the programme of work on protected areas, while enhancing co-benefits for biodiversity and climate-change adaptation and mitigation;
  - *Reminds* the Conference of the **Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to pay attention** to the impact on and the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies and support projects related to adaptation and mitigation in protected areas
  - (Other key recommendations include: improve ecological connectivity; strengthen protected areas systems as key ‘green infrastructure’ inter alia for climate change adaptation; develop and apply tools that facilitate synergies, such as biodiversity and carbon maps; include protected area systems in relevant national mitigation and adaptation efforts, and requests donors to adequately fund them, and utilize LifeWeb as one means to enhance funding).

# SBSTTA 14 Recommendations – overview cont'd



- **Inland waters:** SBSTTA highlighted the:
  - findings of the IPCC Technical Report Climate Change and Water, which concluded that the relationship between climate change and freshwater resources is a matter of primary concern as water quality and availability will be severely affected by climate change;
  - prominence of changes occurring in the water cycle when considering the impacts of climate change on terrestrial, inland and coastal ecosystems and the importance of the role of the water-related services provided by ecosystems, in particular inland water ecosystems, in ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation to climate change;
  - inter-dependence of carbon and water cycles in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and, in particular, the need to sustain the water cycle for ecosystems and thereby sustain the carbon storage services they provide;

# SBSTTA 14 Recommendations

## – overview cont'd



- **Dry and sub-humid lands:** SBSTTA supported
  - continued strengthening of the joint work programme with the UNCCD
  - enhanced engagement of key stakeholders in implementation of the CBD in dry and sub-humid lands including the disaster risk reduction sector and pastoral communities
- **Invasive alien species:** SBSTTA highlighted
  - the IAS threat to biodiversity with complexities due to the impact of climate change, and
  - risks from invasive alien species used as biofuel crops and for carbon sequestration
- **Global Taxonomy Initiative** – development of a comprehensive capacity building strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative for post-2010 implementation.

# SBSTTA 14 Recommendations – biodiversity and climate change



- Discussions focused on:
  - (1) impacts of climate change on biodiversity and, by extension, on efforts to achieve the objectives of the CBD, including the impacts of ocean acidification;
  - (2) ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation and for mitigation, including the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies;
  - (3) SBSTTA requested further examination of links between climate change mitigation and biodiversity, including calling for a report on the impacts of geo-engineering activities on biodiversity.
- SBSTTA considered possible future activities and issues relating to REDD, building on COP9 decision IX/5;
  - cognisant of ongoing negotiations under the UNFCCC processes, SBSTTA recognized that biodiversity underpins forest resilience, which in turn underpins the permanence of forest carbon stocks.
  - As biodiversity is also the basis of most ecosystem services, the long-term success of REDD will therefore hinge on its benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem services, and indigenous and local communities.

# **SBSTTA 14: On enhancing cooperation between the CBD and the UNFCCC**



- On the possibility of joint activities between the Rio Conventions, the message from Parties was clear
  - this process should take place in an open and transparent manner involving fully the UNFCCC and UNCCD
- SBSTTA suggested two options for joint activities/work programme between the Rio Conventions; these will be forwarded to the CBD COP in Oct.
- The CBD Executive Secretary was tasked with immediately exploring, with both the UNFCCC and UNCCD secretariats and Parties, options for joint activities, including examining the feasibility of a possible joint work programme to report to CBD COP10.

# Rio Conventions' Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion



Cooperation on new outreach initiative between Rio Convention secretariats; Convened by the SCBD, in consultation with the secretariats of the UNCCD and UNFCCC, the Pavilion will promote synergies between biodiversity, land management and climate change

- focus on latest findings from science and practice on the linkages between ecosystem management, landscape restoration and climate change
- Launched in International Year of Biodiversity, a coordinated outreach platform for awareness-raising and capacity-building on synergies to take place at forthcoming COPs of the Rio Conventions in 2010, 2011 and at Rio +20 in 2012
  - running in parallel with the side event programmes of the respective meetings
- Parties and organisations invited to express interest by 20 June 2010 in participating – refer to CBD Notification of 13 May\*

\*

At <http://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2010/ntf-2010-101-eco-cc-en.pdf>



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# CBD COP 10



- **18 - 29 October 2010**
- **Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan**
- **Expected Number of Participants: +5000**
- **Major outcomes:**
  - **Adoption of Post-2010 Strategic Plan**
  - **International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing**
- **<http://www.cbd.int/cop10/>**
- **Ministerial Meeting on Forests and Climate Change, tentatively 26 October, in conjunction with COP 10 HLS**



# Thank you!



[www.cbd.int/sbstta14/meeting/in-session/](http://www.cbd.int/sbstta14/meeting/in-session/)

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