



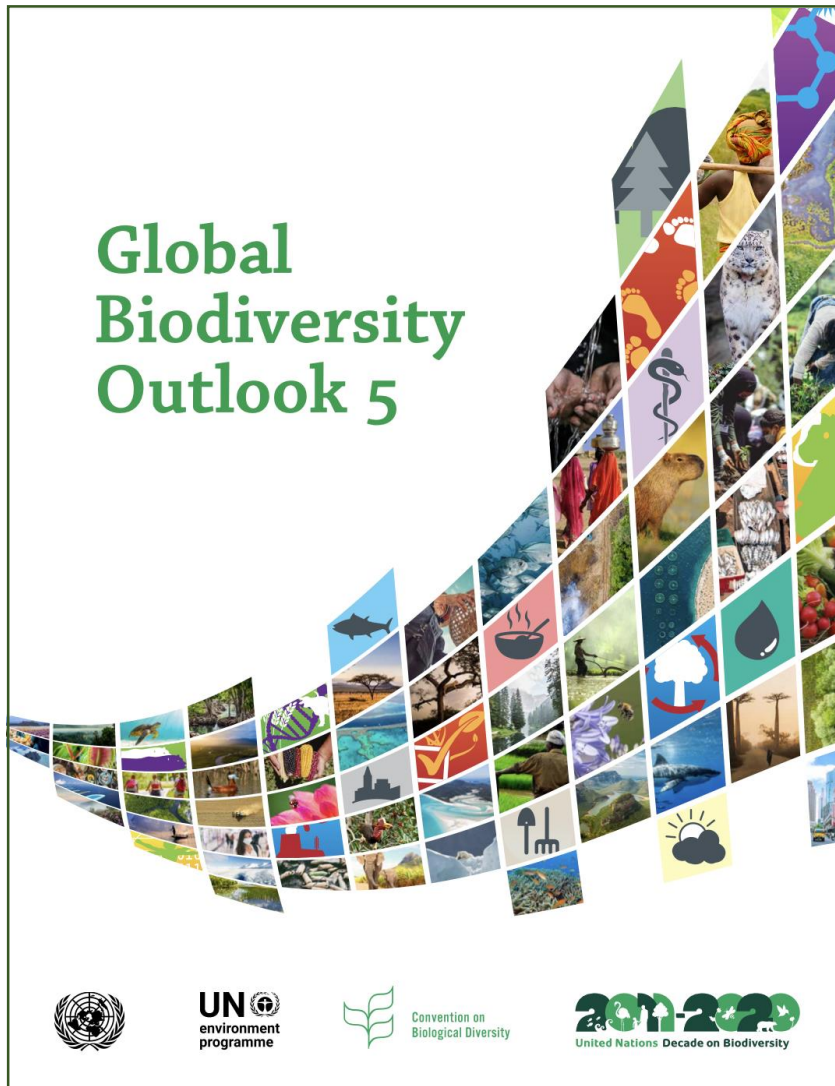
Biodiversity and Climate Change *Lessons from GBO-5*

David Cooper
Deputy Executive Secretary,
Convention on Biological Diversity



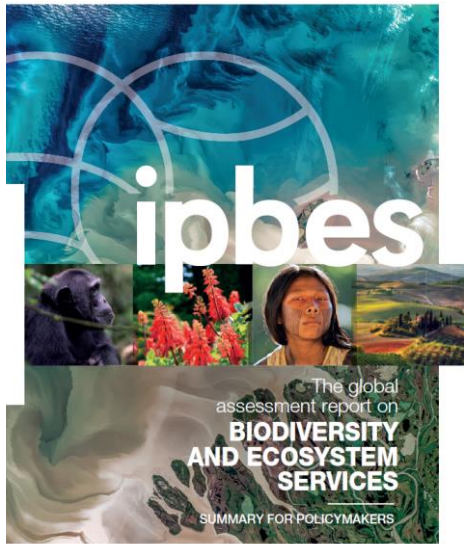
Convention on
Biological Diversity



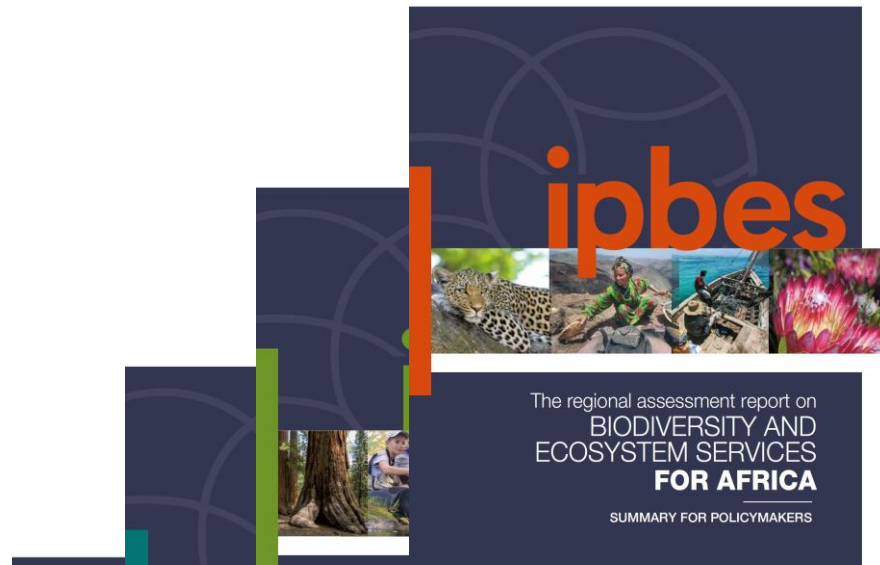


GBO-5:

