

Outcome from CBD COP8 – global indicators and the 2010 targets

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2010 Biodiversity Targets

- Gothenburg Summit in 2001 agreed target to halt the loss of biodiversity in EU by 2010.
- In 2002, at CBD COP6 in the Hague Parties to CBD agreed *“to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth.”*
- Biodiversity target was later adopted by world leaders at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in September 2002.





CBD COP7, 2004

- COP decided that in order **to assess progress** at the global level towards the 2010 target, and **to communicate effectively** about trends in biodiversity, **to develop and test** a limited number of trial indicators relating to seven focal areas of the Convention.
- indicators to be developed so that they may be used at global, regional, national and local levels where so desired by Parties.
- invited Parties to use indicators to assess progress towards their goals and targets.

CBD Decision VII/30



Definition of biodiversity loss

“For the purposes of assessing progress towards the target to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss, defines biodiversity loss as **the long-term qualitative or quantitative reduction in components of biodiversity and their potential to provide goods and services, to be measured at global, regional and national levels.”**

CBD Decision VII/30, 2004



CBD Focal Areas

1. Protect components of biodiversity
2. Promote sustainable use
3. Address threats to biodiversity
4. Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being
5. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources
6. Ensure provision of adequate resources
7. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (not adopted in EU)

CBD COP8, 2006

Global Biodiversity Outlook 2

Contents of GBO2:

- What is 2010 target?
- Why is biodiversity loss a concern?
- What are the current trends of biodiversity loss?
- How is the CBD addressing biodiversity loss?
- What challenges will the world need to overcome to meet the 2010 target?
- What actions are needed?

COP welcomed publication of GBO2 and agreed to review the lessons learnt from its use of the global indicators

Decisions VIII/7 & VIII/15








TABLE 1 | Status and trends of biodiversity-related parameters according to the 2010 indicators

Based on the assessment in chapter 2 of *Global Biodiversity Outlook 2*. Arrows indicate the direction of trends (broad arrows indicate a high level of confidence about the trend; narrow arrows indicate low confidence; red arrows indicate a trend that is negative for biodiversity; green arrows indicate a trend that is positive for biodiversity). The quality of the data and indicators are shown by the stars at the right hand side.

- ★★★ good indicator methodology with globally consistent time course data;
- ★★ good indicator, but no time course data;
- ★ indicator requires further development and/or limited data.

FOCAL AREA: Status and trends of the components of biological diversity

	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats	★★★ [†]
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	★★★
	Change in status of threatened species	★★★
	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance	★
	Coverage of protected areas	★★★

[†] for forests; data not available globally for all biomes, ecosystems and habitats

FOCAL AREA: Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services

↘ Marine Trophic Index ★★★

↘ Connectivity – fragmentation of ecosystems★★

↓ ↑ Water quality of aquatic ecosystems ★★★

FOCAL AREA: Threats to biodiversity

↗ Nitrogen deposition ★★★

↗ Trends in invasive alien species★

FOCAL AREA: Sustainable use

↘ Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management★

↗ Ecological footprint and related concepts ★★★

FOCAL AREA: Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices



Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages



FOCAL AREA: Status of access and benefit sharing

?

Indicator of access and benefit-sharing to be developed

FOCAL AREA: Status of resources transfers



Official development assistance (ODA) provided in support of the Convention



FIGURE 2.1 | Annual net change in forest area by region (1990–2005)

