



The 2010 target

“ to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss ... as a contribution to poverty alleviation”

- CBD COP-6 (2007)
- WSSD, Jo'burg (2007)
- UNGA MDG Summit (2006)
- MDG Framework (2007)

The existing Strategic Plan and framework

Strategic Plan

Introductory Paragraphs (Purpose)

The Issue (Biodiversity loss, the CBD)

The Mission (2010 Biodiversity Target)

Strategic Goals (4) & Objectives (19):

- CBD international leadership role
- Resources for Implementation
- NBSAPs and Mainstreaming
- Communication & Engagement

Review (Link to PoW; need for methods to evaluate)

Appendix: Obstacles

Decision VI/26

Framework for evaluating progress

Seven Focal Areas, with:

- Goals (11)
- Sub-targets (21)

- Indicators

Reporting mechanisms:

- National Reports
- Global Biodiversity Outlook

Decisions VII/30, VIII/15

The Strategic Plan to 2010

Vision: to halt the loss of biodiversity

Mission: to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss

Sub-targets, eg:

- At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.
- Status of threatened species improved.
- Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed
- Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased
- Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled

Global Biodiversity Outlook 2



SYSTEMS AND HUMAN WELL-BEING

Policy Synthesis






WORLDWIDE ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT



www.biodiv.org/gbo2
www.maweb.org

Most indicators show negative trends

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	★★★

FOCAL AREA: Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services

	Marine Trophic Index	★★★
	Connectivity – fragmentation of ecosystems	★★
 	Water quality of aquatic ecosystems	★★★

