

Natural hazards and disaster risk reduction in the Convention on Biological Diversity

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Convention on
Biological Diversity



COP VIII/1: Island biodiversity



- Under GOAL 8 of the programme of work on island biodiversity (Maintain capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods),
 - Target 8.1 refers to capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved, and actions
 - 8.1.1. develop policies, programmes and actions to ensure the capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services are maintained, and
 - 8.1.2. understand and promote the role of island ecosystems and habitats in providing ecosystem services that prevent or mitigate the impacts of natural or anthropogenic disasters and extreme events, and protect islands, island biodiversity and island communities.
- Rationale: Disasters tend to affect significant fractions of the area of islands, and integrated management can provide mitigation.

COP X/28: Inland waters



Biodiversity and natural disasters

42. *Notes* the role of biodiversity and ecosystems in providing services that reduce vulnerability to the impact of some natural disasters, in particular water-related impacts such as flooding and drought, and that current global changes are anticipated to increase disaster vulnerability and risk;
43. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to recognize the role of healthy ecosystems, and in particular wetlands, in protecting human communities from some natural disasters and to integrate these considerations into relevant policies;
44. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to conserve, sustainably use and, where necessary, restore ecosystems so that freshwater flows and water resources sustain biodiversity and thus contribute to human well-being;
45. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to resources, in collaboration with partners, including the Ramsar Convention and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to:
 - a) Undertake a gap analysis in relation to inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their potential role in disaster risk reduction;
 - b) Seek ways to address these gaps, as necessary, and within the mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through strengthened tools and information, including policy and management guidance; and;
 - c) Strengthen capacity-support to these ends as a means to assist Parties to improve the contribution of inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services to natural disaster risk reduction;

COP X/20: Marine and Coastal Biodiversity



77. *Recalling* the Manado Ocean Declaration adopted in Manado, Indonesia during the World Ocean Conference in May 2009, invites Parties, other Governments and donor agencies to promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation to improve resilience, resistance and recovery of marine and coastal ecosystems, and incorporate climate change impacts and ecosystem-based adaptation in development and disaster-reduction planning, particularly in coastal areas, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to convene, subject to availability of financial resources and inviting collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, an expert workshop on the role of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems in adaptation to and mitigation of climate change impacts, with a view to sharing experiences and provide guidance for planning and implementing ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and their integration in broader adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction strategies, and in support of the development of elements on the issues of marine biodiversity and climate change as inputs to the development of joint activities between the three Rio conventions;

COP X/31: Protected areas



29. *Invites* Parties to:

- a) Increase understanding of and communicate the role, importance and costs and benefits of protected areas in sustaining local livelihoods, providing ecosystems services, reducing risks from natural disasters, adapting to and mitigating climate change, health, water and other sectors, at all levels;

COP X/33: Biodiversity and climate change



Ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation

- k) In accordance with national capacities and circumstances, integrate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation into relevant strategies, including adaptation strategies and plans, national action plans to combat desertification, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty reduction strategies, disaster risk reduction strategies and sustainable land management strategies;

COP X/35: Biodiversity and dry and sub-humid lands



8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and, as far as possible, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as other relevant partners, to:
- a) **Explore ... , develop and implement ... joint actions to increase cooperation between the natural and social science communities to increase the integration of biodiversity and sustainable land management and ecological restoration considerations in disaster reduction and risk management;**

CBD XII/**X** BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



COP12 / MOP7 / MOP1
PYEONGCHANG KOREA 2014

(Makes specific reference to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015, and the revised Framework to be adopted at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction)

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

- a) To promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and **disaster risk reduction**, taking advantage of opportunities presented by relevant processes and forums, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- b) To compile and analyse, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Meteorological Organization, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) information on ecosystem-based approaches to **disaster risk reduction**;
- c) To compile experiences with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and **disaster risk reduction** and to share them through the Clearing-House Mechanism;



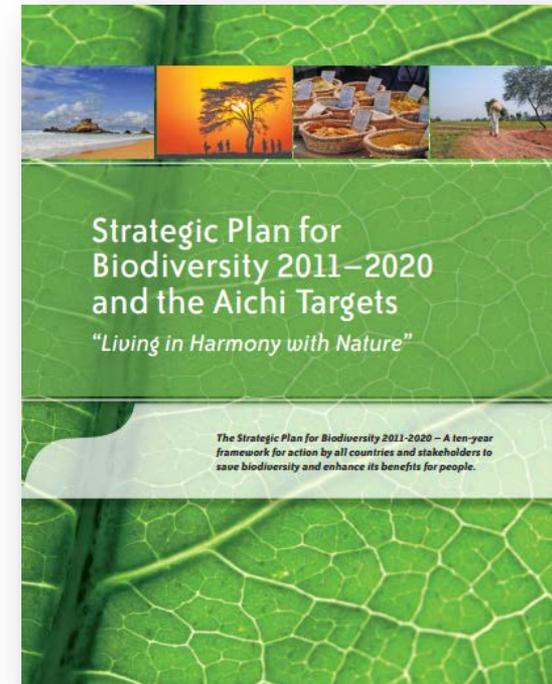
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Vision

Living in harmony with nature. By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people

Mission

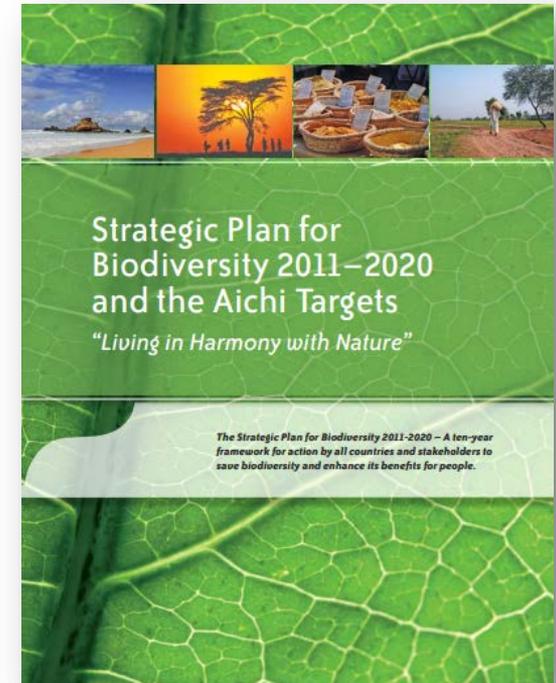
Take effective and urgent action to **halt the loss of biodiversity** in order to ensure that by 2020 **ecosystems are resilient** and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication





Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 – 5 Strategic Goals

- A** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- B** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- C** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- D** Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- E** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Aichi Biodiversity Targets



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 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.