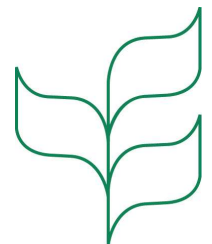


Managing Conditions of Uncertainty: biodiversity and climate change

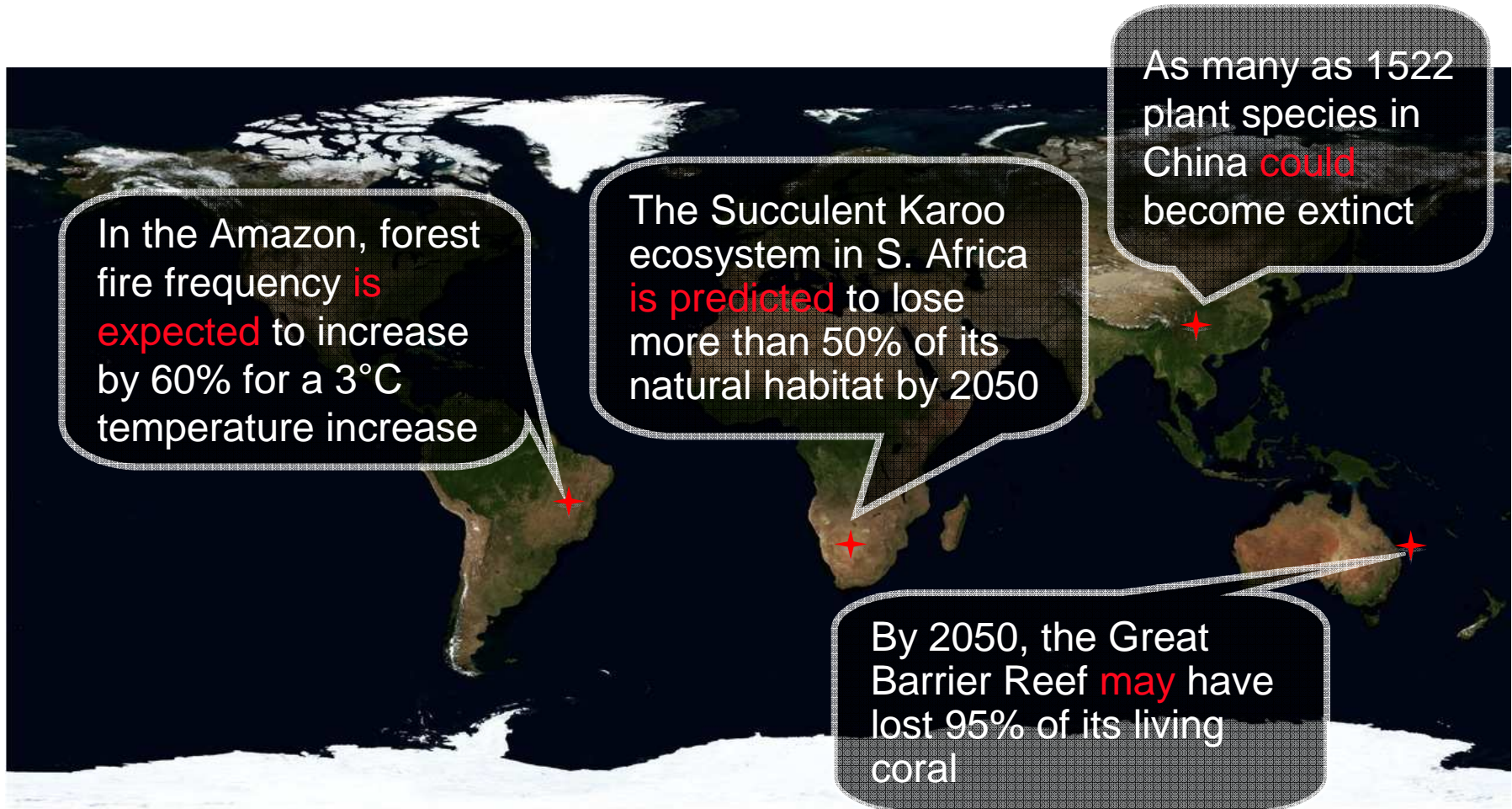


Achieving the
2010
Biodiversity Target



CBD

What does uncertainty look like





Sources of uncertainty

- Models (climate and ecosystem) are not accurate on small scales
- There are too many variables involved in the complex interactions between biological and physical factors
- Baselines are often incomplete or out of date
- Monitoring can be expensive and complicated