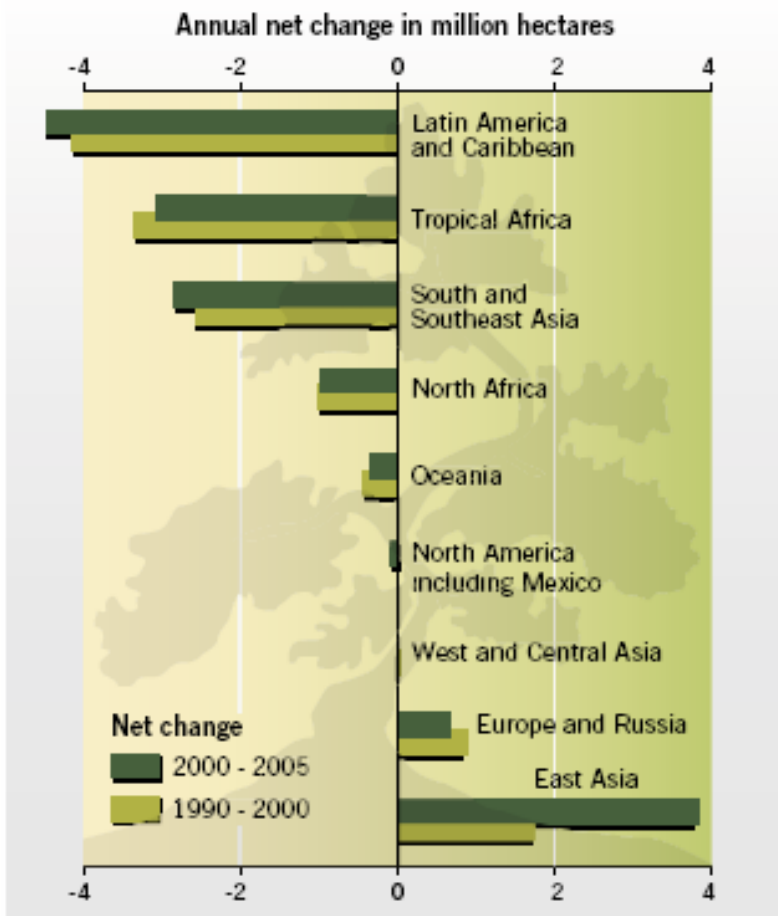


FIGURE 2.2 | Locations reported by various studies as undergoing high rates of change in forest cover in the past few decades

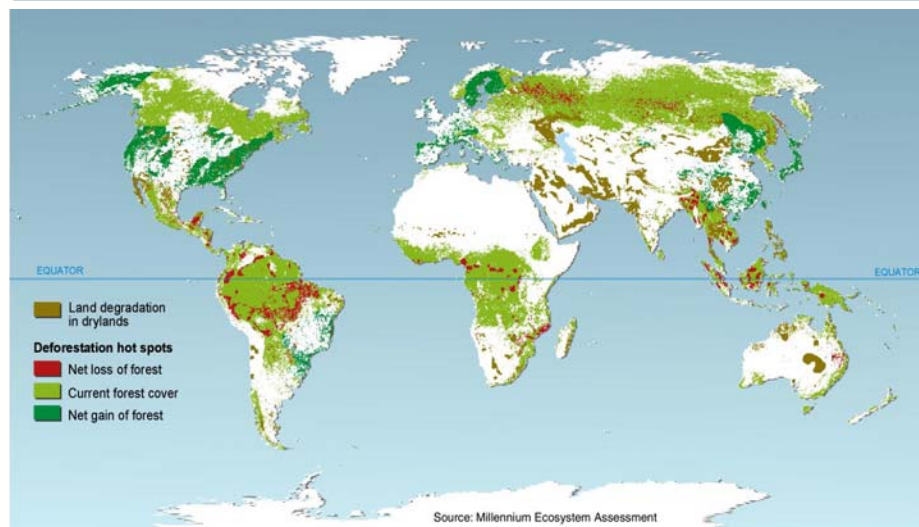
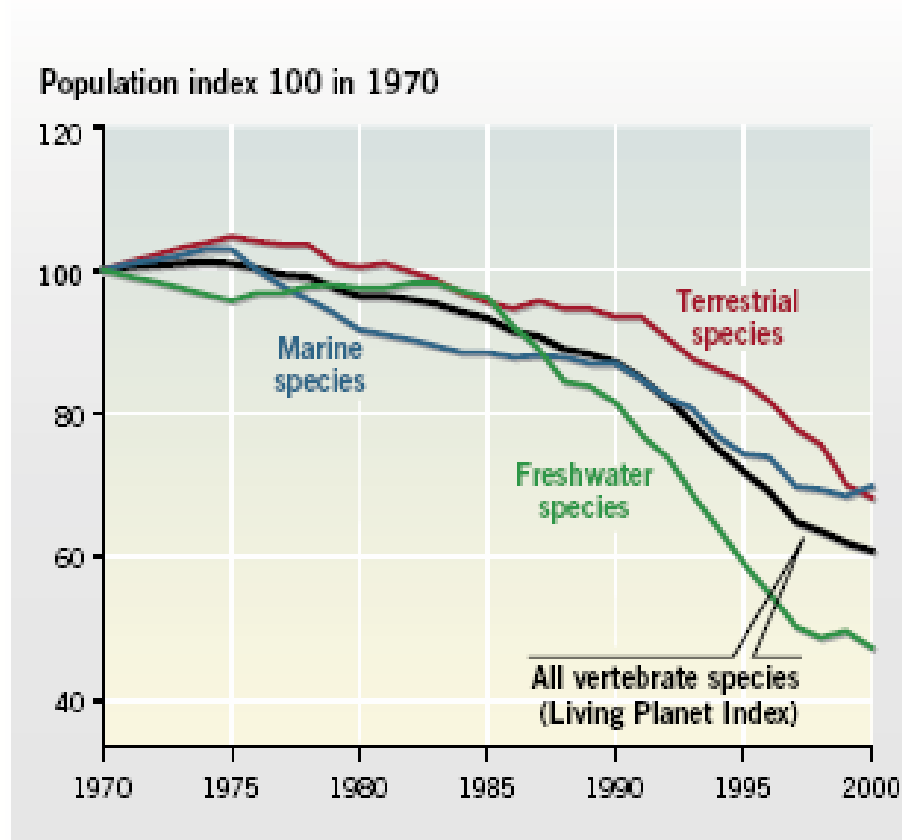


