

# SC-GEO BON 20-21 July 2010 UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK

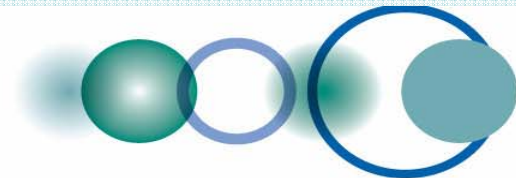
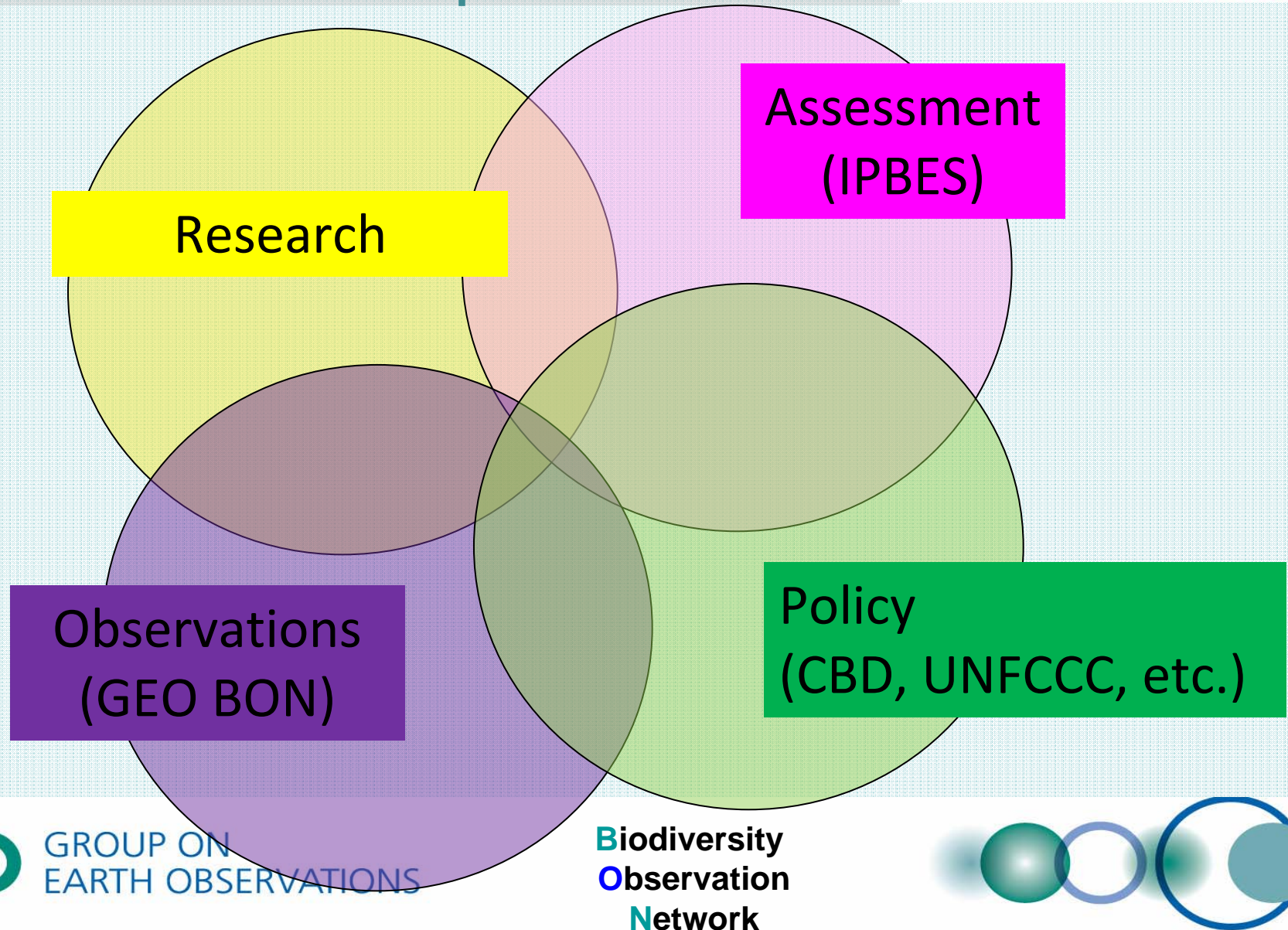
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# GEO BON in the biodiversity science-policy landscape