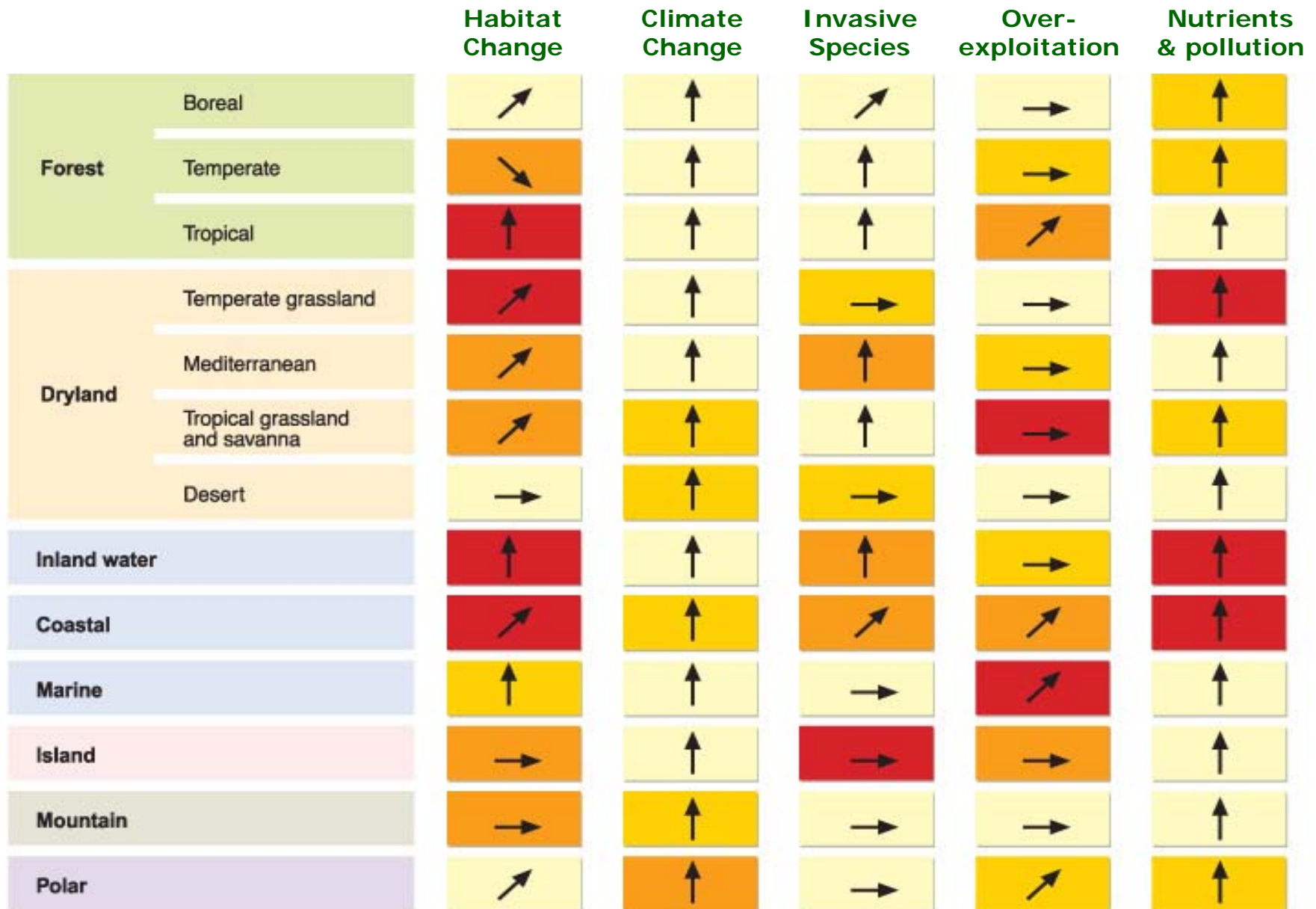
FOCAL AREA: Threats to biodiversity

	Nitrogen deposition	★★★
	Trends in invasive alien species	★

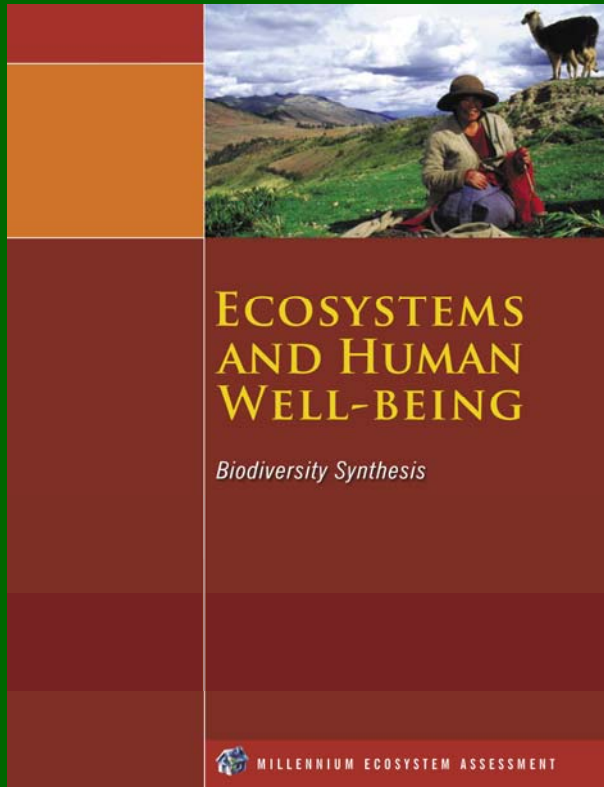
FOCAL AREA: Sustainable use

	Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	★
	Ecological footprint and related concepts	★★★

Most drivers of biodiversity loss are increasing



The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:



“Unprecedented additional efforts would be required to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels”

15 of 24 ecosystem services are in decline

Provisioning Services		
Food	crops	↑
	livestock	↑
	capture fisheries	↓
	aquaculture	↑
	wild foods	↓
Fiber	timber	+/-
	cotton, silk	+/-
	wood fuel	↓
Genetic resources		↓
Biochemicals, medicines		↓
Fresh water		↓

Regulating Services	
Air quality regulation	↓
Climate regulation – global	↑
Climate– regional and local	↓
Water regulation	+/-
Erosion regulation	↓
Water / waste treatment	↓
Disease regulation	+/-
Pest regulation	↓
Pollination	↓
Natural hazard regulation	↓

Cultural Services	
Spiritual / religious values	↓
Aesthetic values	↓
Recreation and ecotourism	+/-

Current Status and Trends: What do we know about biodiversity loss ?

