

Convention On Biological Diversity



CBD
Convention
on Biological
Diversity

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Overview

- Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Where did it come from
 - Indicators (related to Nr)
 - Global Biodiversity Outlook 2
- European level:
 - Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators 2010

Convention on Biological Diversity



CBD
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Diversity

- Signed in 1992 – legally binding global treaty
- Concern about biodiversity loss and its significance to society
- Objectives:
 - Conservation of biodiversity
 - Sustainable use of its components
 - Fair and equal sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

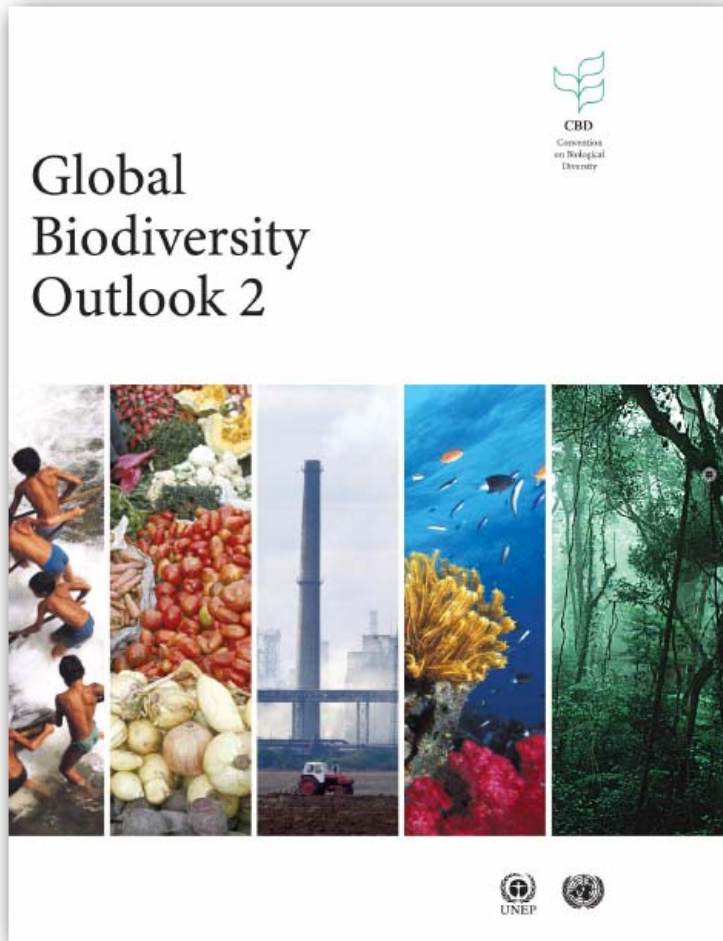
CBD – Strategic Plan

- Adopted in 2002 by the Conference of the Parties
- Mission being:
 - 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

Indicators for evaluating status/trends

- Development lead by UNEP-WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre – Cambridge UK)
- Partners brought together in the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (2010BIP)
- International Nitrogen Initiative (INI) was asked to participate in 2010BIP and develop an indicator on Nitrogen Deposition
- Set of indicators is used in GBO 2 to describe the different trends