FIGURE 2.4 | The Living Planet Index: trends in populations of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species worldwide

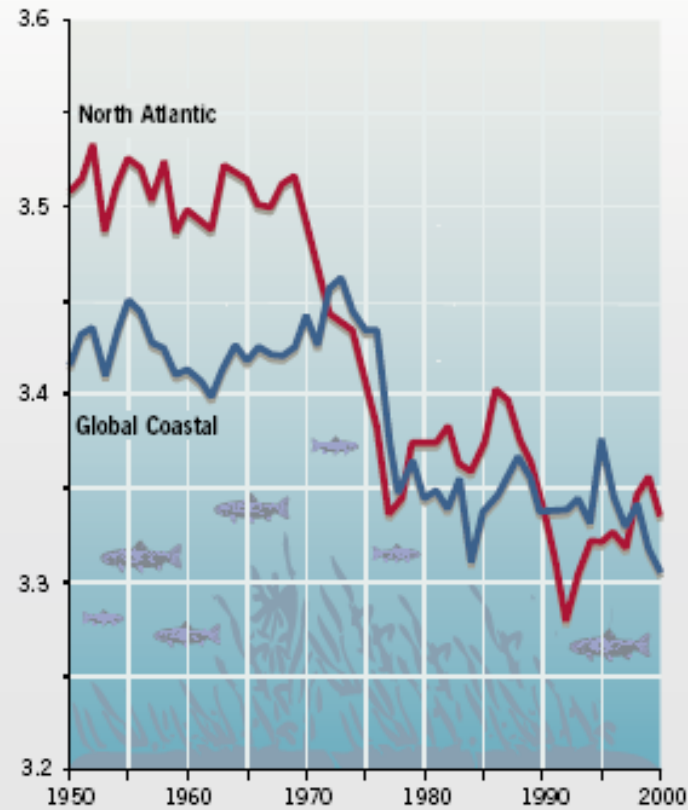


Source: World Wide Fund for Nature and UNEP
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Based on c. 1100 vertebrate spp.

FIGURE 2.10 | Trends in mean trophic levels of fisheries landings (1950–2000)