- ❖ Assesses progress in implementing Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- ❖ Provides scientific basis for the post-2020 Global biodiversity framework
- ❖ Draws upon CBD national reports, indicators, assessment reports and scientific literature



The assessment report on
LAND DEGRADATION AND RESTORATION
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS



The regional assessment report on
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR AFRICA
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS



The regional assessment report on
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR THE AMERICAS
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS



The regional assessment report on
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS



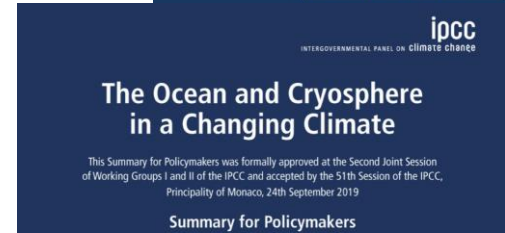
The regional assessment report on
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
Climate Change and Land

An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems

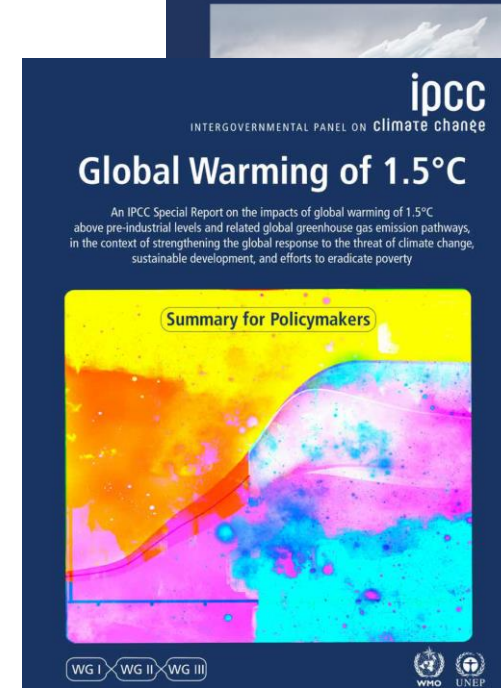
Summary for Policymakers



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate

This Summary for Policymakers was formally approved at the Second Joint Session of Working Groups I and II of the IPCC and accepted by the 51st Session of the IPCC, Principality of Monaco, 24th September 2019

Summary for Policymakers



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

Summary for Policymakers

WG I WG II WG III





Overarching message: Climate change and biodiversity loss are inseparable threats to humankind and must be addressed together.

Climate change and biodiversity are interlinked in multiple ways:

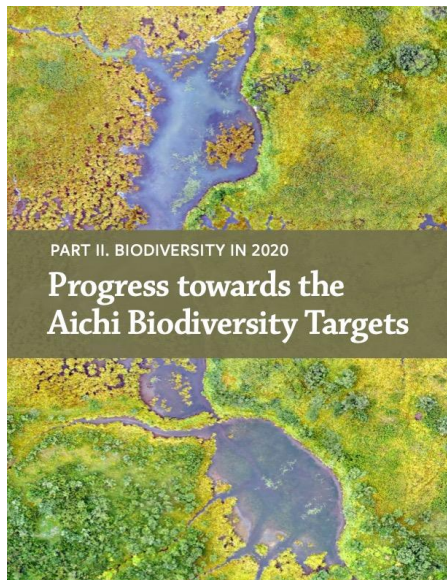
- Biodiversity contributes to Mitigation and Adaptation
- Climate change impacts biodiversity
- Climate actions may impact biodiversity
- Common and interlinked drivers of climate change and biodiversity loss

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

2050 Vision for Biodiversity:

"Living in Harmony with Nature"

The Aichi Biodiversity Targets



... adopted at COP-10, Nagoya, 2010



Successful eradications of invasive alien species from many islands



17% land protected



Harmful subsidies not reduced this decade



Habitat loss & degradation remains high



Risk of species extinction increases



Rate of deforestation fallen globally by one third (target is half)



Recent conservation actions have prevented many extinctions; without action, bird and mammal extinctions would be 2-4 times higher

