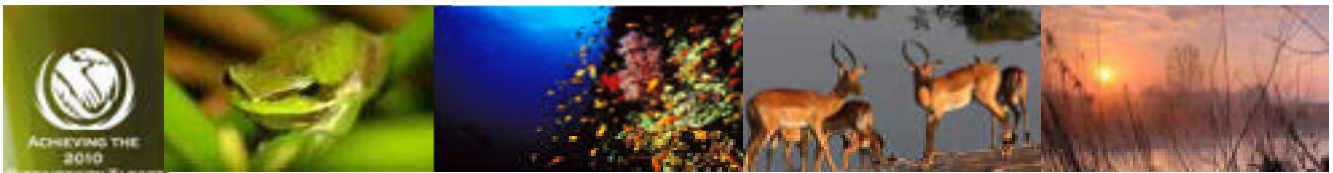


# The CBD: The Road to 2010 and Beyond

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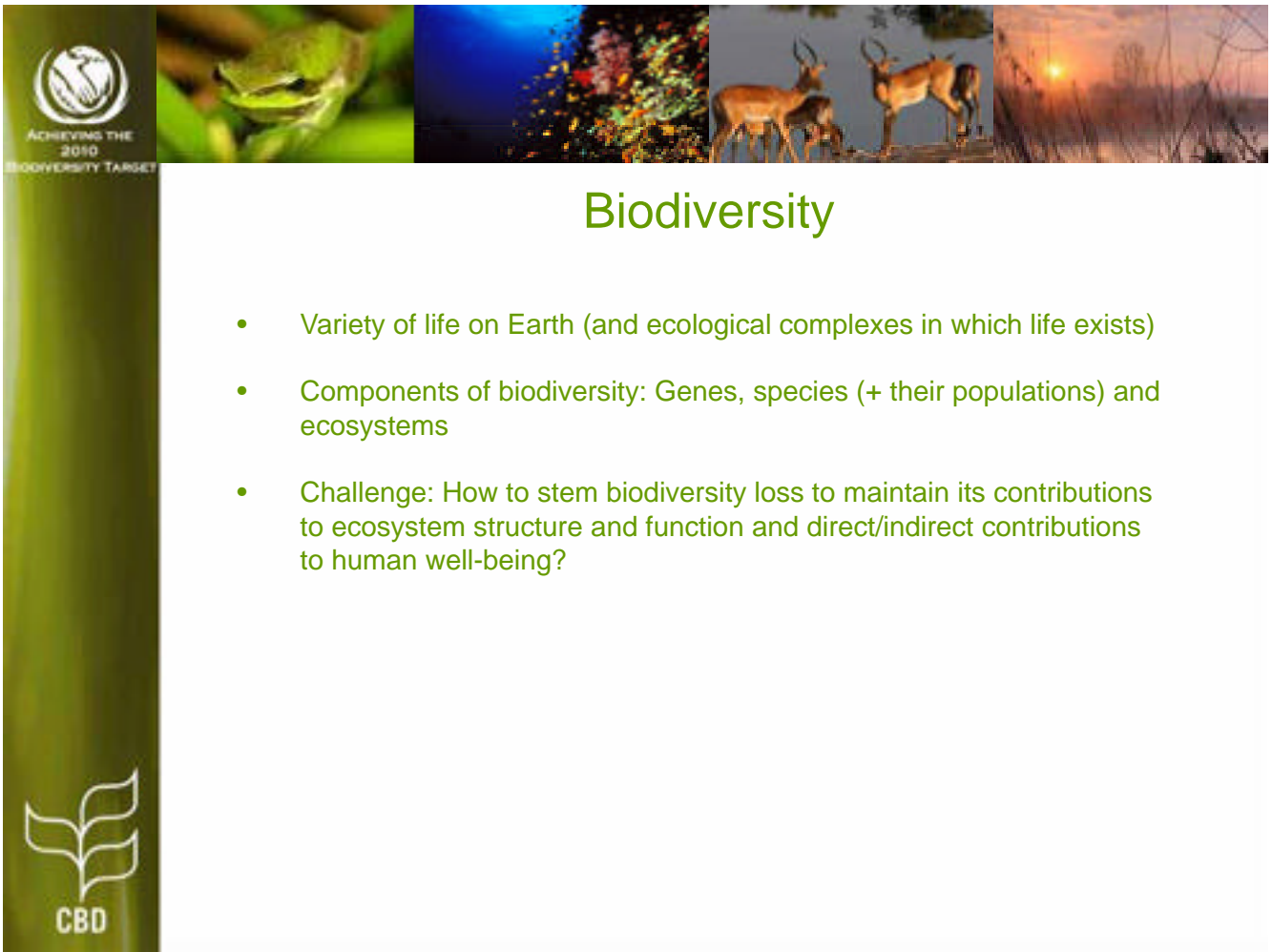
Tokyo, 25 January 2009



