

Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target

CBD

The CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity

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Convention on Biological Diversity



Convention on Biological Diversity

Adopted in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro

190 Parties (189 countries, and the EC)

Three objectives: (1) the conservation and (2) sustainable use of biodiversity, and (3) the fair and equitable sharing of its benefits



Convention on Biological Diversity

The Secretariat:

- Host Institution UNEP
- Headquartered in Montreal since 1996
- Employs some 70 staff
- Headed by Executive Secretary Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaf



UN Nature Conference 2008:

9th Meeting CBD Conference of the Parties (COP 9), 19-30 May, 2008, Bonn, Germany

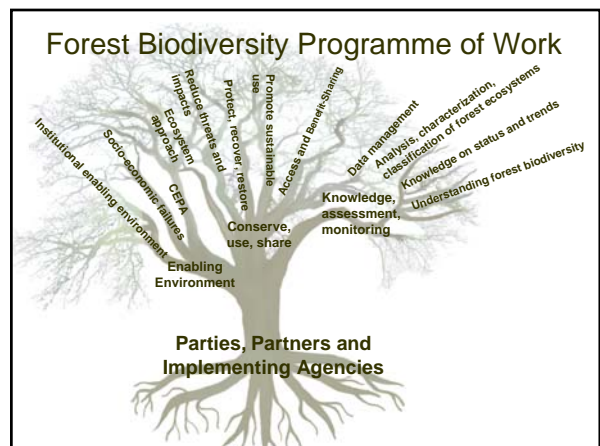
EINE NATUR • EINE WELT • UNSERE ZUKUNFT
UN-Naturschutzkonferenz Bonn 2008



UN Nature Conference 2008

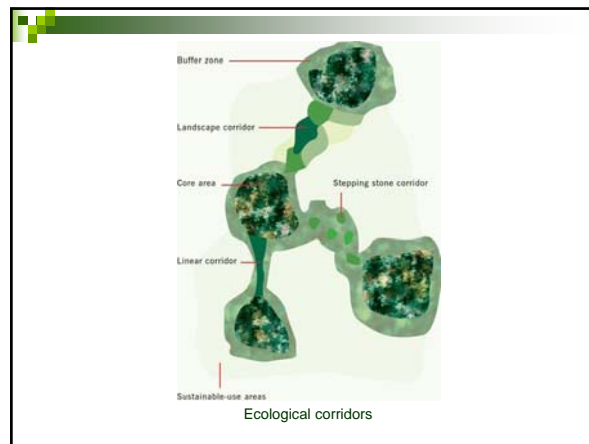
Main forest issues on the agenda:

- Review of CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity
- GM trees, IAS, REDD biodiversity benefits, bioenergy, and other issues (decisions VI/22, VIII/19)
- Indigenous and local communities (Art. 8j)
- Protected areas, and ABS



Forest Biodiversity Programme of Work

3 Elements
12 Goals
27 Objectives
129 Activities, covering a wide variety of issues, to be implemented according to national priorities
2010 Indicators (Dec. VIII/15)



Brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*)



2001: Mountain pine beetle damage

Key findings of the review

- Forest biodiversity loss continues unabated, despite many implementation efforts
- New challenges are emerging, in particular agricultural expansion and bio-energy production
- New opportunities include REDD and payments for ecosystem services
- Regional processes have very been successful in supporting implementation



Key findings of the review (contd.)

- Countries are not sufficiently prepared for climate change impacts on forest biodiversity, and mitigation potential of forest biodiversity is not fully harnessed
- In many cases, concerns and experiences of indigenous and local communities are not adequately reflected in forest (and other sectoral) policy decisions
- There is insufficient evidence about the long-term socio-economic, environmental and cultural impacts of genetically modified trees



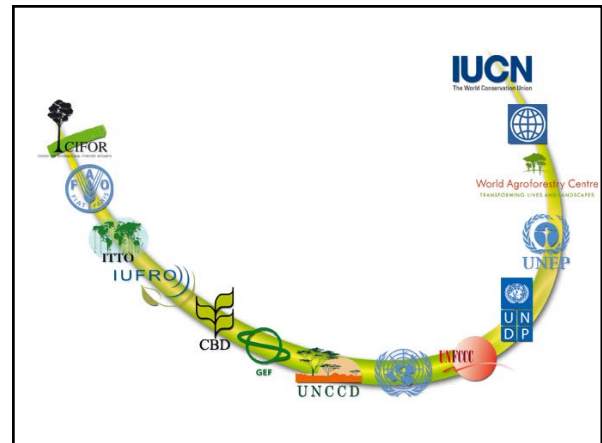
Key recommendations

- Work with UNFF and CPF members and regional initiatives to support countries implementation efforts, and address obstacles identified in the review
- Strengthen implementation, in particular regarding climate change, forest conversion (deforestation), and protected areas
- Monitor and address impacts of bioenergy production on forest biodiversity
- Maintain the precautionary approach in dealing with genetically modified trees

www.cbd.int

**Deadline 4th CBD National Report:
30 March 2009**

- **List of CBD National Focal Points on www.cbd.int**
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Thank you. Gracias. Merci.