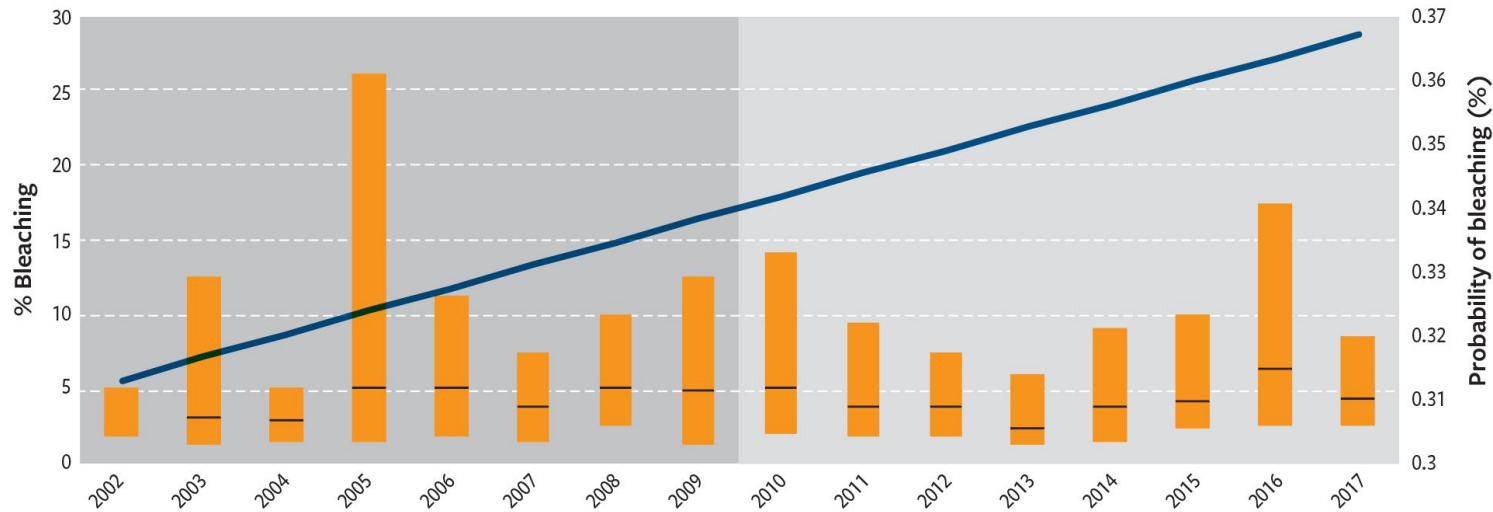


Key findings:

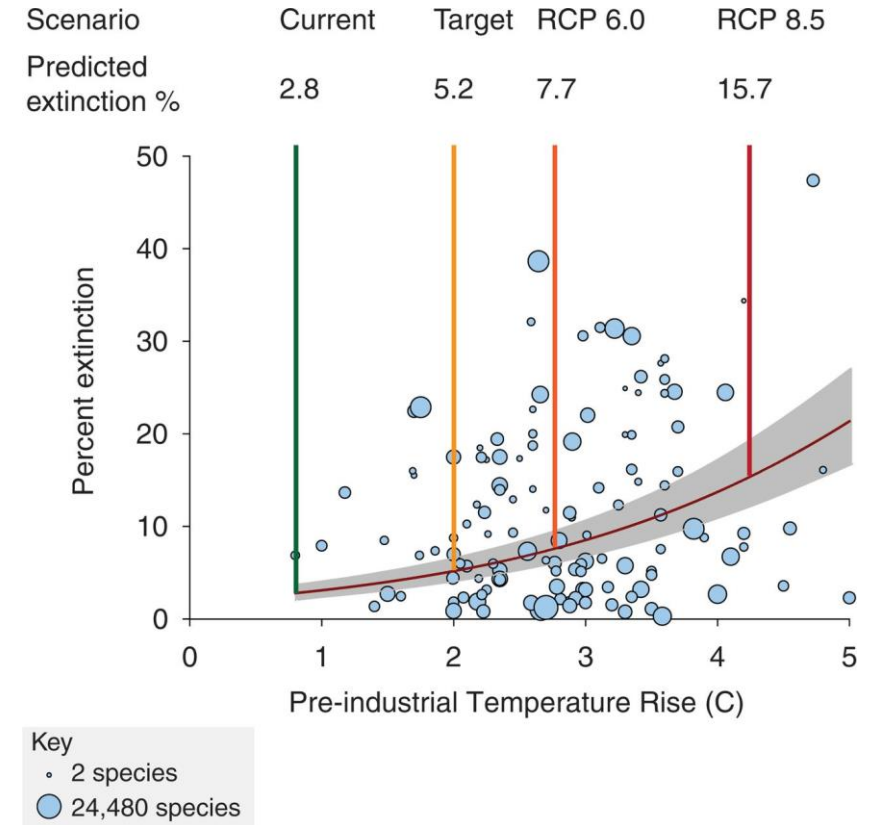
- None of the agreed targets met – National commitments not commensurate with global targets and implementation lagging
- But many examples of progress -- Where Governments and others take policy measures to address biodiversity loss, they work

Impacts on Biodiversity:

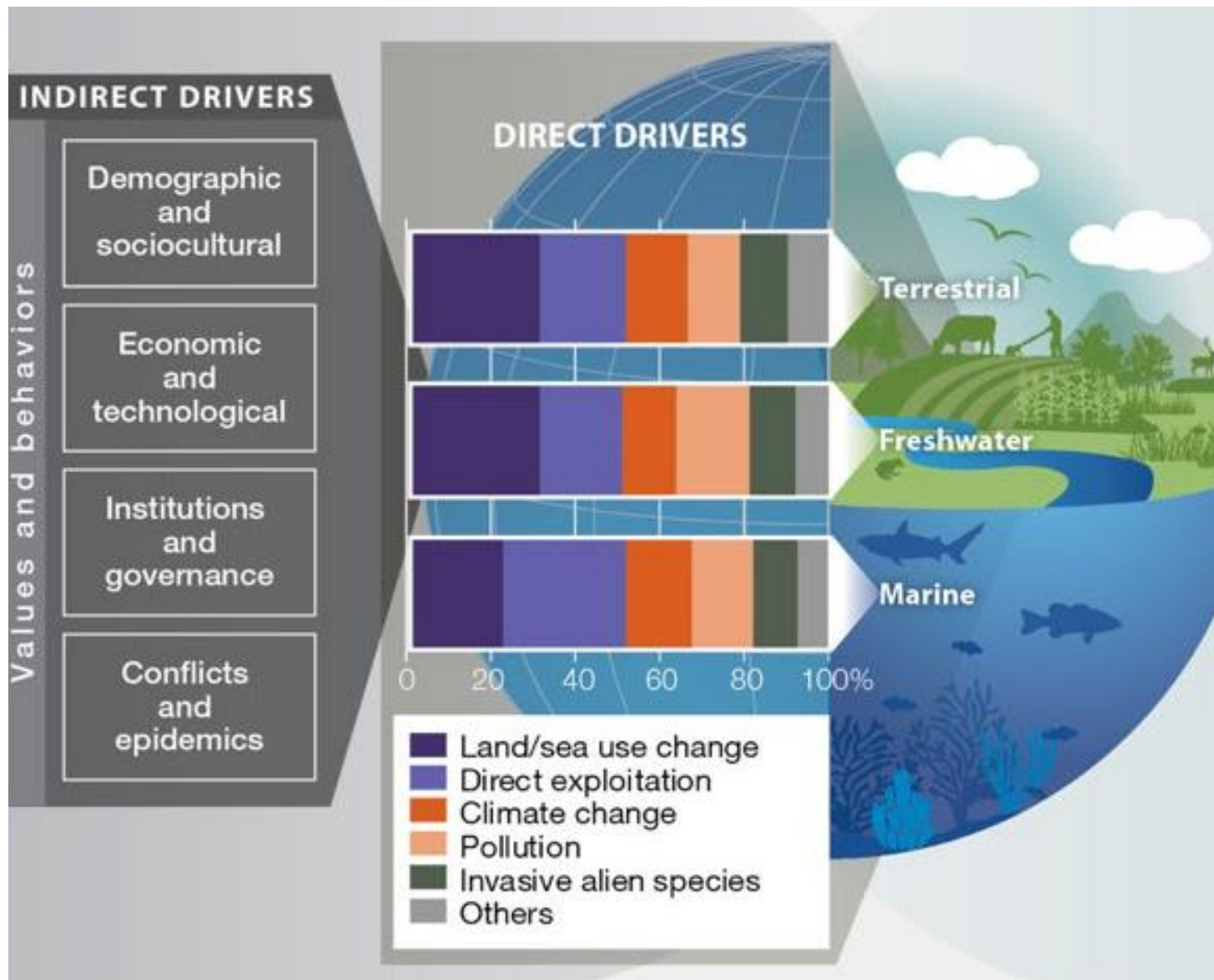
- ❖ Already occurring
- ❖ $2^{\circ} \gg 1.5^{\circ}$
- ❖ Climate change set to become biggest driver of loss



Incidence and probability of coral bleaching



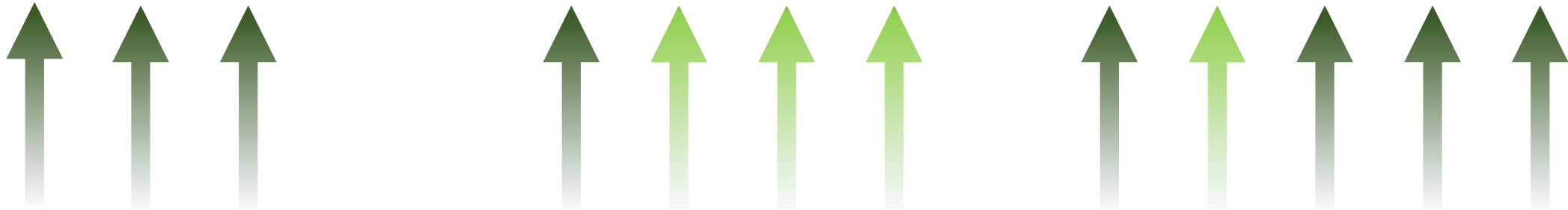
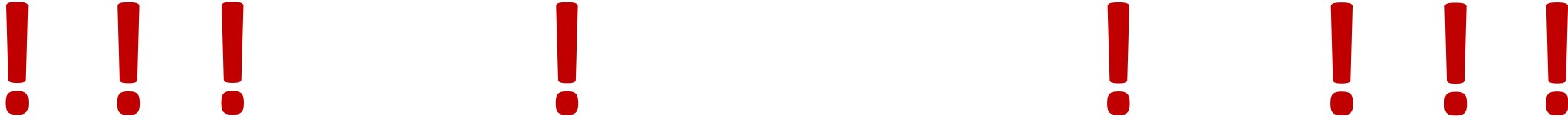
Under Business as Usual, drivers of biodiversity loss increase:



- Loss of 300 mha natural ecosystems
- Depletion of fish stocks
- Climate change > 2 deg
- Risk of invasive alien species increase 3-20 x
- Input of plastic waste increase 2.6 x



**Biodiversity is foundational to the SDGs,
providing essential ecosystem services (NCP)**



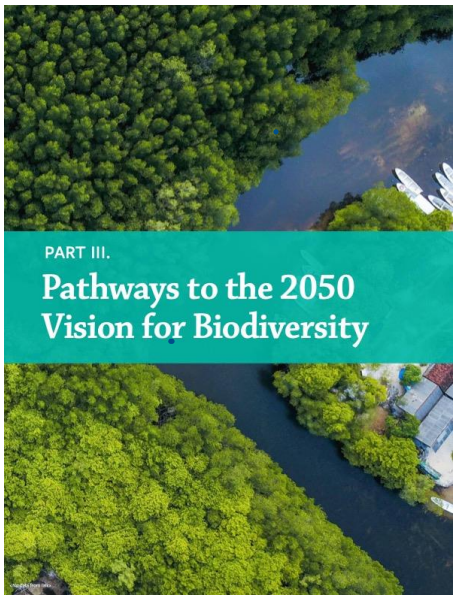
**Biodiversity is foundational to the SDGs,
providing essential ecosystem services (NCP)**

its loss jeopardizes their achievement !