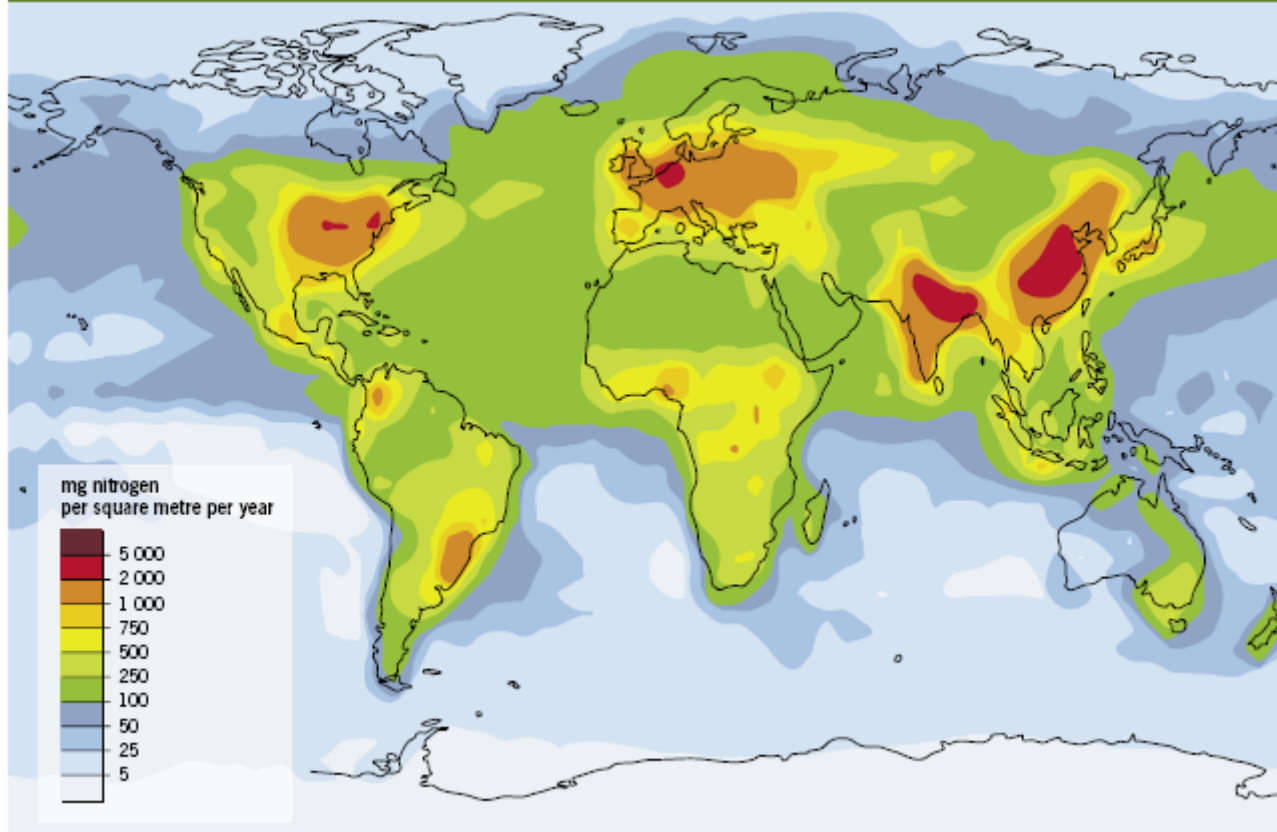
Mean trophic level of fisheries landings



Based on aggregation of data from over 180,000 half-degree latitude/longitude cells. Data for the North Atlantic are shown in red and for coastal waters in blue. Note: strong decline, particularly in the North Atlantic.

Source: Pauly and Watson 2005¹⁰

FIGURE 2.16 | Estimated total reactive nitrogen deposition from the atmosphere (wet and dry) (early 1990s)



Source: Galloway et al. 2004¹⁸

COP8 - Global Indicators

- COP endorsed SBSTTA's recommendations for potential measures and methods for 22 global indicators to be used to assess progress towards the 2010 target
- including a new indicator to be developed on 'ecological footprints and related concepts'
- COP emphasised that the framework (of goals, targets and indicators) was provisional and that an in-depth review would be undertaken at COP10 (in 2010)

Decision VIII/15



COP8 - Reporting on 2010 target

- COP decided that fourth national reports would be submitted by March 2009
- National reports would be outcome-oriented, focus on status and trends in biodiversity, and actions and outcomes in relation to 2010 target
- COP decided that GBO3 would be prepared for publication in 2010, using information from the national reports and global indicators.

Decision VIII/14



COP8 - Indicator development

- COP acknowledged the need for a continuing process to develop and test global indicators and noted the important role of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership.
- COP encouraged Parties and international organisations to co-operate in making available data and technical expertise, and to improve international data systems, to facilitate reporting using global indicators.
- SBSTTA asked to give further consideration to the use of indicators in the reporting process, before COP9.



Decision VIII/15



COP8 - 2010 and beyond

- The framework for assessing achievement of the 2010 target includes national reports to be submitted in 2009 and global-level indicators to be published in GBO3 in 2010.
- COP aims to adopt a revised Strategic Plan, including in-depth review of goals, targets and indicators, at COP10 in 2010.



So good luck from
the UK delegation!



Some issues for discussion

- Role of UK and EU institutions in supporting development of scientifically robust global indicators – expertise, data, money
- Implications of 2009 deadline for submission of national reports for EU, UK and sub-UK reporting
- How will national and regional indicators/assessments contribute to the global assessment?
- Communication about global indicators – is there sufficient awareness?
- Thinking beyond 2010 – what outcomes do we want from the in-depth review? How do we prepare the ground?