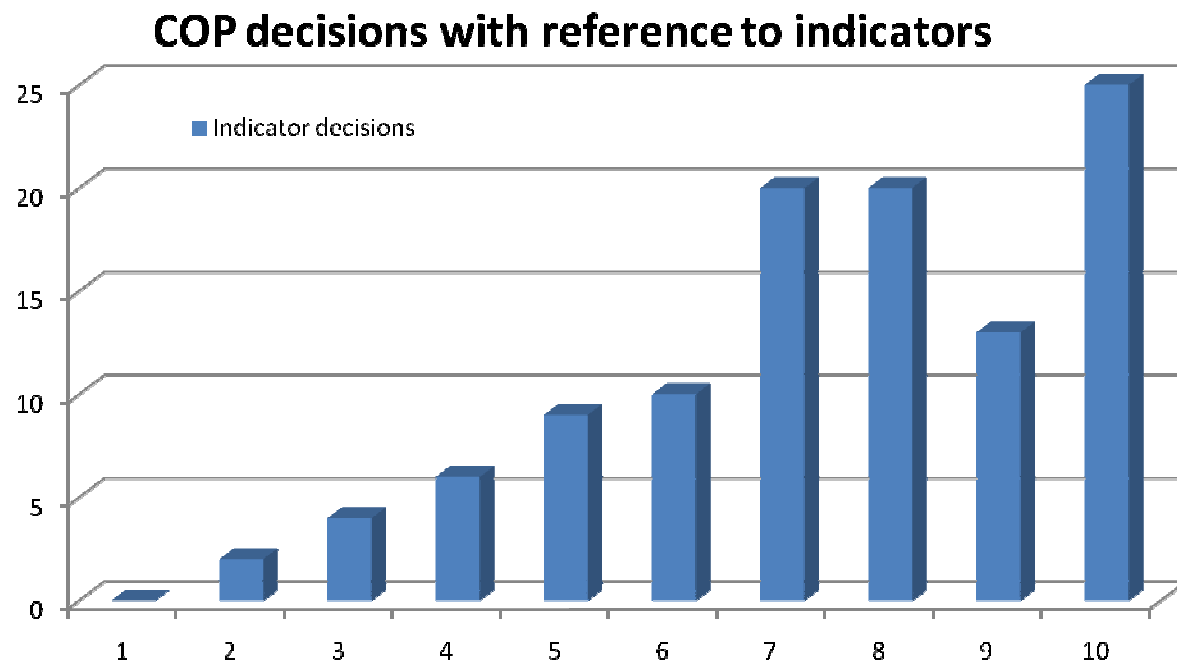


Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



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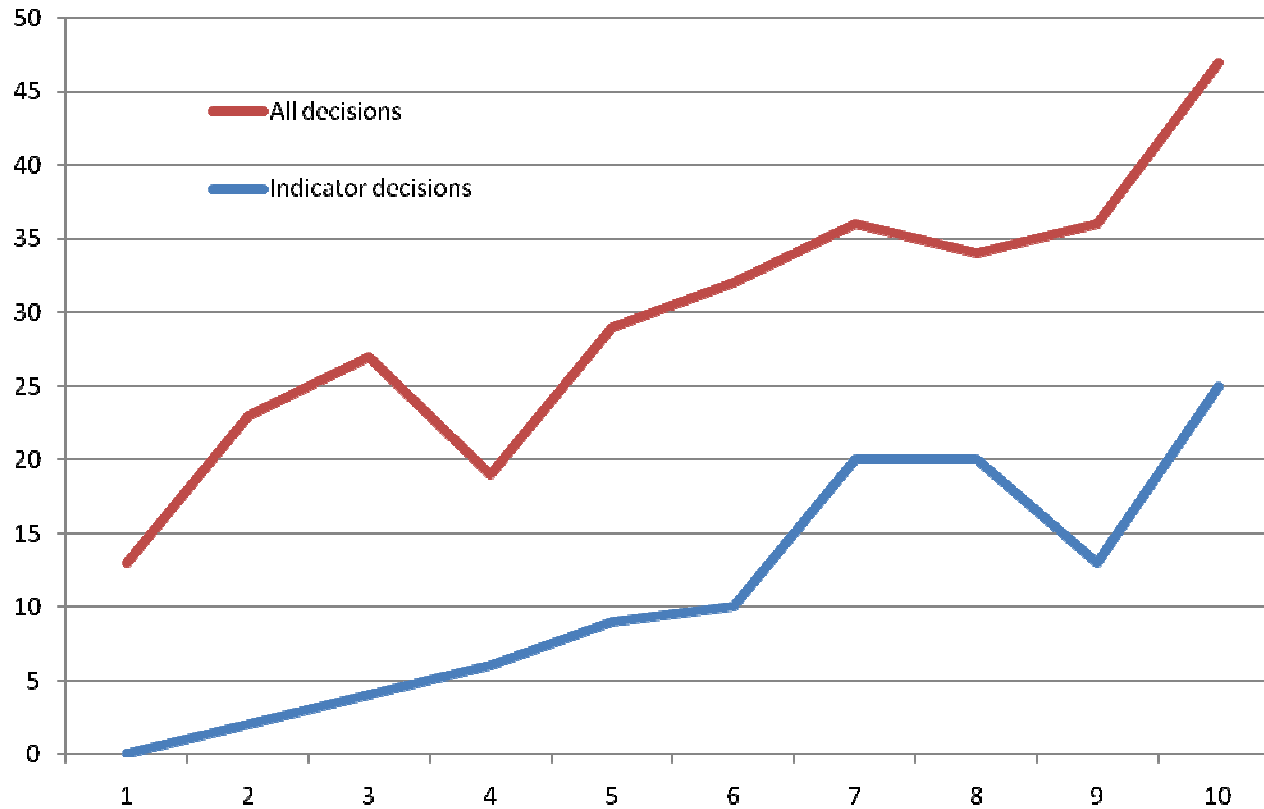