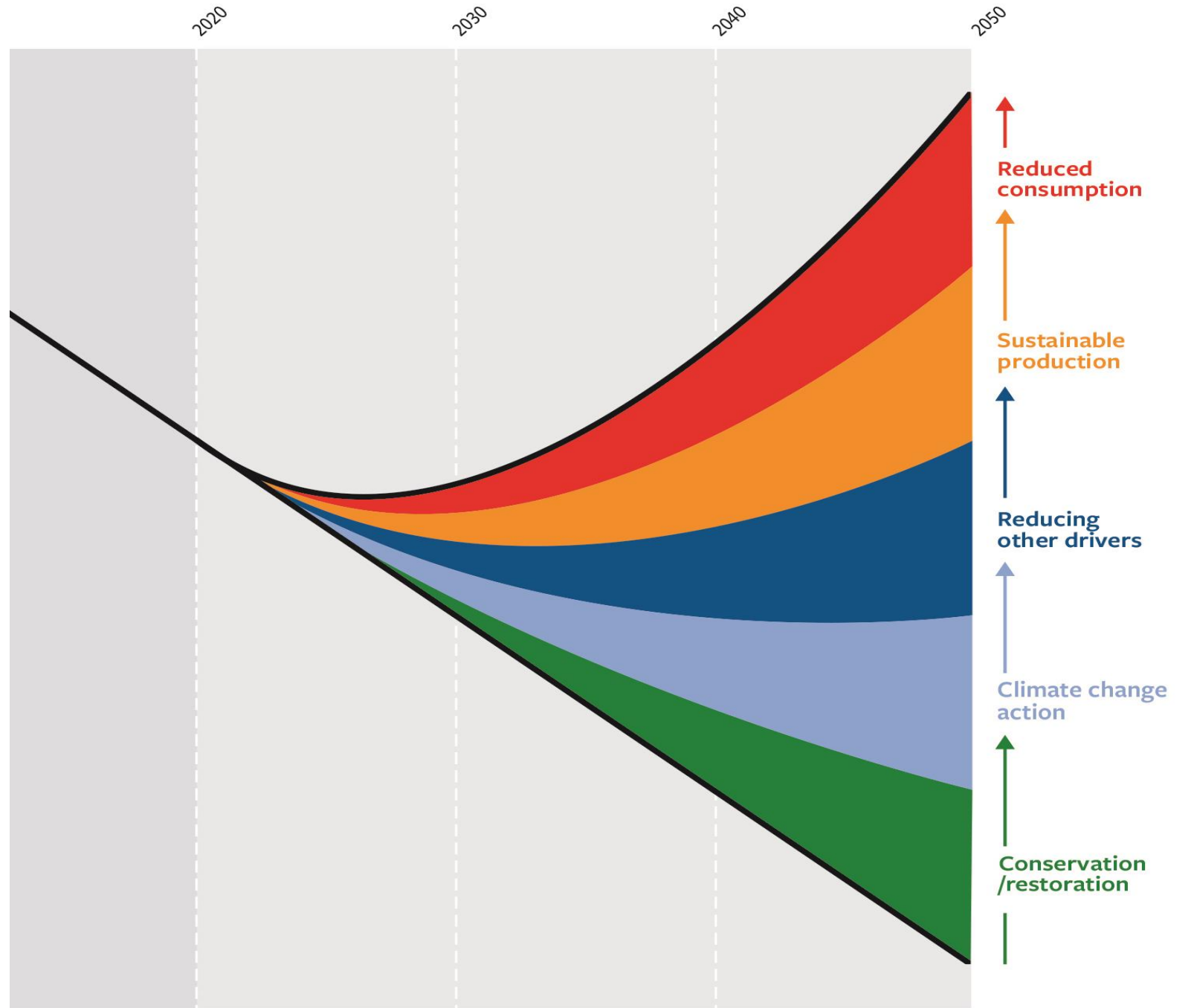


Key message:

Under BAU, biodiversity and ecosystem services continue to decline, jeopardizing human well-being

