



神戸生物多様性国際対話
Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue in 2009

Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity Beyond the Post 2010 target – a new framework for Biodiversity Conservation

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On behalf of IUCN:

- To the Japanese Government:
 - Congratulations on the hosting and organisation of the Kobe Dialogue
 - Thank you for your leadership and wisdom
- To the SCBD:
 - Congratulations on the strategic thinking + engagement with many stakeholders
- COP10 will truly be phenomenal!



CBD 2002 Strategic Plan

Mission - 'The 2010 target':

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.”

The 2010 target has stimulated action:

- Increased awareness of and expanded knowledge of the status of biodiversity
- Highlighted ecosystem services
- Mobilisation of new audiences e.g. private sector
- Adoption of new policy frameworks
- Indicators to monitor trends



Japanese squirrel. *Sciurus lis*.
Least Concern.
Endemic to Japan

But all the indicators show that biodiversity loss continues:

- Earth's ecosystems have been dramatically transformed
- Collapse of fisheries worldwide
- Over the past 100 years, humans have increased species extinction rates - up to 1000 times
- Population size and /or range of the majority of species is declining

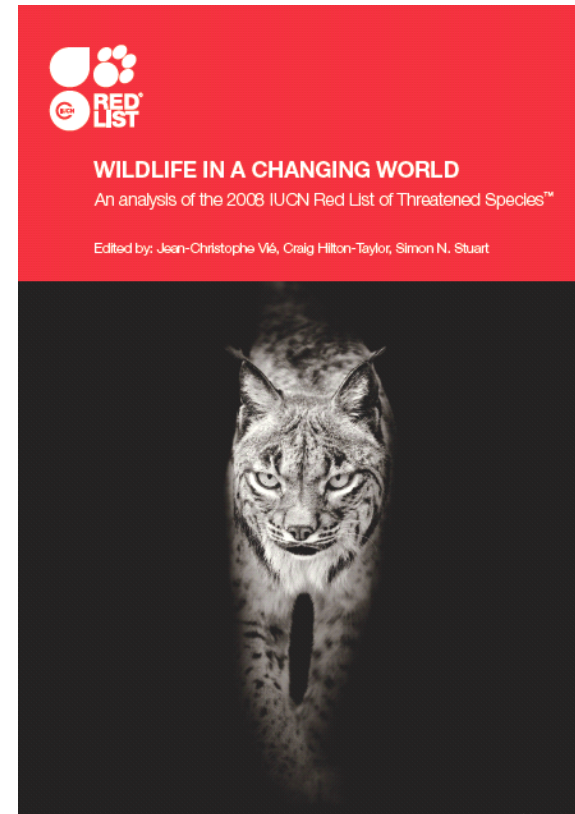


Hawksbill Turtle. *Eretmochelys imbricata*.
Critically Endangered.

