

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

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27 June 2009, Hayama

Convention on Biological Diversity 生物多様性条約

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 2010年ターゲット

“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)**

2010 Target 2010年ターゲット

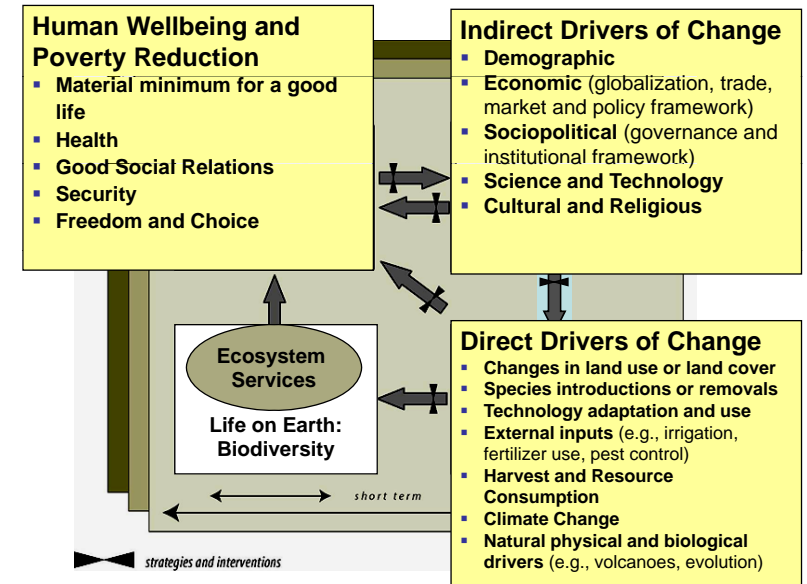
- The 2010 Target has been the most important decision of the COP
- It has given a focus to the CBD that has transformed its ability to motivate the many stakeholders
- Countries have integrated the Target into their country planning processes, with many countries defining specific national targets and 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”.

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

私たちの地球の危機的状況は近年の科学的見解により確認されている

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

MA Framework ミレニアム生態系評価の枠組み



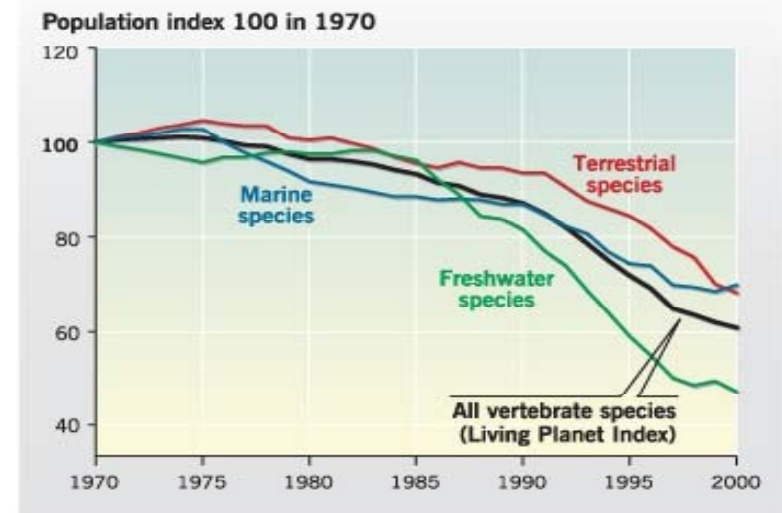
Background 背景 Findings 結果 Impact 影響

The balance sheet バランスシート

	Enhanced	Degraded	Mixed
Provisioning	Crops Livestock Aquaculture Carbon sequestration	Capture fisheries Wild foods Wood fuel Genetic resources	Timber Fiber Water regulation Disease regulation Recreation & ecotourism
Regulating		Biochemicals Fresh Water Air quality regulation Regional & local climate regulation	
Cultural		Erosion regulation Water purification Pest regulation Pollination Natural Hazard regulation Spiritual & religious Aesthetic values	