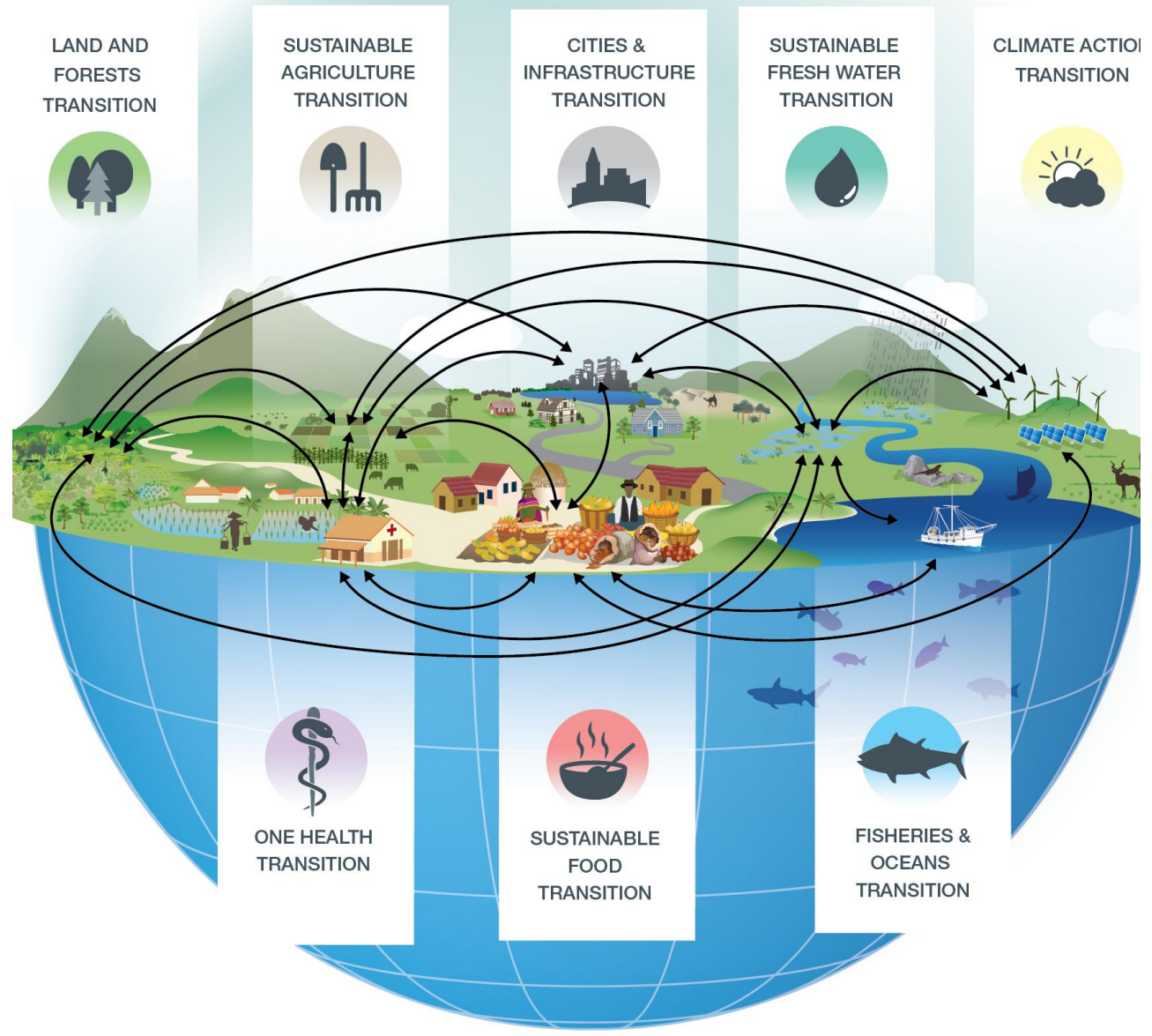


Putting nature on a path to recovery, towards the 2050 Vision requires transformative change through a portfolio of actions





Key message: Possible to reduce and reverse biodiversity loss, path of recovery towards the 2050 Vision. This requires strong conservation and restoration action but also addressing all drivers, sustainable consumption