## Overview

- Biodiversity and human well-being
- CBD
- Three key challenges in the run-up to COP10 (Nagoya) and International Year on Biodiversity
  - Assessing progress on achieving the 2010 Target and implementing the Convention
  - Updating CBD Strategic Plan & post-2010 target
  - ABS International Regime negotiations

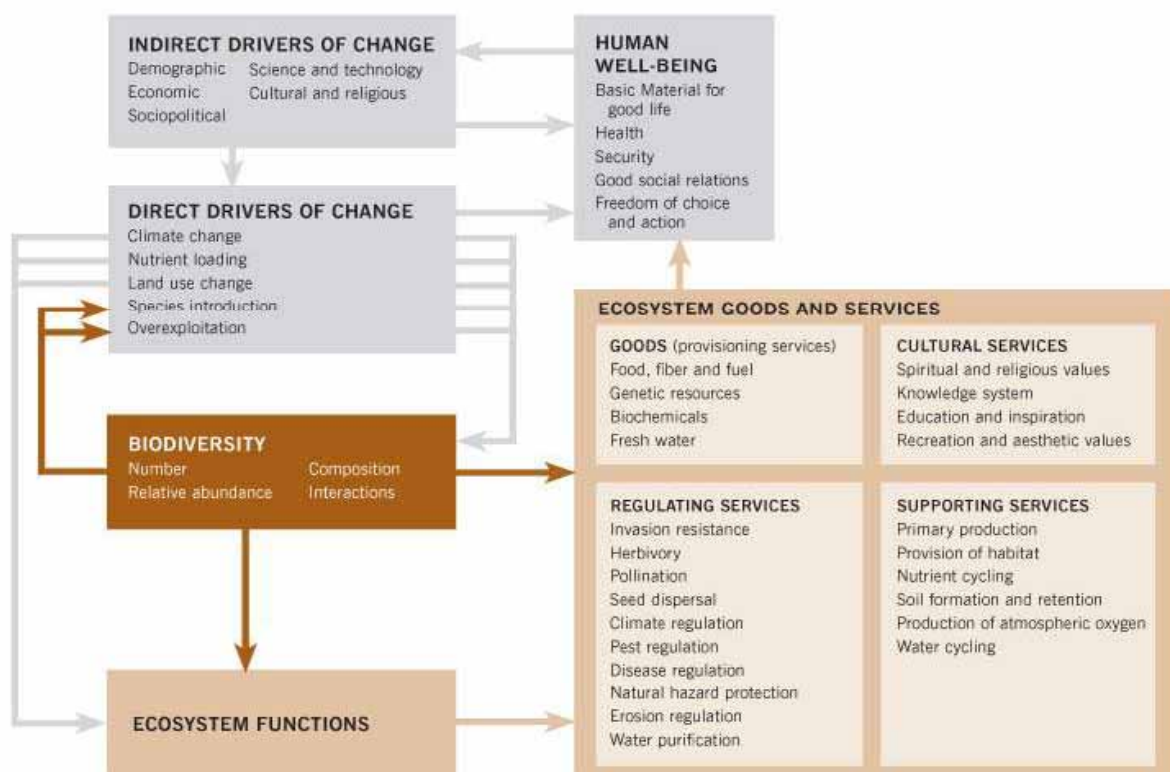


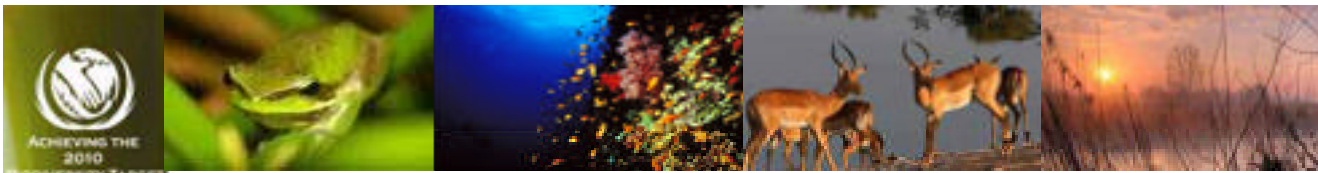


## Biodiversity

- Variety of life on Earth (and ecological complexes in which life exists)
- Components of biodiversity: Genes, species (+ their populations) and ecosystems
- Challenge: How to stem biodiversity loss to maintain its contributions to ecosystem structure and function and direct/indirect contributions to human well-being?

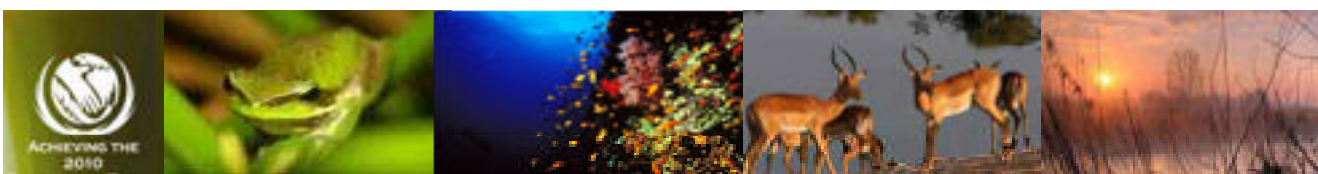
## Biodiversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the services that support human well-being





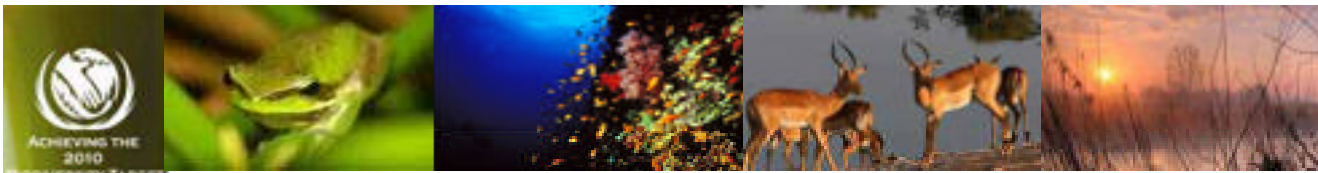
## CBD: Basic Framework for Action

- **Comprehensive “biodiversity” focus:** Conserving the “variety of life on earth” through conservation and sustainable use of its components (genes, species and ecosystems) and benefit sharing for genetic resources
- **Near universal membership:** 191 parties (190 States and the European Community)
- **National level:** Broad commitments for action by Governments
- **Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans:** Provide mechanism for Parties to organise their own approach (country-driven) to biodiversity loss (and fulfil CBD and other biodiversity-related international obligations) inter alia:
  - In situ conservation
  - Ex-situ conservation
  - Sustainable use (decision making)
  - Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing
- **Unifies international-level sectoral approaches:** Provides floor (or umbrella) to address all activities and processes that threaten biodiversity
  - Context for more specialised work of the 5 other sectoral global biodiversity-related agreements
  - Context for addressing climate change and desertification: Processes ultimately threaten biodiversity and human well-being