- 2010 Biodiversity target unlikely to be achieved at global level. 4NR, BIP → GBO-3
- But some notable exceptions at regional/biome level (eg: Rate of deforestation in Brazilian Amazon reduced by ~60% since 2002) and many other cases of progress 4NR → GBO-3
- Better understanding of links: biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being MA, TEEB → GBO-3
- But (indirect) drivers of biodiversity loss hardly touched
- Need for ecosystem services and resilience increases due to other global change
- Risk of serious negative impacts on future human well-being (note thresholds, uncertainties) Futures Study → GBO-3
- Complex dynamic: continuing loss, conservation, restoration

Current Status and Trends: Implementation of the Convention

Most Parties have NBSAPs

- 167 Parties have NBSAPs (including 21 revised & 17 under revision)
- 24 countries without NBSAPs (including 4 from EU: Cyprus, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta)

First in-depth (desk) review for WGRI, largely negative:

- few targets; absence of ecosystem approach; action plans without means for implementation; weak mainstreaming

But NBSAP workshops have uncovered a more positive reality:

- Newer and revised NBSAPs provide more effective frameworks for implementation → Additional policies, laws and programmes; Catalysed action on additional issues
- More strategic with focus on policy and institutional change rather than projects; Greater emphasis on mainstreaming; Greater alignment with broader national priorities
- Integration into local level planning: State, Provincial, Regional, Local BSAPS

Good Practice: Examples from NBSAPs



Targets

- Brazil set 51 national biodiversity targets building on CBD 2010 Framework

Indicators

- UK's 18 headline indicators aligned with CBD and EU frameworks

Communication

- Germany's Alliance for Nature awareness campaign

Stakeholder Engagement

- 50,000 people involved in Indian NBSAP process → 70 State, bioregional, & local BSAPs

Spatial Planning

- South Africa's National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment

National Development Planning

- Indonesia's NBSAP integrated into medium-term development planning

Biodiversity integrated into Poverty Strategies

- Benin used strategic environmental assessment in developing PRSP

International Year of Biodiversity and COP-10 Nagoya

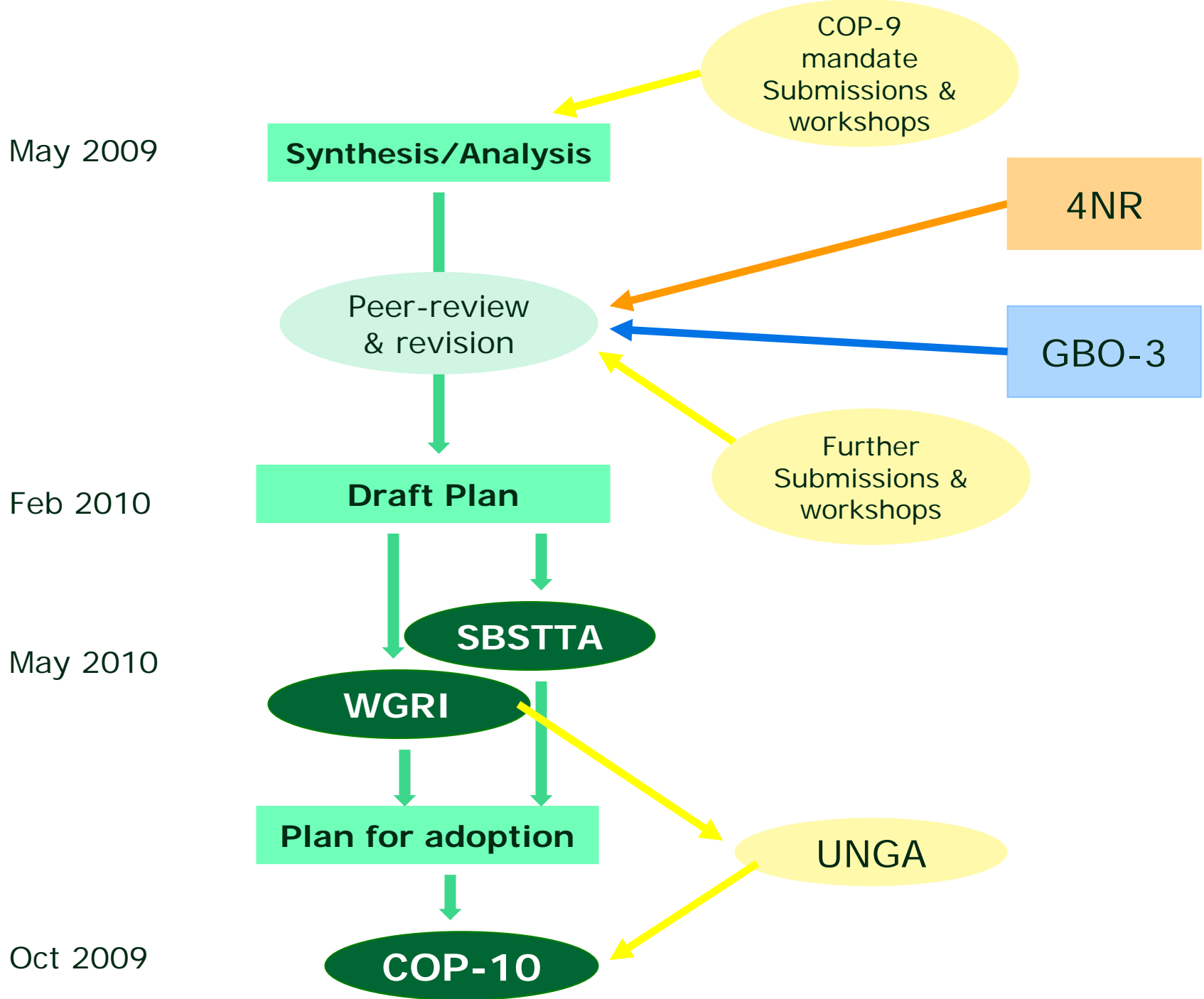
Assess progress towards 2010 biodiversity target