Elements of each transition –



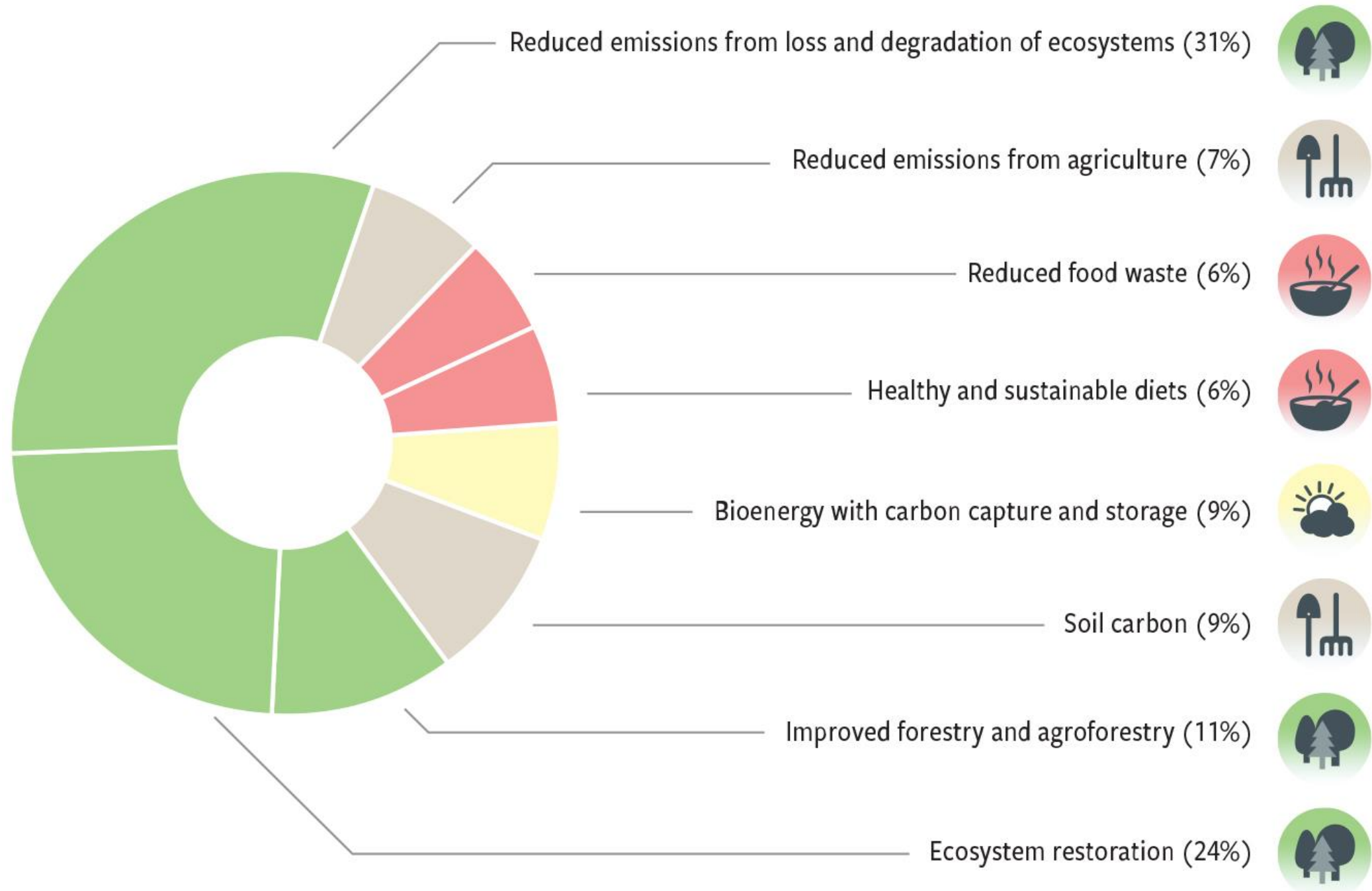


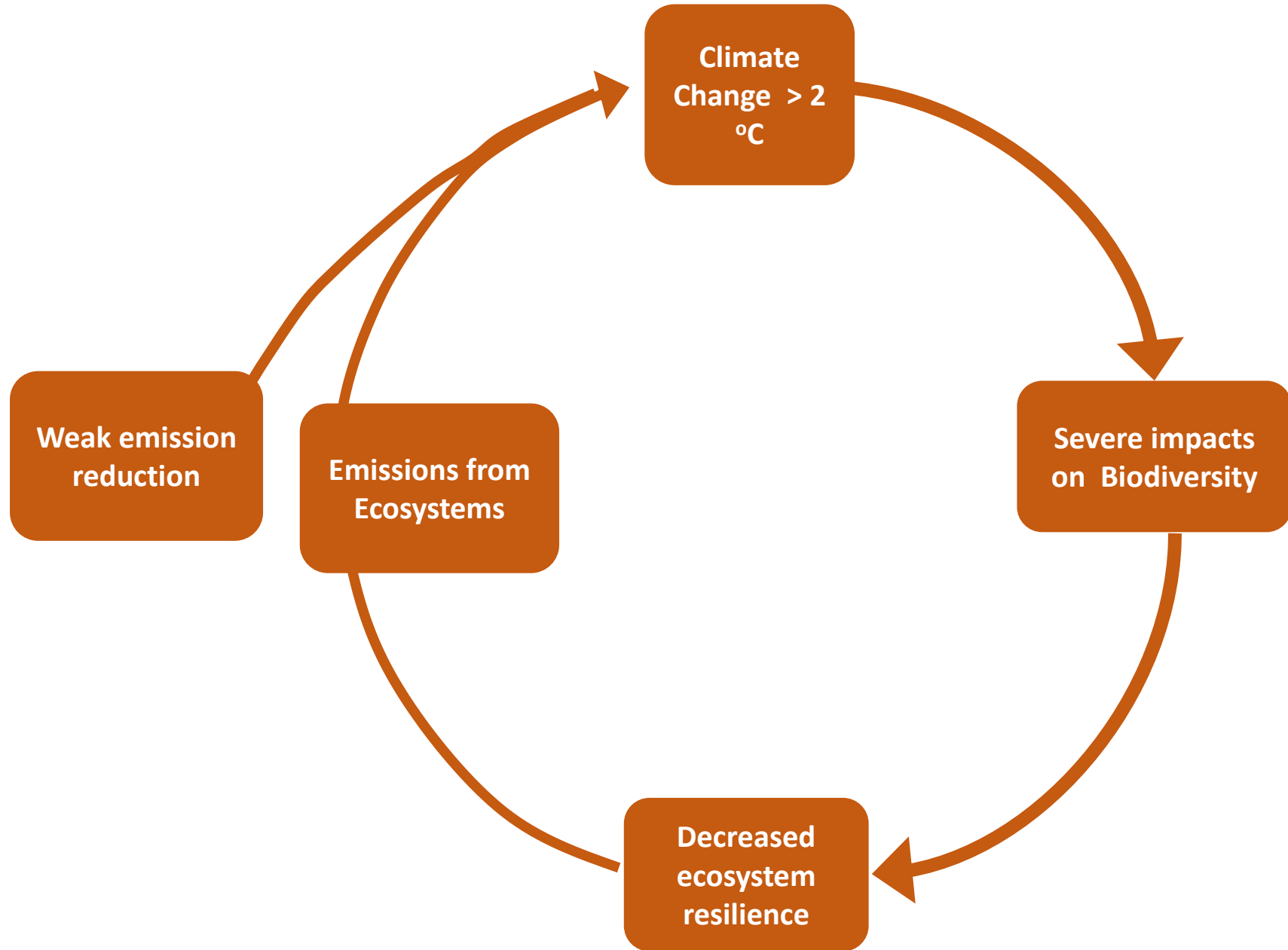
The Sustainable Climate Action Transition