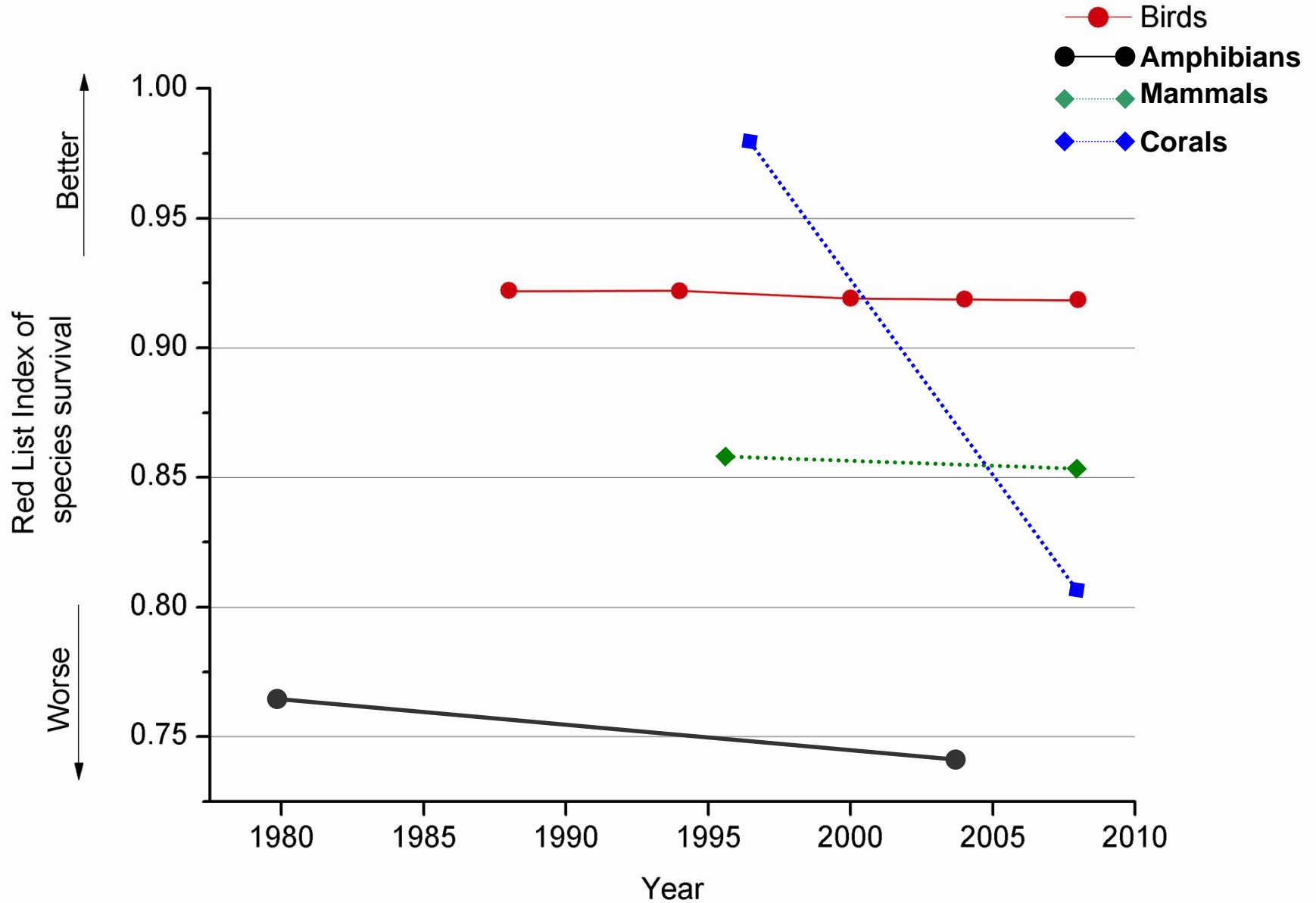


The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™

- Threatened and at risk of extinction worldwide:
- 22% of the world's mammals
- Nearly one third of amphibians
- One in eight birds
- 27% of reef building corals
- 28% of conifers
- *We know enough to know that species are in trouble*



Biodiversity trends (IUCN Red List Index)





An inescapable conclusion:

The international community has failed to meet this target – to slow significantly the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010



Dugong. Dugong dugon . Vulnerable.



A global challenge for the entire planet:

- This presentation - Characteristics of a new post 2010 target framework (within a post 2010 Strategic Plan)
- Options for a future Post 2010 target framework – from a full consultation process
- Whole IUCN family of Members (Govt and NGO) + Commissions
- Based on lessons learnt
- Early conclusions on best option





A future post 2010 biodiversity target framework should:

- Be inspirational and ambitious but realistic and achievable, and communicate the urgency
- Recognise:
 - Positive achievements as well as ‘bad news’
 - Links between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well being
 - Intrinsic and existence values of biodiversity, and the importance of ecosystem goods and services
- Note that the poor will bear the brunt of biodiversity loss



A future post 2010 biodiversity target framework should:

- Synergise with other “international processes” and mainstream biodiversity into global agendas, e.g. trade
- Ensure that targets set in other MEAs are complementary
- The framework terminology should use simple and consistent language; easily translated
- Recognise that there is no baseline against which to measure change, and no single metric to measure what is happening to biodiversity