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Growing importance of indicators in the CBD process: Really?



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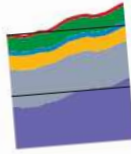
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Framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target

Focal Areas	Goals	21 Targets	Indicators
PROTECT THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY	1		
	2		
	3		
SUSTAINABLE USE	4		
ADDRESS THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY	5		
	6		
	7		
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	8		
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE	9		
ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING	10		
RESOURCES FOR CBD	11		

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

CBD Technical Series No. 53



53

BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS & THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET:

Outputs, experiences and lessons learnt from the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership



Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines

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In 2002, world leaders committed, through the Convention on Biological Diversity, to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. We compiled 31 indicators to report on progress toward this target. Most indicators of the state of biodiversity (covering species, population trends, extinction risk, habitat extent and condition, and community composition) showed declines, with no significant recent reductions in rate, whereas indicators of pressures on biodiversity (including resource consumption, invasive alien species, nitrogen pollution, overexploitation, and climate change impacts) showed increases. Despite some local successes and increasing response (including extent and biodiversity coverage of protected areas, sustainable forest management policy responses to invasive alien species, and biodiversity-related aid), the rate of biodiversity loss does not appear to be slowing.

In 2002 world leaders committed, through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss" (1), and

framework of indicators to measure biodiversity loss at the level of genus, populations, species, and ecosystems (3, 4). Although a minority have been published individually (5), hitherto they have not been synthesized to provide an integrated outcome. Despite suggestions that the target is unlikely to be (6-8), or has not been (4, 9, 10), we test this empirically using a broad suite of biodiversity indicators.

To evaluate achievement of the 2010 target, we (i) determined the trend, and timing and direction of significant inflections in trend for individual indicators (11) and (ii) calculated aggregated indicators relating to the state of biodiversity, pressures upon it, policy and management responses, and the state of benefits (ecosystem services) that people derive from biodiversity, using the best available sources. To calculate aggregate indices, we first scaled each of 24 indicators (out of 31) with available trend information to a value of 1 in the first year with data from 1970 onward (only eight indicators had earlier trends) and calculated annual proportional change from this first year. Then we used a generalized additive framework (12, 13) and de-