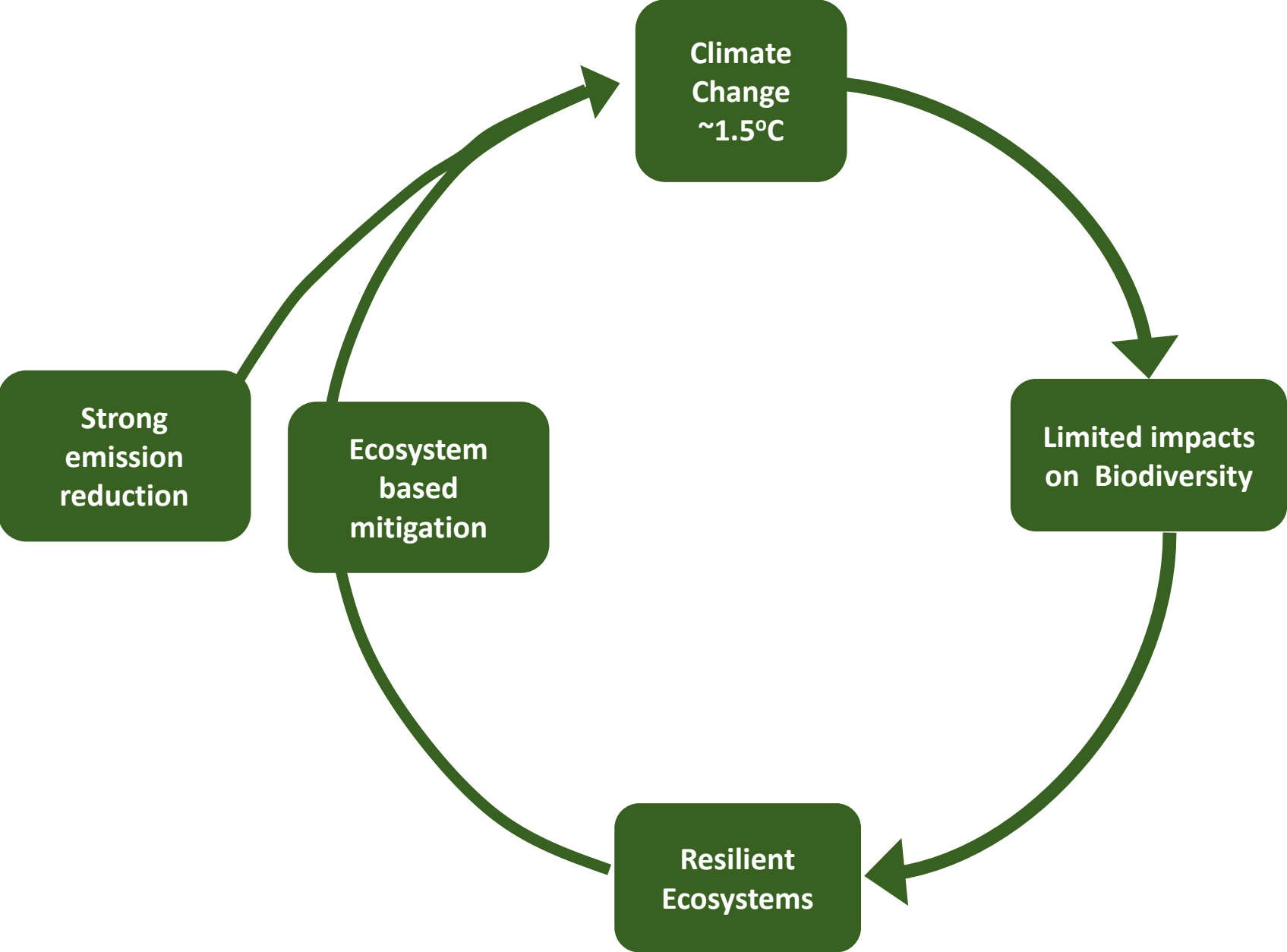
Employing **nature-based solutions**, alongside a **rapid phase-out of fossil fuel use**, to reduce the scale and impacts of climate change → benefits for biodiversity and other sustainable development goals.

>> recognizes the **role of biodiversity** in sustaining the capacity of the biosphere to mitigate climate change and in enabling adaptation

>> need to promote renewable energy while avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity







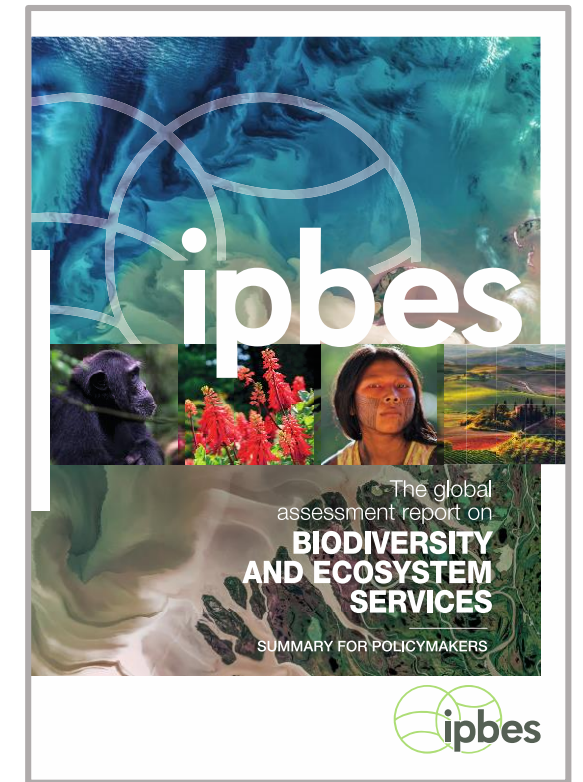
LEVERAGE POINTS



LEVERS for transformative change

Societal goals (Biodiversity, climate, health and well-being)– can be achieved .. through the rapid and improved deployment of existing policy instruments and new initiatives that more effectively enlist individual and collective action for transformative change.

By its very nature, transformative change can expect opposition from those with interests vested in the status quo, but such opposition can be overcome for the broader public good.



Transformative change
A fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values



<https://www.cbd.int/gbo5>



Convention on
Biological Diversity



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
2021-2030

UN 
environment
programme