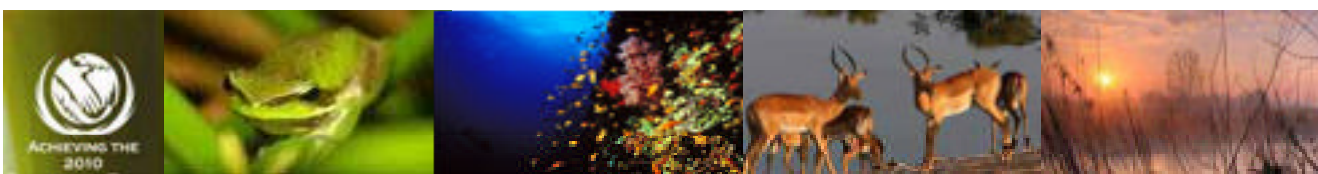
## CBD Framework for Action: Global “Toolkit”

- **Nine COPs:** More than 200 policy-oriented decisions adopted as guidance to Parties and others
- **Thematic work programmes (Seven major biomes):** Forests, Drylands, Agricultural, Inland Waters, Mountains, Marine/Coastal and Islands
- **Cross-cutting work programmes (17):** Protected areas, climate change, taxonomy and technology transfer
- **Principles and guidelines:** Complementary suite of guidance giving practical assistance to Parties on cross-cutting issues relevant to all thematic areas (eg): Sustainable use, invasive species, EIA and others
- **Ecosystem Approach:** Strategy defined by 12 principles for integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.
- **Working groups assist implementation:** PAs, Traditional Knowledge, Implementation and ABS
- **Biosafety Protocol (2000):** Ensures that living modified organisms do not adversely affect biodiversity or human health
- **Synergies:** Cooperation and collaboration with other international instruments, organisations and processes



## Strategic Plan to 2010

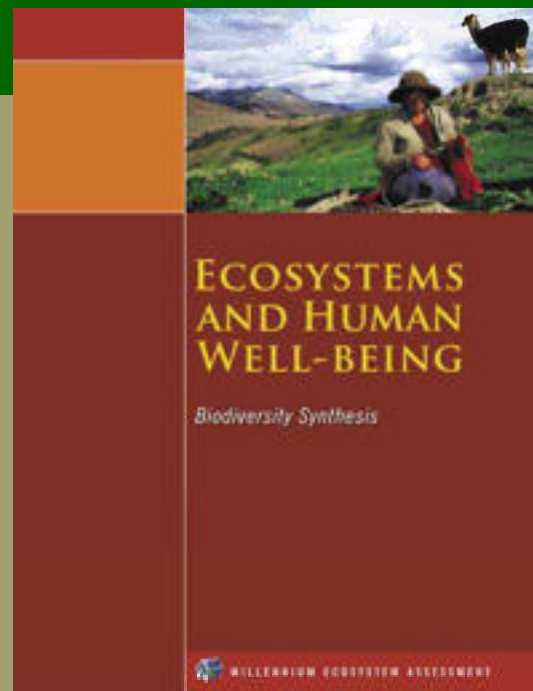
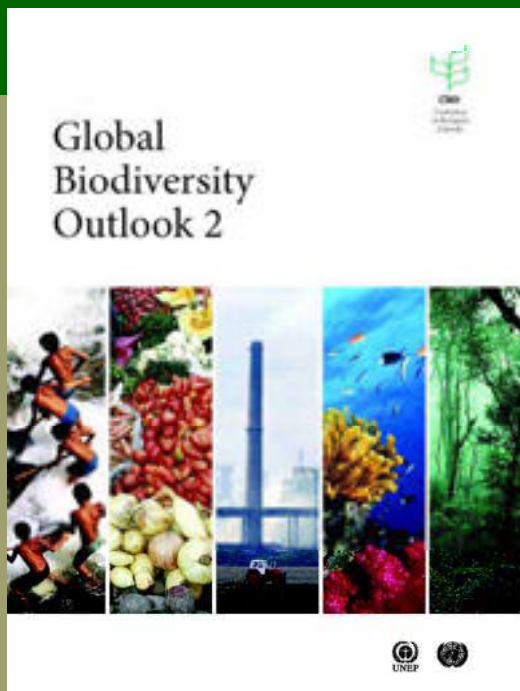
- **Strategic Plan (2002):** Coherent focus on Convention's work
- **Vision:** To halt the loss of biodiversity
- **Mission:** To achieve, by 2010, significant reduction of current rate of biodiversity loss, through effective and coherent CBD implementation at all levels as contribution to poverty alleviation and to benefit all life on earth (2010 Target)
- **Four goals:**
  - **Goal 1:** The Convention is fulfilling its **leadership** role in international biodiversity issues.
  - **Goal 2:** Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological **capacity** to implement the Convention.
  - **Goal 3:** **National biodiversity strategies and action plans** and the **integration** of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors serve as an effective framework for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention.
  - **Goal 4:** There is a better understanding of the **importance of biodiversity** and of the Convention, and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation.
- **Eighteen objectives**
- **Review and update:** COP10 (2010)