Global Biodiversity Outlook 3

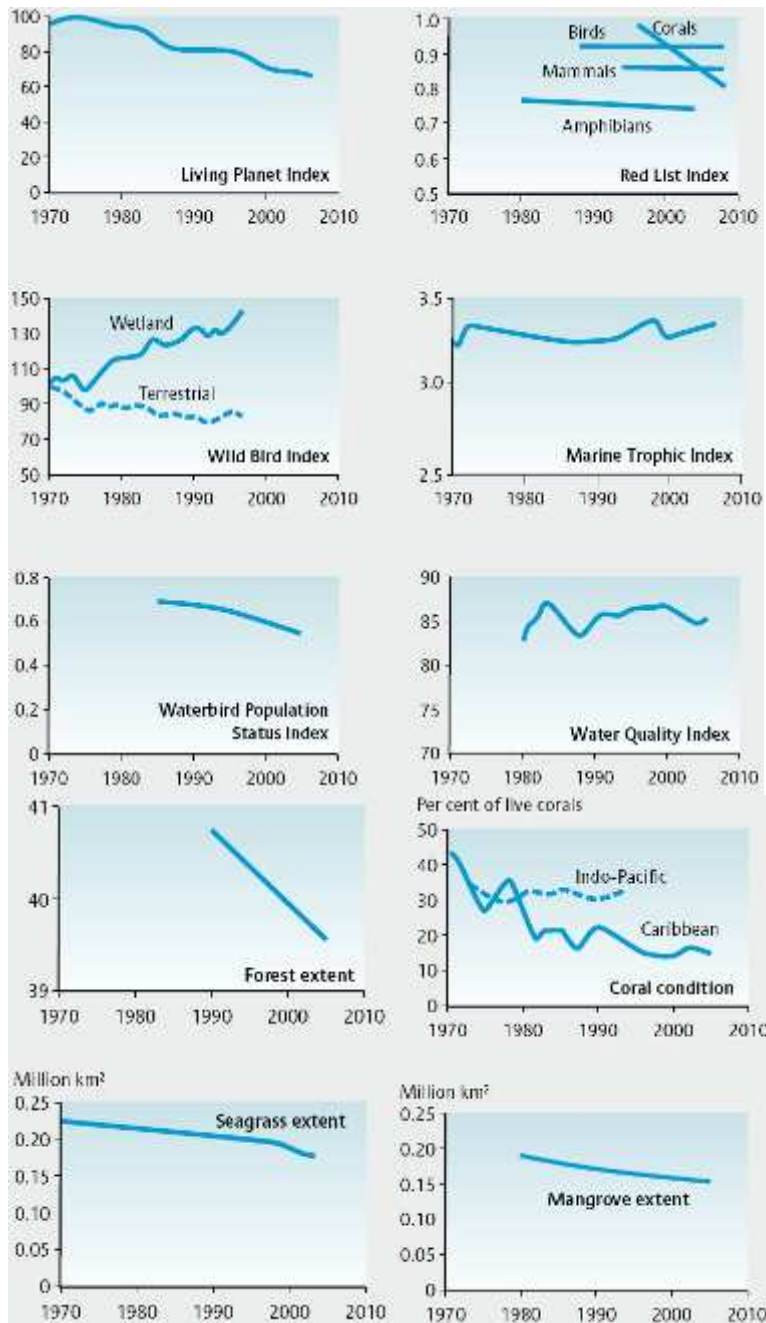


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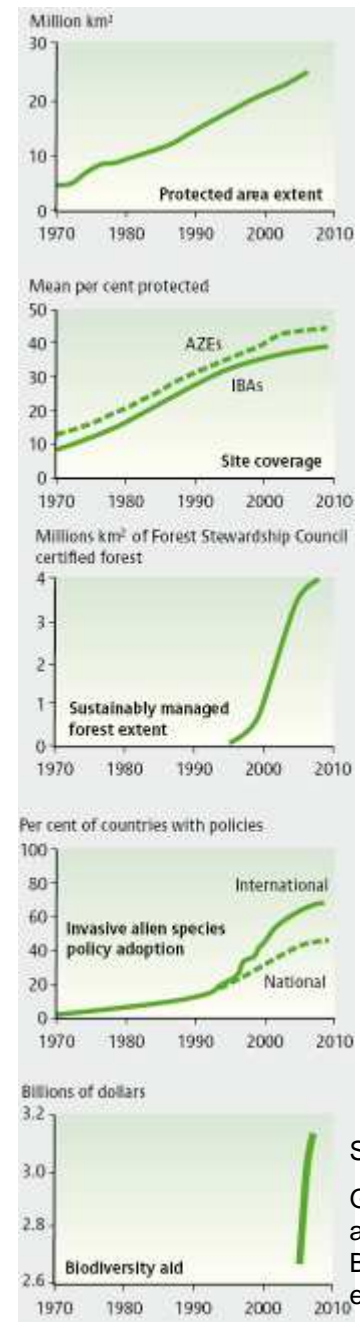
State



Pressure



Response



Source:
GBO-3,
after
Butchart
et al 2010

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Framework for all Conventions and stakeholders.

Vision: *Living in harmony with nature.* By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

Mission Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication

20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets under 5 Strategic Goals

Implementation mechanisms

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially.



Focal area: Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

Indicator	Lead organization
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	UNESCO
Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities	Relevant agencies, including FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Land Coalition
Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations	ILO
Indicators of trends in customary use?	?





Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- Build on current set of indicators
- AHTEG to identify indicators for “new” targets
- Develop national/regional targets and report by 2012 and 2014
- Updated NBSAPs
- Monitor implementation of NBSAPs and report through 5th and 6th national report
- AHTEG to provide guidance on national monitoring
- Role of the BIP



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Conclusion

- Indicators based on theme/headline to be communicated
- Expert assessment, case studies to complement indicators
- Feasibility, fitness for purpose
- Sub-indicators focusing on aspects of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of ILCs



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