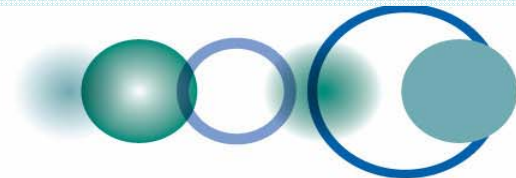
# Biodiversity science-policy landscape



# Outline



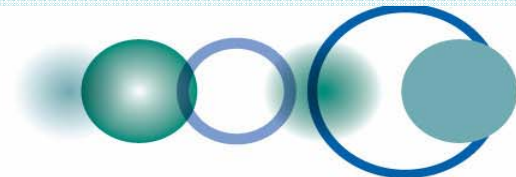
- GEO BON and the CBD
  - SBSTTA 14 (May 2010)
  - COP10 (Oct 2010)
- GEO BON and IPBES
  - Outcome of 3rd negotiation (June 2010)





# Issues on agenda of CBD in 2010

- **Assessment of progress towards 2010 Target (GBO-3)**
- **Assessment of progress in implementing Strategic Plan**
- **New Strategic Plan (post 2010): Targets and indicators for post 2010 strategic plan**
- Biodiversity & climate change (AHTEG report); Mountain biodiversity; Inland waters biodiversity; Marine and coastal biodiversity (Ocean acidification); Protected areas; Sustainable use;
- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
- Improving the effectiveness of SBSTTA
- New and emerging issues

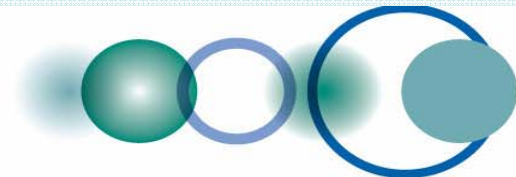




# The 2010 target will be missed

## From the information to hand at global level (GBO-3):

- At population, species and biome level roughly 1% of biodiversity is lost each year, and most trends are to *increasing* rates of loss.
- There are places, habitats and species where the situation has improved (e.g. intensively managed species, habitats under restoration and management, especially in Europe and North America)
- Local species diversity may be increasing while globally it declines.
- While the major driving forces behind biodiversity loss remain, the trend cannot be reversed.

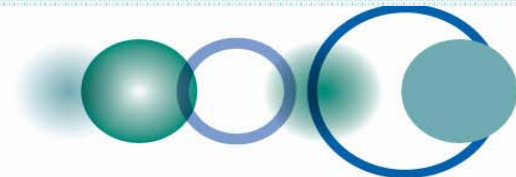


# CBD Strategic plan



## **Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society**

- *Target 1:* By 2020, at the latest, all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- *Target 2:* By 2020, at the latest, the values of biodiversity are integrated into [national accounts], national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.
- *Target 3:* By 2020, at the latest, incentives[, including subsidies,] harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts [and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, [consistent with relevant international obligations]] , taking into account national socio-economic conditions.
- *Target 4:* By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

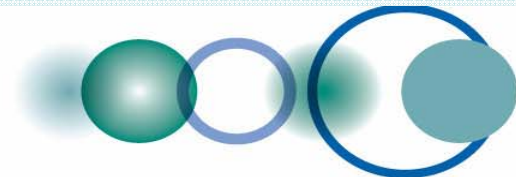


# CBD Strategic plan



## ***Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.***

- ***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 6: [By 2020, overfishing is ended, destructive fishing practices are eliminated, and all fisheries are managed sustainably.] or***
- ***[By 2020, all exploited fish stocks and other living marine and aquatic resources are harvested sustainably [and restored], and the impact of fisheries on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems are within safe ecological limits]***
- ***Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.***
- ***Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.***
- ***Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species are identified, prioritized and controlled or eradicated and measures are in place to control pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species.***
- ***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.***

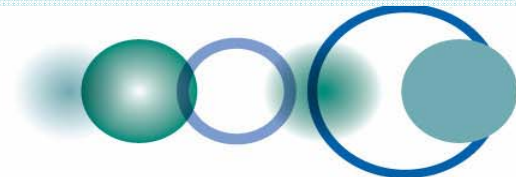


# CBD Strategic plan



## ***Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity***

- *Target 11:* By 2020, at least [15%][20%] of terrestrial, inland- water and [X%] of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through comprehensive, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.
- *Target 12:* **By 2020, the extinction and decline of known threatened species has been prevented and improvement in the conservation status [for at least 10% of them] has been achieved.**
- *Target 13:* By 2020, the loss of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domestic farm animals in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives is halted and strategies have been developed and implemented for safeguarding the genetic diversity of other priority socio-economically valuable species as well as selected wild species of plants and animals.

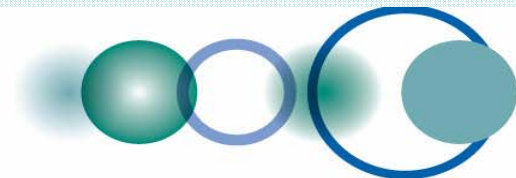


# CBD Strategic plan



## ***Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.***

- **Target 14:** By 2020, **ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are safeguarded and/or restored** and equitable access to ecosystem services is ensured for all, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.
- **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.
- **Target 16:** By 2020, access to genetic resources is [promoted] [facilitated] [enhanced], and benefits are shared consistent with national legislation [and the international [regime][protocol] on access and benefit sharing, and the regime is in force and operational [and an access and benefit sharing fund providing timely, adequate and predictable funds to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, as a precondition for the fulfilment of their commitments under the protocol]].





