



IUCN
World
Conservation
Congress
Barcelona 2008



Energy, Climate Change and Biocultural Diversity Loss (1004)

Day/Día/Jour:	Tuesday
Date/Fecha/Date:	07/10/2008
Time/Horario/Horaire:	14:30 - 16:00
Room/Sala/Salle:	115
Floor/Planta/Etage:	P1
Venue/Sede/Lieu:	CCIB
Seating style/Montaje Sala/Mise en place:	Theatre/Teatro/Théâtre
Seating capacity/Capacidad/ Capacité assise:	325

OVERVIEW

This forum will look at solutions to the three-pronged crisis. Currently the World is living with the triple threats rather than aggressively trying to find solutions. Most of the impacts, risks, threats and causes are known but they will be reviewed rapidly. This forum will identify a number of initiatives of which the following are possible examples.

1. Develop a cross-commission & secretariat major initiative to provide detailed analysis and advice on mitigation, adaptation, and governance response for the conservation of nature. This would perhaps include an IUCN Report on Climate Change that would focus on linkages between conservation and the strategic responses to global warming.

- a) Conservation advice related to energy, food, water and other mitigation policies for both industrialized and developing countries
- b) Conservation advice related to global economic and security policies
- c) Advice linking international biodiversity governance to UNFCCC, UNCCD and other conventions
- d) Advice on effective mechanisms and solutions for the conservation of natural habitat and ecosystems services (including carbon related payments)
- e) Advice linking environmental governance at landscape level and at site level e.g. for protected areas.
- f) Specific technical advice for managing ecosystems and species under stress

2. Focusing IUCN's advocacy and convening power (Barcelona Congress and beyond) to develop specific constituency-based commitments towards effective mitigation and adaptation policies and practices that fully incorporate conservation values.

3. Promoting National Climate Change Commissions that fully incorporate conservation consideration and values.

Agenda

- 1430 **Introduction by Chairman** Richard A. Cellarius, Ph.D.
International Vice President, Organizational Relations, Sierra Club
Vice Chair of IUCN CEESP
- 1435 **From Bangkok to Barcelona** Clive Wicks
Conservation and Development Consultant
Vice Chair of IUCN CEESP and Co-Chair of SEAPRISE
"Did we make a difference?"
- 1445 **Nigeria 50 years of Oil** Professor Emmanuel Obot
Director of the Nigerian conservation Foundation (NCF)
Vice Chair of CEESP and Co-Chair of SEAPRISE
"Nigeria the real story of 50 years of oil exportation and the Environmental, Economic and Biocultural problems caused"
- 1500 **Climate Change and the Arctic** Richard Steiner, PhD
Professor and Marine Conservation Specialist
University of Alaska
Member of IUCN CEESP & SEAPRISE
"An overview of urgent government policy solutions to provide for both energy and climate stability globally."
- 1515 **Recommendations for IUCN** Robert Goodland, Ph.d
Former Senior Environmental Advisor to the World Bank and
Independent Environmental Advisor to the Extractive Industry
Review (EIR)
"Recommendations for IUCN and others to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions, hence the risks of climate disruption"
- 1530 Panel Discussion** The way forward for IUCN and the rest of the World
- 1555 Closing remarks** by Chair or DG of IUCN

Note: 1 Dr Goodland has prepared a hand out which will be made available at this meeting

Note: 2 Maps will be displaced showing the work of the SEAPRISE working group together with UNEP-WCMC in Cambridge and many other organisation to help Governments particularly their National Planners, Civil Society and oil and gas companies to understand the potential impacts of their operations on the environment and people .

Food for thought in Barcelona:

President Remengesau of Palau, a small island in the Pacific, recently said:

Palau has lost at least one third of its coral reefs due to climate change related weather patterns. We also lost most of our agricultural production due to drought and extreme high tides. These are not theoretical, scientific losses -- they are the losses of our resources and our livelihoods....

For island states, time is not running out. It has run out. And our path may very well be the window to your own future and the future of our planet".

Beyond the islands, countries like Bangladesh -- population, 150 million -- face losing large parts of their landmass. The experience of our planet's most vulnerable communities serves as a warning sign of the future world we can all expect: extreme weather growing in intensity, conflict over water and food supplies, coasts disappearing and hundreds of millions made refugees.