Update CBD Strategic Plan & post 2010 target

ABS Negotiations

COP - 10

International Year of Biodiversity



Views on the Strategic Plan post-2010: General

The Plan is important:

- As a **framework** for action under the Convention itself
- **Outreach** to a broader community.

The Plan should highlight:

- links: biodiversity, ecosystem service & **human well-being**
- **economic value** of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Importance for **poverty eradication** and the MDGs

The Plan should address:

- the direct and indirect **drivers of biodiversity loss**
- **integrate** biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, programmes and strategies and planning processes
- The Plan should take into account and respond to the current context of **global change** and related challenges and opportunities

Views on the Strategic Plan post-2010: Process

The revised and updated plan should be developed:

- With **active engagement of all Parties and stakeholders**
- On the basis of **robust scientific evidence**
- To **address the gaps** identified in previous reviews of implementation.
- **building upon the existing Strategic Plan** and associated framework with appropriate **improved coherence**

Like the existing strategic plan, the new Plan should be a **short, focused document**

Views on the Strategic Plan post-2010: Targets

- Targets for **2050** (long term vision) and **2020** (mission).
- These should be inspiring, stimulate action across society
- The 2020 Target should be **ambitious** but **realistic**, and **measurable**, developed on the basis of scientific evidence
- The current target of reducing biodiversity loss appears unlikely to be achieved by 2010. Nevertheless, more ambitious targets, for example to halt and/or reverse loss are being proposed for 2020
- A broad overall 2020 biodiversity target could be complemented by **a set of quantifiable sub-targets**
- The Plan should include **milestones** or time-bound measures of progress and a **monitoring and evaluation (M&E)** plan

Views on the Strategic Plan post-2010: National Implementation

The new Plan should have a greater focus on the practical implementation of the Convention:

- include **mechanisms to support implementation**, capacity development and monitoring of implementation
 - address the need for **new and additional financial resources**, through the Resource Mobilization Strategy.
 - prioritize **communication and outreach**
 - allow for a more **systematic evidence-based review** of implementation to elucidate better lessons learned
 - provide a framework for the establishment of **national, and, where possible, quantitative, targets**, that Parties can implement according to their own priorities.
- All this needs to be reflected in the COP's multi-year programme of work (**MYPOW**)

Challenges and outstanding issues: The target(s)

Targets for 2020 and 2050

But what is the inspiring, visionary, easily understandable, ambitious but realistic and measurable target?

Some suggestions:

- **Reduce loss**
- **Halt loss**
- **Restore biodiversity and ecosystems**
- **Prevent loss of biodiversity that has dangerous impacts on human well-being**
- **Maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services for human well-being**
- **Reduce ecological footprint to sustainable levels:
“One Planet Living” (by 2050?)**

Should the target(s) be quantitative? Are they measurable?

What process should be followed to develop the framework of (sub-)targets?

Challenges and outstanding issues: Ensuring implementation

- Many of the points raised are, in fact, reflected in the existing Plan. How do we make it more effective this time?
- How do we ensure effective national action?
- What follow-up processes will be needed in the multi-year programme of work (MYPOW)?
- For example: Countries required to report to COP-11 on their national targets
- Setting Targets for Financial Resource Mobilization?
- Establishing meaningful mechanisms for capacity development



2010: The Year of Biodiversity

www.cbd.int