Tools to manage uncertainty

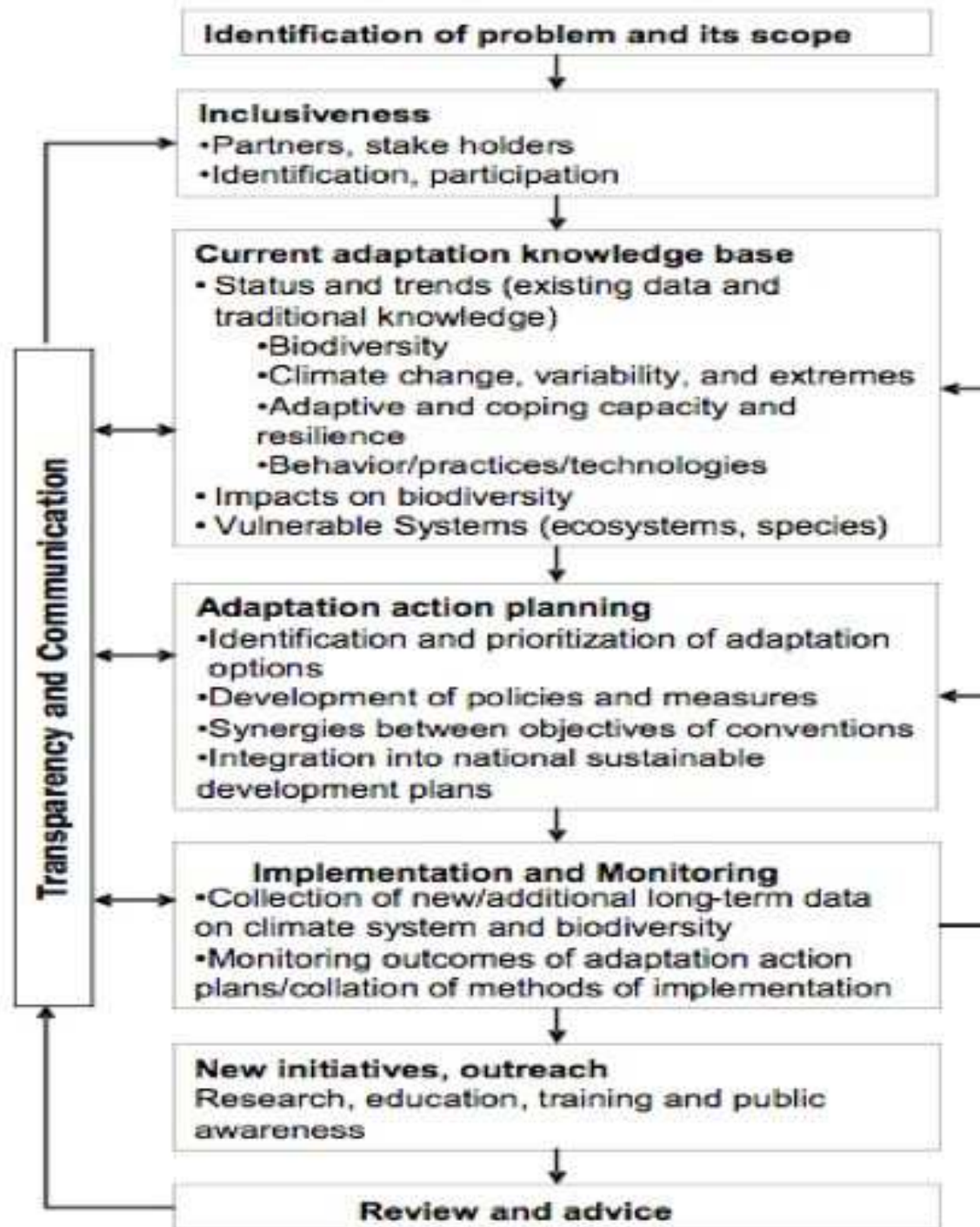
- Principles of adaptation
- Guidelines from Technical Series 25
- The ecosystem approach
- Other tools



Adaptation

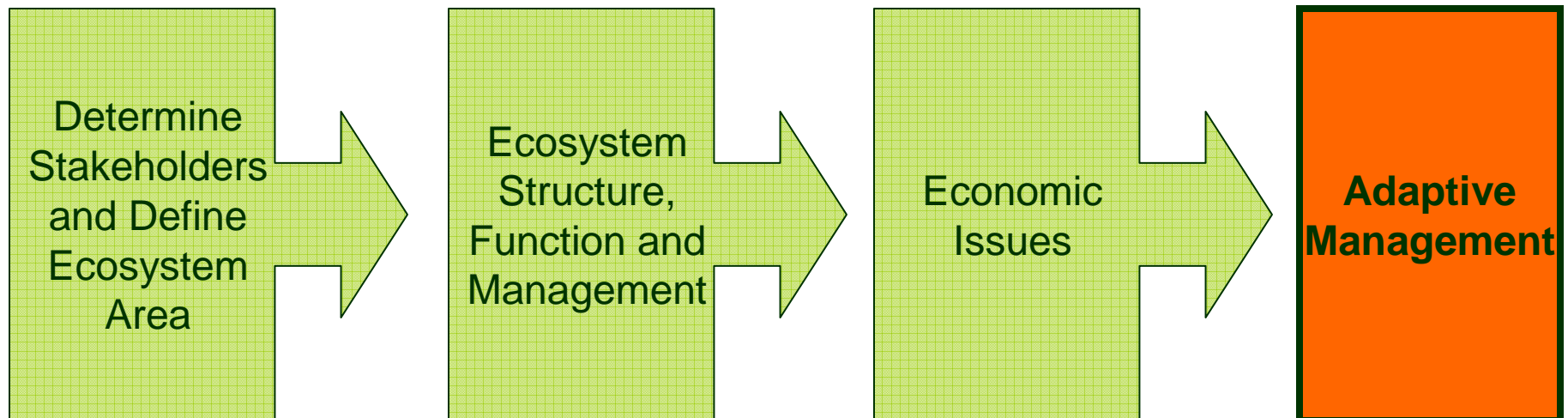
Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities

- **Anticipatory adaptation** –takes place before the impacts of climate change are observed.
- **Autonomous adaptation** – triggered by ecological changes in natural systems and by market or welfare changes in human systems
- **Planned adaptation** – deliberate policy decision, based on an awareness that conditions have changed or are about to change





The Ecosystem Approach





Other tools

Enhance Natural Adaptive Capacity

- Enhance resilience
- Alleviate other threats

Establish Legislation or Voluntary Guidelines

- Risk assessments
- Environmental impact assessments /
strategic environmental impact
assessments