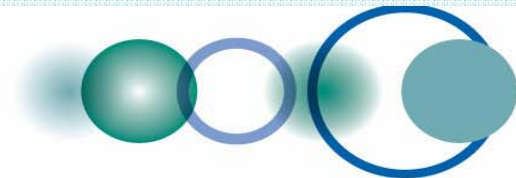
# GEO BON & the CBD



## Past history:

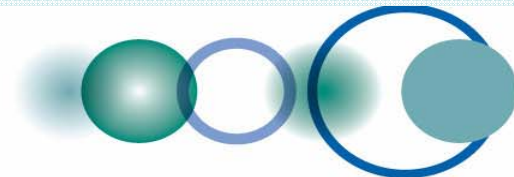
- MoU between GEO and CBD (2008)
- Decision IX/9 CBD-COP9 (Bonn, May 2008)

*Notes the initiation of a Biodiversity Observation Network, ... and the development of an implementation plan for the network, ... and invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, scientists and other relevant stakeholders to support this endeavour;*





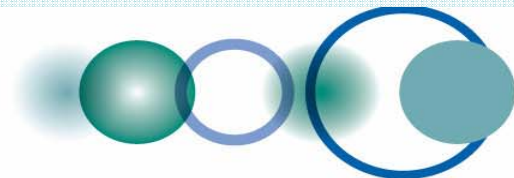
- Inf doct (SBSTTA/14/INF/13)- Summary of GEO BON implementation plan



# SBSTTA 14: GEO BON Side event



- Sponsors: **GEO**, **Ministry of Environment of Japan**, **DIVERSITAS**, **NASA**, **EBONE**
- Programme of GEO BON side event
  - Introduction (**A Larigauderie**, DIVERSITAS)
  - Building GEO BON (**B Scholes**, CSIR, S-Africa)
  - Implementation at the regional level: AP BON (**M Ito**, U of Tokyo, **Y Shirayama**, Kyoto U, Japan)
  - Implementation: Plans for monitoring terrestrial biodiversity at species level (**H Pereira**, U of Lisbon, Portugal)



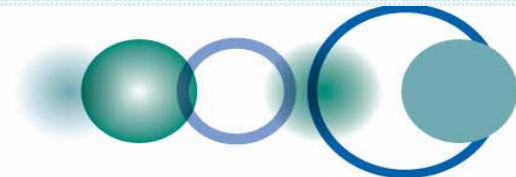


# GEO BON at SBSTTA 14

## Recommendations adopted by SBSTTA 14 to COP10:

XIV/9. II. The SBSTTA recommends that the COP:

- (...) (b) *Recognizes* the need to continue strengthening our ability to monitor biodiversity at all levels including through, *inter alia*: (...)
  - (v) Strengthening the capacity to mobilize and use biodiversity data, information and forecasts so that they are readily accessible to policymakers, managers, experts and other users, *inter alia*, through participation in, and support to, the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON);
- NB: This was the original text (SBSTTA/14/10)

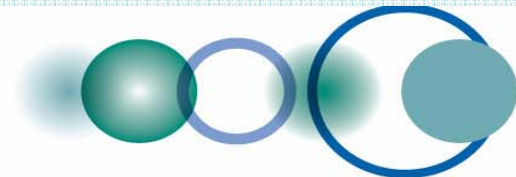




# GEO BON at SBSTTA 14 (3:3)

XIV/9. II. The SBSTTA recommends that the COP:

- (c) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite GEO-BON, working through organizations conducting biodiversity relevant observations, including, inter alia, the UNEP WCMC and the IUCN, **to prepare an evaluation of existing observation capabilities relevant to the targets contained in the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020** and provide a report in time for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 and to a meeting of the SBSTTA prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- NB: This was added to original text



# CBD-Action items



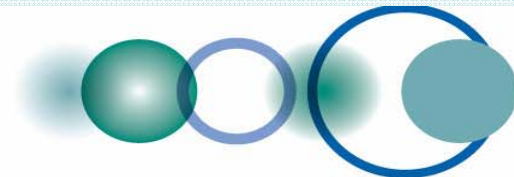
Life in harmony,  
into the future  
COP10/MOP5  
AICHI-NAGOYA  
JAPAN 2010

## 1-COP 10

- Inf doct?
- GEO BON Side event (submitted by GEO Sec)
- Babysit SBSTTA14 recommendation (Decision)