## 2010 Target: Framework for Assessing and Communicating Global Progress

- COP7: Established an assessment framework
- Seven focal areas and associated "headline" indicators identified
  - **FA1:** Reducing rate of loss of components of biodiversity (e.g. (i) biomes, habitats and ecosystems; (ii) species and populations; and (iii) genetic diversity)
  - **FA2:** Maintaining ecosystem integrity/services from biodiversity for human well-being
  - **FA3:** Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity
  - **FA4:** Addressing major threats to biodiversity (e.g. invasive alien species, climate change, pollution, and habitat change)
  - **FA5:** Protecting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;
  - **FA6:** Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources; and
  - **FA7:** Mobilizing financial and technical resources
- **Strategic Plan sub-targets, e.g.:**
  - 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: GBO2 (2006) and GBO3 (2010)**



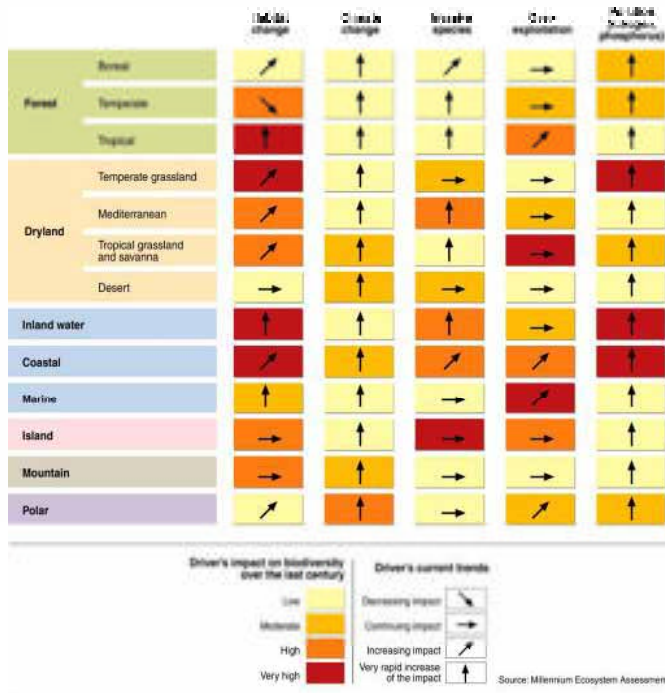


[www.biodiv.org/gbo2](http://www.biodiv.org/gbo2)  
[www.maweb.org](http://www.maweb.org)

