2010 Biodiversity Target: Key Aspects and Challenges

2010年生物多様性ターゲット: 重要局面と課題

Zakri A. Hamid
Universiti Sains Malaysia
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Objectives:

- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

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 2010 Target has been the most significant decision of the COP.
It has given a focus to the CBD that has transformed its ability to motivate the many stakeholders.
Countries have integrated the Target into their country planning processes, with many countries defining specific national targets and sub targets within the framework.
The Target was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the United Nations General Assembly and was incorporated as a new target under the Millennium Development Goal 7 “Ensuring Environmental Sustainability”.

2010 Target
The dire state of our planet has been corroborated by recent scientific observations.

- Stern Review on Climate Change
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- IPCC 4TH Assessment Report

MA Framework

**Indirect Drivers of Change**
- Demographic
- Economic (globalization, trade, market and policy framework)
- Sociopolitical (governance and institutional framework)
- Science and Technology
- Cultural and Religious

**Direct Drivers of Change**
- Changes in land use or land cover
- Species introductions or removals
- Technology adaptation and use
- External inputs (e.g., irrigation, fertilizer use, pest control)
- Harvest and Resource Consumption
- Climate Change
- Natural physical and biological drivers (e.g., volcanoes, evolution)

**Ecosystem Services**
- Life on Earth: Biodiversity

**Human Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction**
- Material minimum for a good life
- Health
- Good Social Relations
- Security
- Freedom and Choice

**Background**

**Findings**

**Impact**

The balance sheet

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<tr>
<th>Provisioning</th>
<th>Regulating</th>
<th>Cultural</th>
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<td>Enhanced</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
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<td>Crops</td>
<td>Capture fisheries</td>
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<td>Livestock</td>
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<td>Aquaculture</td>
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<td>Carbon sequestration</td>
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<td>Natural Hazard regulation</td>
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<td>Spiritual &amp; religious</td>
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**Bottom Line:** 60% of Ecosystem Services are Degraded

**Species: Abundance of populations declining**


World Conservation Monitoring Centre
More threatened species: Red List Index

Most indicators show negative trends

Drivers of Biodiversity Loss

Indirect drivers

Direct drivers

Biodiversity Loss
Nature loss bigger issue than current banking crisis
自然の損失による損害は現在の財政危機よりも大きい

• A 2008 European Union-commissioned study has determined that the global economy is losing more money from the disappearance of forests than through the current banking crisis
• The study puts the annual cost of forest loss at between 2 trillion dollars and 5 trillion dollars
• The figure comes from adding the value of the various services that forests perform, such as providing clean water and absorbing carbon dioxide.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
生態系システムと生物多様性の経済

• The cost of natural decline dwarfs losses on the financial markets
• It’s not only greater but it’s also continuous, it's been happening every year, year after year,”
• So whereas Wall Street by various calculations has to date lost, within the financial sector, 1-1.5 trillion dollars, the reality is that at today’s rate, we are losing natural capital at least between 2-5 trillion dollars every year

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
生態系システムと生物多様性の経済

• As forests decline, nature stops providing services which it used to provide essentially for free
• So, the human economy either has to provide them instead, perhaps through building reservoirs, building facilities to sequester carbon dioxide, or farming foods that were once naturally available.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:
ミレニアム生態系評価

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

- Developing an effective revised target will be a complex task
- It will need to build upon the best available science and the review of the existing Goals, Targets and Indicators
- It also will need to build upon the related issues of developing the scientific basis for action
- It will need to reinforce and build upon the NBSAP process – the main mechanism for implementing the CBD.

The Revised Target

- The revised target must be simple, clear and relevant to other international targets and timetables
- It must build on the 2010 Target and the experience gained in trying to achieve the 2010 Target. In this regard the most important point is that the Target was overly ambitious and not achieved
- The revised Target needs to be relevant to the MDGs and other important international targets, such as the developments in the UNFCCC for a post Kyoto regime
- In particular, the revised biodiversity target should build on the emerging consensus within the UNFCCC process for an interim 2020 target and a final 2050 target. Indeed, this has been anticipated by the SCBD which has called for suggestions for a 2020 interim target and a 2050 long term target
- The MA scenarios presented projections of varying relevance to the Strategic Plan till 2050 and thus provide a reasonable scientific basis for developing targets for this date
- Finally and most importantly, the interim and long term target must be sufficiently ambitious and not just a prolongation of the 2010 target.

The Revised Target?

“To achieve by 2020 a demonstrable and significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level and by 2050 a reverse in the loss of biodiversity at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth”

Caution – the political dimension

- A note of caution about the revised 2010 Target is that it needs to be recognised that adopting this Target – unlike the other targets and goals - will be a political process, where the science is attenuated and removed
- An important consequence of this political dimension is that the International Regime on ABS negotiations at COP, as an important political dimension, will strongly influence the outcomes of other issues, such as a revised target and the whole tenure of the meeting
- If the ABS negotiations fail then this will have a negative impact on the revised target discussions and make it difficult to adopt whatever target is developed
The Political Dimension
政策的側面

- The importance of having the 2010 target adopted by the Heads of States at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development also needs to be taken into account in any discussions about a revised 2010 target.
- The fact that the 2010 Target had the endorsement of the Heads of State has played a significant factor in ensuring that the CBD has been mainstreamed.
- The most appropriate opportunity for this endorsement is the UN General Assembly Biodiversity Summit in September 2010 prior to CBD COP 10.

To achieve the 2010 Target
2010年ターゲットを達成するには

- Review existing national environmental policy and legislation.
- Integration of biodiversity into cross-sector policies.
- Stakeholder awareness and participation.
- Implementation of Multilateral agreements relevant to biodiversity conservation.
- Financial and technical resources for achieving the 2010 target.