## 2- Beyond COP10:

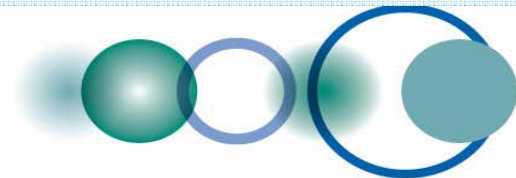
- invite GEO-BON **to prepare an evaluation of existing observation capabilities relevant to the targets contained in the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020** and provide a report in time for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 and to a meeting of the SBSTTA prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties



# 3rd intergovernmental negotiation mtg on IPBES



- Busan, Rep of Korea,
- 7-11 June 10
- 90 countries
- Science community represented by ICSU DIVERSITAS & IHDP
- 3rd (final) negotiation



# Busan outcome

- We conclude that **an IPBES** (intergovernmental science policy platform for biodiversity and ecosystem services) **should be established** to strengthen the science policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long term human well being and sustainable development



# Characteristics of IPBES

## -Legal basis

IPBES will be established as an Independent Intergovernmental body administered by one or more existing UN org (UNEP/UNESCO/FAO/UNDP)

## -Clients

IPBES will respond primarily to requests from govts, including MEAs (CBD, etc.); others (UN, private sectors, NGOs) can submit requests to the Plenary

## -Governance

Plenary is the decision making body: only governments can vote (others: observers/no vote)

# Functions of IPBES

## 1. Catalyzing the generation of knowledge

Identify and prioritize knowledge gaps and facilitate dialogue to generate new knowledge (but not undertake new research)

## 2. Performing regular and timely assessments

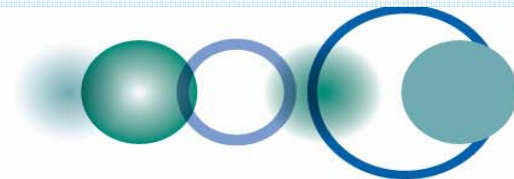
Global, regional, sub-regional, thematic, new topics (i.e. emerging issues)

## 3. Supporting policy formulation and implementation

Identify tools and methodologies, and catalyse their use and further development

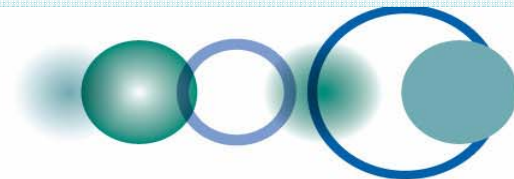
## 4. Building capacity

Prioritize capacity building needs, provide and call for funding for the highest priorities, and catalyze financing by providing a forum with funders



# IPBES: Next steps

- Sept-Nov 2010: 65<sup>th</sup> session of UN GA should approve establishment of IPBES
- 2011: First IPBES Plenary (Programme of Work, Secretariat, Governance, Funding, etc.)
- GEO BON & IPBES: continue to position GEO BON as observing component of science-policy interface**
- Wanted: an IPCC for biodiversity (Nature 2010; Interview H Mooney)
- Toward an IPBES (COSUST; Larigauderie & Mooney 2010)
- Etc.
- Biodiversity targets after 2010 (COSUST; Mace et al. 2010)



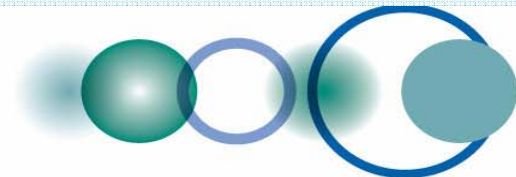


THANK YOU!



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- **From the information to hand at global level (GBO-3):**
- At population, species and biome level roughly 1% of biodiversity is lost each year, and most trends are to *increasing* rates of loss.
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- While the major driving forces behind biodiversity loss remain, the trend cannot be reversed.



# Key considerations for June

Options for catalyzing the generation of knowledge:

- i. Identify and prioritize knowledge gaps
- ii. Identify and prioritize knowledge gaps and facilitate dialogue to generate new knowledge
- iii. No role in knowledge generation



# Key considerations for June

Options for performing regular and timely assessments:

- i. Perform regular global, regional and thematic assessments, and identify needs for other assessments
- ii. Perform regular global, regional, national and thematic assessments
- iii. No role in knowledge assessment



# Key considerations for June

Options for supporting policy formulation and implementation:

- i. Identify tools and methodologies, and work with other mechanisms to catalyse their use and further development
- ii. Identify tools and methodologies, and catalyse their use and further development
- iii. No role in applying or developing tools and methods



# Key considerations for June

## 4) Legal basis, governance and decision-making

1. Intergovernmental/multistakeholder/subsidiary body?
2. Plenary: government/other votes? chair/co-chair?
3. Executive/advisory bodies: Bureau and/or exec board and scientific advisory panel?

## 5) Secretariat: UN/non-UN? Distributed?

## 6) Funding: Voluntary/prescribed contributions?