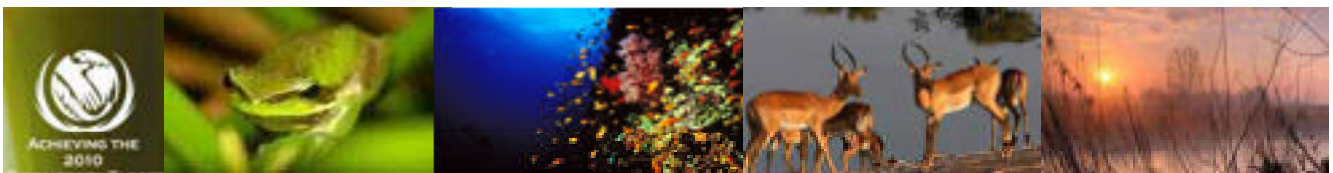
## GBO2: Most indicators show negative trends

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	★ ★ ★

# Direct drivers are growing in intensity



**Most direct drivers of biodiversity loss and degradation in ecosystem services remain constant or are growing in intensity in most ecosystems**



## Prospects for achieving 2010 Target (MA)

- Unprecedented additional efforts will be required to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels
- Biodiversity is being lost at *rates* unprecedented in human history and biodiversity will continue to decline this century (inertia and drivers)
  - Biodiversity losses and decline ecosystem services declines are a concern for human well being (especially for the poorest people)
  - The costs of biodiversity loss borne by society are rarely assessed, but evidence suggests that they are often greater than the benefits gained through ecosystem changes
  - Drivers of loss of biodiversity and the drivers of change in eco-system services are either steady, show no evidence of declining over time, or are increasing in intensity
  - Many successful response options have been used, but further progress in addressing biodiversity loss will require additional actions to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss

**BUT:**

- Appropriate response options at national level could result in reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss for certain components of biodiversity or indicators
- Majority of targets established by Convention are achievable
- The tools needed to achieve 2010 target already in place




ACHIEVING THE  
2010  
BIODIVERSITY TARGET

## What's needed? (GBO2)

- Status of CBD Implementation: More national level action urgently needed
- Mainstream biodiversity into key sectors outside the traditional environmental area
  - **Energy sector** (role of biodiversity in mitigation and adaptation to climate change; role of mitigation and adaptation strategies in biodiversity loss)
  - **Agricultural sector** (largest driver land use change)
    - Sustainable and efficient agriculture
    - Landscape level planning (ecosystem approach)
    - Sustainable consumption
    - End over exploitation of wild resources (eg, over-fishing and destructive practices)
    - Protect and restore critical ecosystems
  - **Trade and economics** (Liberalisation/subsidies, sustainability assessments of policies and role of perverse incentives at national level)
  - **Development and poverty eradication**
- Re-invigoration of NBSAP role