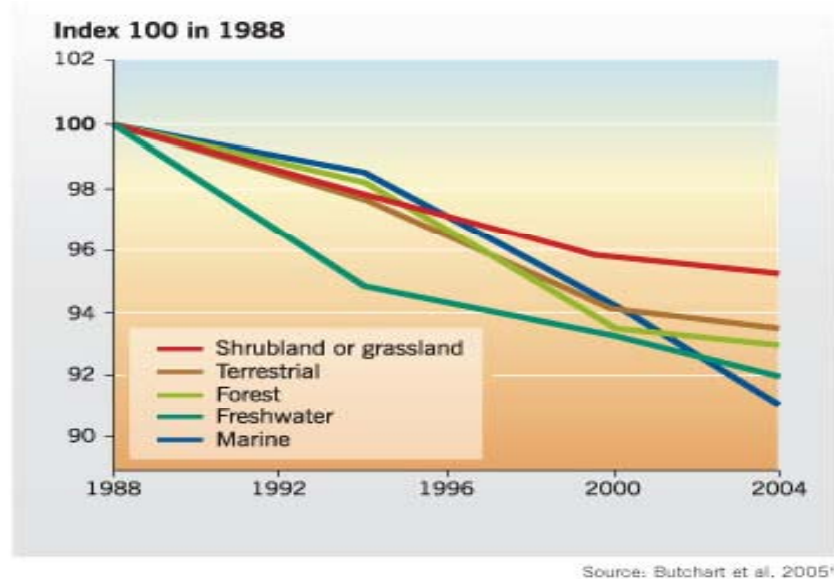
Bottom Line: 60% of Ecosystem Services are Degraded

Species: Abundance of populations declining 種: 豊富な人口の減少



Source: World Wide Fund for Nature and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre⁴

More threatened species: Red List Index 絶滅危惧種: レッドリスト



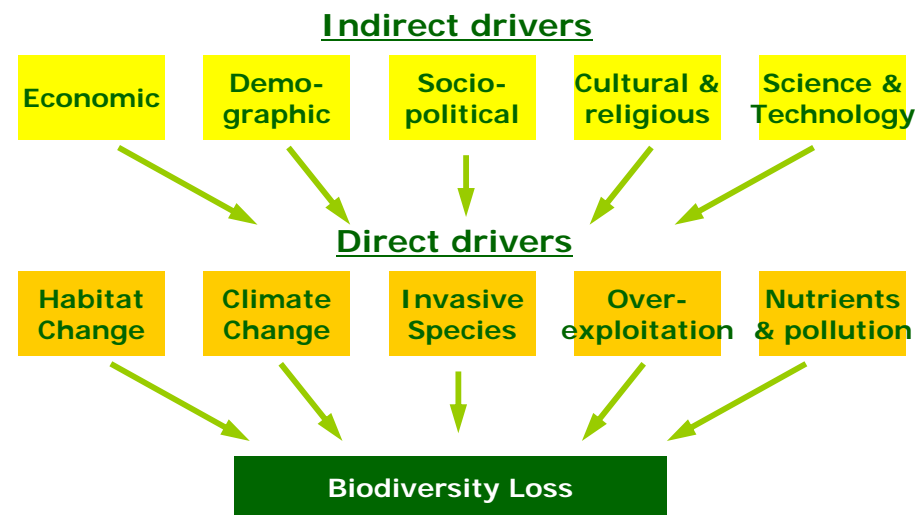
Most indicators show negative trends ほとんどの指標が減少傾向を示す

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 生物多様性損失を引き起こす原因の増加

	Habitat Change	Climate Change	Invasive Species	Over-exploitation	Nutrients & pollution	
Forest	Boreal	↑	↗	→	↑	
	Temperate	↘	↑	→	↑	
	Tropical	↑	↑	↑	↗	↑
Dryland	Temperate grassland	↗	↑	→	↑	
	Mediterranean	↗	↑	→	↑	
	Tropical grassland and savanna	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
	Desert	→	↑	→	→	↑
Inland water	Coastal	↑	↑	→	↑	
	Marine	↑	↑	→	↑	
Island	Mountain	→	↑	→	↑	
	Polar	↗	↑	→	↑	

Drivers of Biodiversity Loss 生物多様性損失を引き起こす原因



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

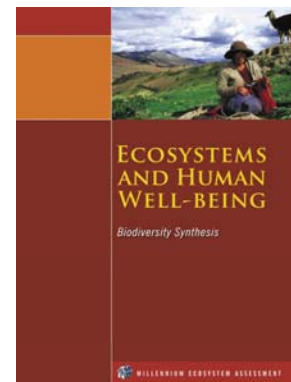
- The cost of natural decline dwarfs losses on the financial markets
- It's not only greater but it's also continuous, it's been happening every year, year after year,"
- So whereas Wall Street by various calculations has to date lost, within the financial sector, 1-1.5 trillion dollars, the reality 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

ターゲットの修正

- 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

修正後のターゲット

- 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?

ターゲットは修正されたのか？

“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

政策的側面における注意喚起

- 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