Options for a post 2010 target No. 1

- A commitment to conservation action with no specific biodiversity target
- *Strengths:* Easy to formulate and gain acceptance
- *Weakness:* Likely to result in little commitment or motivation for conservation action



Options for a post 2010 target No. 2

- A continuation of the existing 2010 biodiversity target framework – perceived to be expressed in terms of biodiversity
 - *Strengths:* focus on biodiversity; would build on existing framework of indicators; would be familiar
 - *Weaknesses:* would maintain weaknesses already mentioned; perceived to be only concerned with biodiversity; current indicator framework has many weaknesses



Options for a post 2010 target No. 3

- Post 2010 biodiversity target framework expressed in terms of pressures and impacts relevant to biodiversity
 - *Strengths:* Would focus attention on the main threats as well as on biodiversity status, and what can be done to reduce them; good basis for national action; resonates well with policy makers
 - *Weaknesses:* could weaken biodiversity as the main focus; new indicators would need to be developed



Options for a post 2010 target No. 4

- Post 2010 biodiversity target framework expressed in terms of the links between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well being
 - *Strengths:* synergy with the MDGs and global development agenda; values of biodiversity could be more easily communicated;
 - *Weaknesses:* could weaken arguments for biodiversity to be conserved for non use values; considerable efforts required to measure links between biodiversity and human well being, and between biodiversity and ecosystem services



Which option?

- CBD / UNEP WCMC International Expert workshop on the 2010 Biodiversity indicators, Reading, UK, July 2009
- The post-2010 target should take account of biodiversity, ecosystem services and human wellbeing, recognizing the linkages between them, in order to communicate effectively and improve understanding of their interdependence
- Time frame: a long enough period not just to maintain current biodiversity levels, but also to implement restoration measures
- Short term milestones for reporting on progress

Which option?

- What change? – Level of change rather than rate of change e.g. maintain levels, rather than reduce rate of loss
- New indicator framework based on:
 - State of biodiversity
 - Threats: pressures and drivers to biodiversity
 - Responses (policy; on the ground!)
 - Benefits: Ecosystem services and human wellbeing



Cryptomeria japonica. Near Threatened.



Which option?

- UNEP Post 2010 Target meeting, Nairobi, 2-3 October 2009:
- **Vision 2050:** *Biodiversity is maintained and restored, to secure a healthy planet and to deliver essential benefits for sustainable development and human wellbeing for all*



Which option? – for 2020 target /Goal

- Option 1

By 2020 we have taken the necessary urgent, concerted and effective actions to address the threats facing biodiversity so as to stop biodiversity loss and start to restore ecosystems, thus ensuring the delivery of essential benefits and avoiding dangerous or irreversible environmental change

- Option 2

By 2015, initiate the necessary urgent, concerted actions to effectively address the pressures on biodiversity, [aimed at halting] [to halt] biodiversity loss by 2020 and avoiding dangerous and / or irreversible environmental change, while ensuring the equitable delivery of essential benefits



Indicators for monitoring should:

- Include indicators which are measurable and scalable at local, national and global levels
- Allow for adaptation by other sectors, e.g. business
- Use available data; be easy to measure
- Be simple, relevant, understandable
- Fall within a cohesive hierarchy of targets and objectives
- Be supported by effective incentives and adequate finance



Other issues to be addressed:

- Disconnect between CBD targets, goals, and indicator framework (developed in parallel)
- Harmonise links to the 25 CBD Programmes of Work e.g. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation; Programme of Work on Protected Areas
- Climate change: the threat, the role of biodiversity in climate change mitigation (carbon storage and sequestration), and the role of biodiversity in adaptation
- Raise awareness of importance of nature



In 2010: A real opportunity



2010 International Year of Biodiversity



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The Kobe Dialogue

- A unique opportunity for Japan to lead the way
- How can we best leverage the results of the Kobe Dialogue?
- How can conservation become a policy priority worldwide?



Cryptomeria japonica. Endemic to Japan.
Near Threatened.



Thank you

COP 10 to the CBD
Aichi-Nagoya, Japan 11-29 October 2010