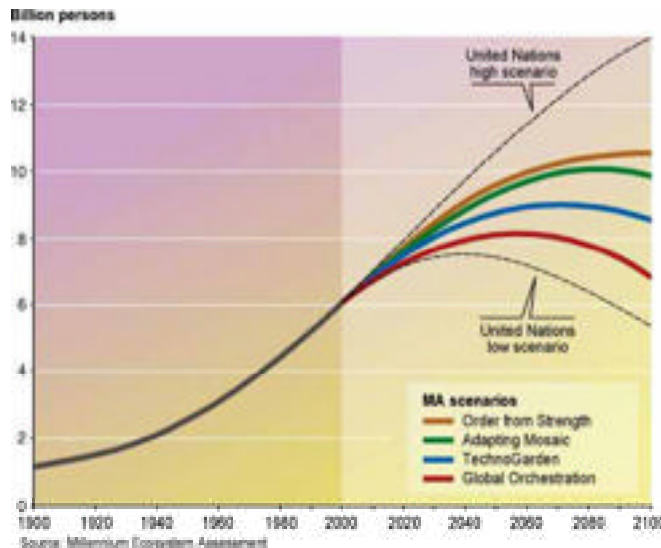



ACHIEVING THE  
2010  
BIODIVERSITY TARGET

## Updated Strategic Plan and post-2010 target (COP Dec. IX/9)

- Address three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner
- Build upon the existing Strategic Plan & framework of goals, targets & indicators
- Be short, focused and action-oriented
- Include ambitious but realistic, and measurable short term targets or milestones and a long term target or vision, on the basis of robust scientific evidence
- Provide a framework to establish national, and, where possible, quantitative, targets
- Highlight the importance of biodiversity for the achievement of the MDGs
- Address the drivers of biodiversity loss and integrate biodiversity considerations into relevant policies and planning processes
- Draw upon, the framework and findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- Address challenges to implementation of the Convention
- Address capacity building and resource mobilization
- Provide for effective national monitoring and reporting
- Encourage universal membership of the Convention

# Reconsideration of the Next Global Challenge



## Objective:

- Reduce loss
- Halt loss
- Restore biodiversity and ecosystems
- Prevent dangerous loss of biodiversity
- Maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services for human well-being
- No person suffers from the loss of biodiversity

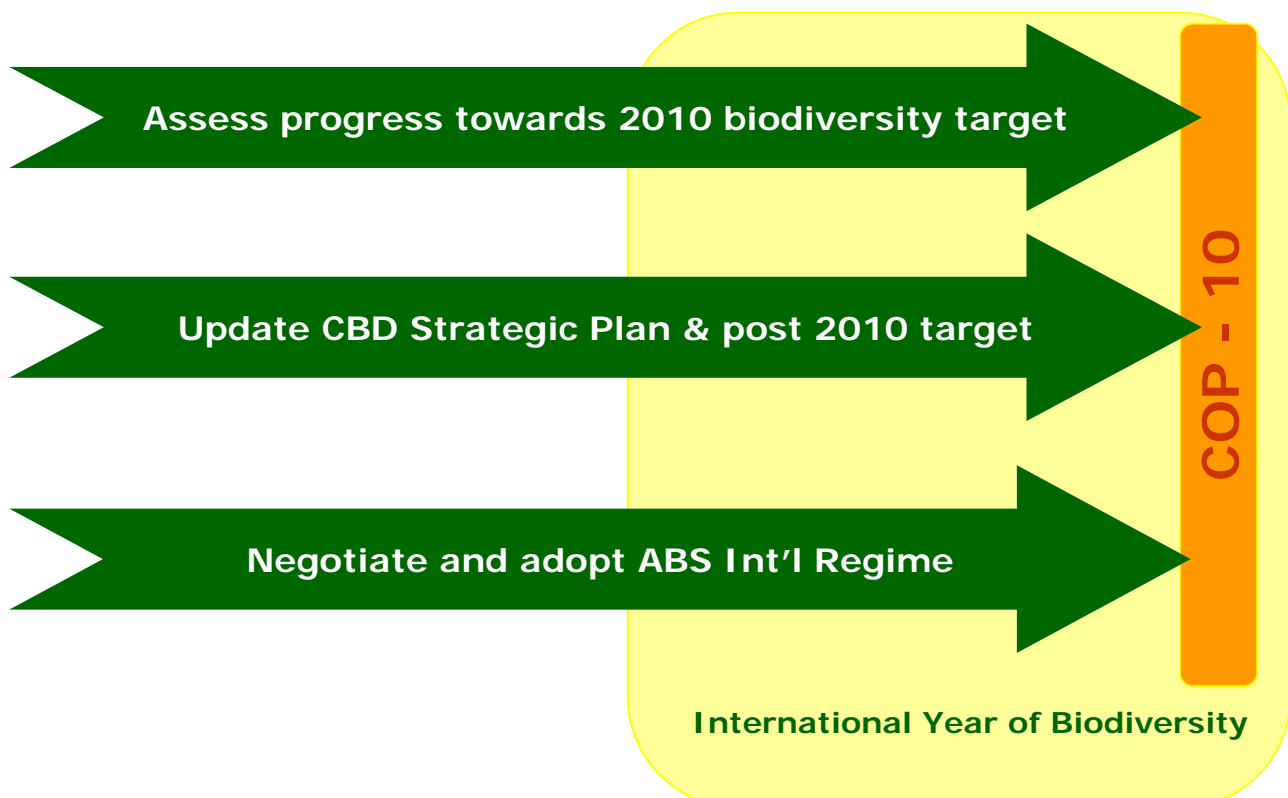
## Vision/Targets for:

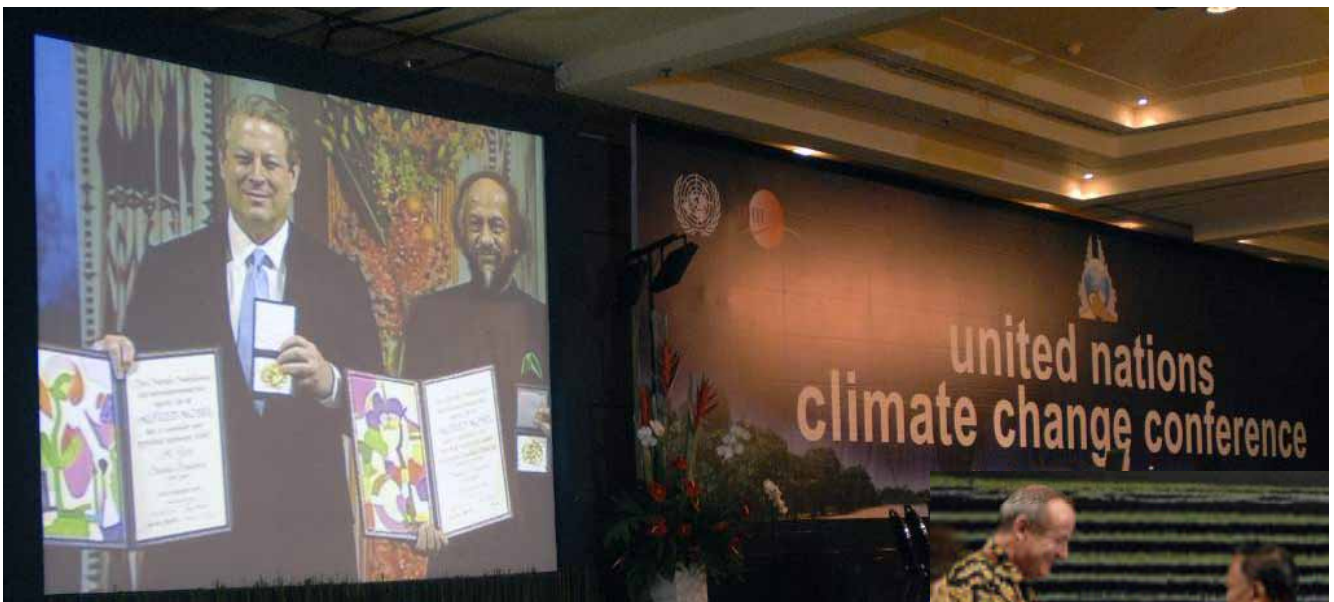
- 2020 ?
- 2050 ?
- 2100 ?

## Types of target:

- Quantitative ?
- National ?

# International Year of Biodiversity and COP-10 Nagoya





## 2007: The Year of Climate Change



## 2010: The Year of Biodiversity



**Thank You !**