Global Biodiversity Outlook 2

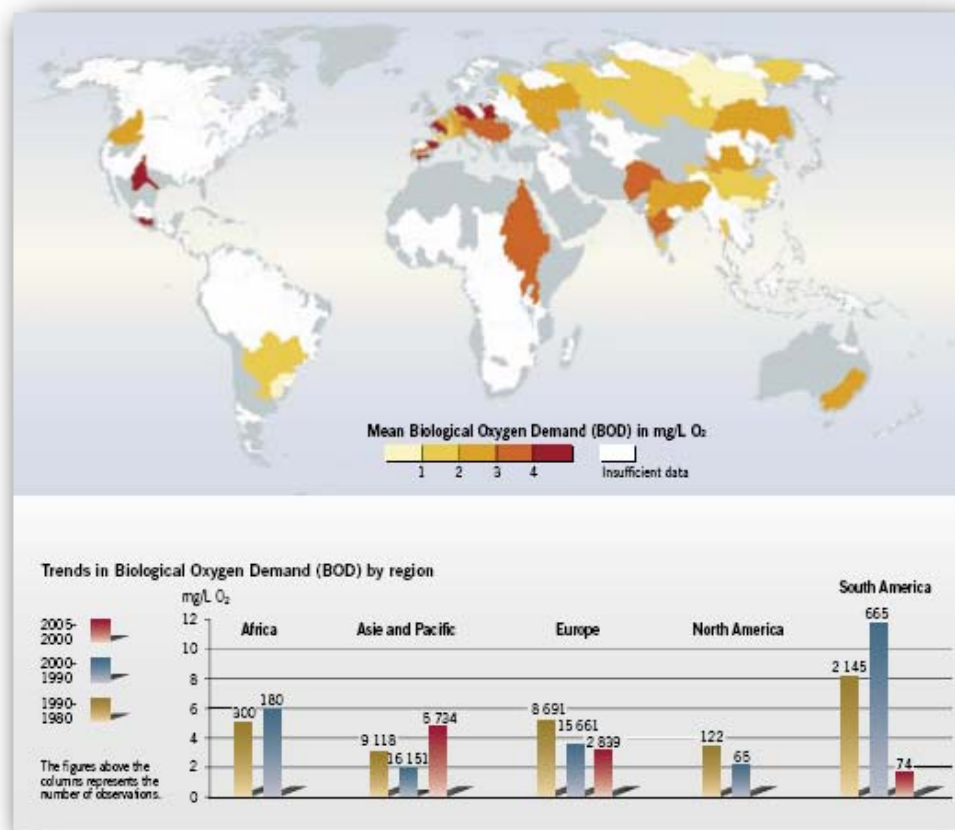


*** good indicator methodology with globally consistent time course data;
 ** good indicator, but no time course data;
 * Indicator requires further development and/or limited data.

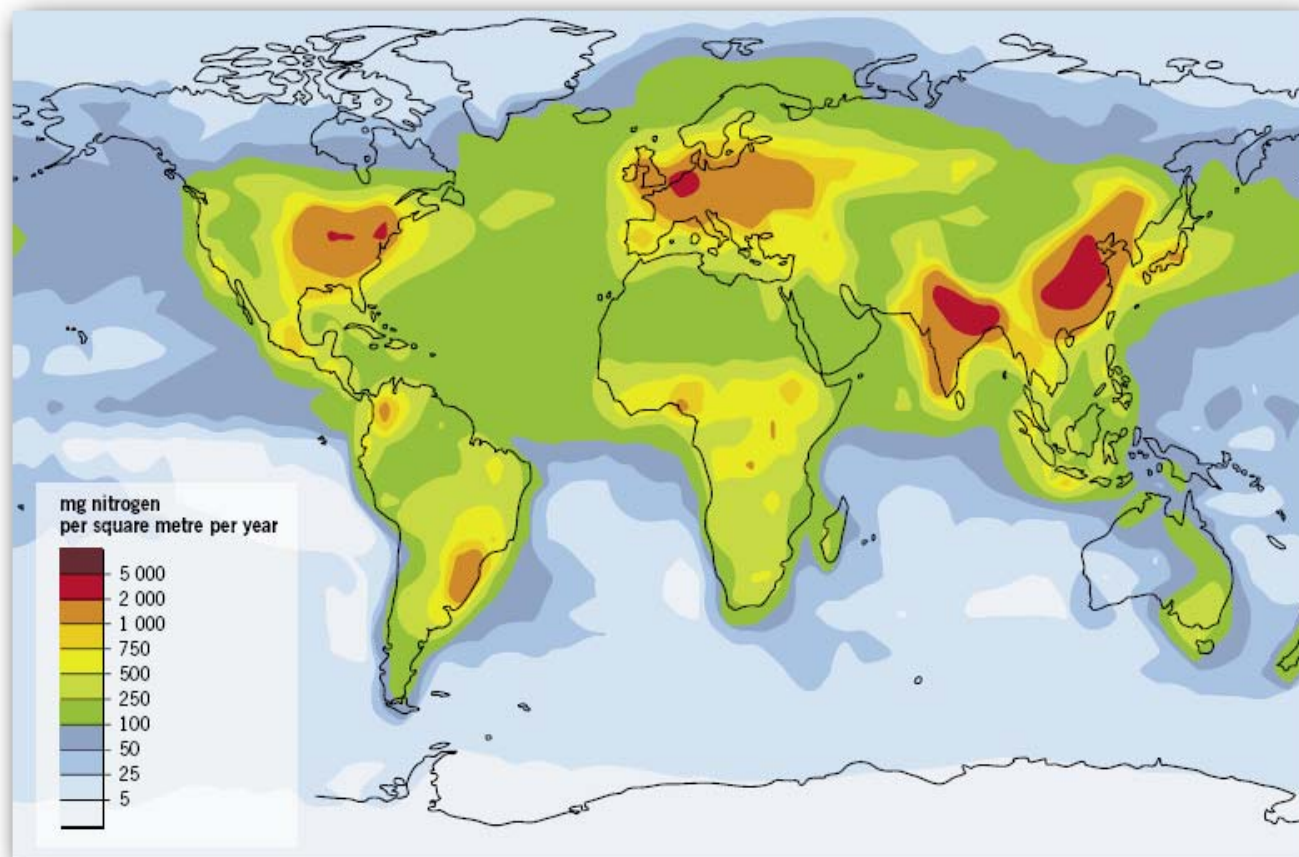
FOCAL AREA: Status and trends of the components of biological diversity		
↘	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats	***!
↘	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	***
↘	Change in status of threatened species	***
↘	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, 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	***
FOCAL AREA: Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
↘	Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	*
FOCAL AREA: Status of access and benefit sharing		
?	Indicator of access and benefit-sharing to be developed	
FOCAL AREA: Status of resources transfers		
↘	Official development assistance (ODA) provided in support of the Convention	*

FOCAL AREA: Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services

INDICATOR: Water quality in aquatic ecosystems

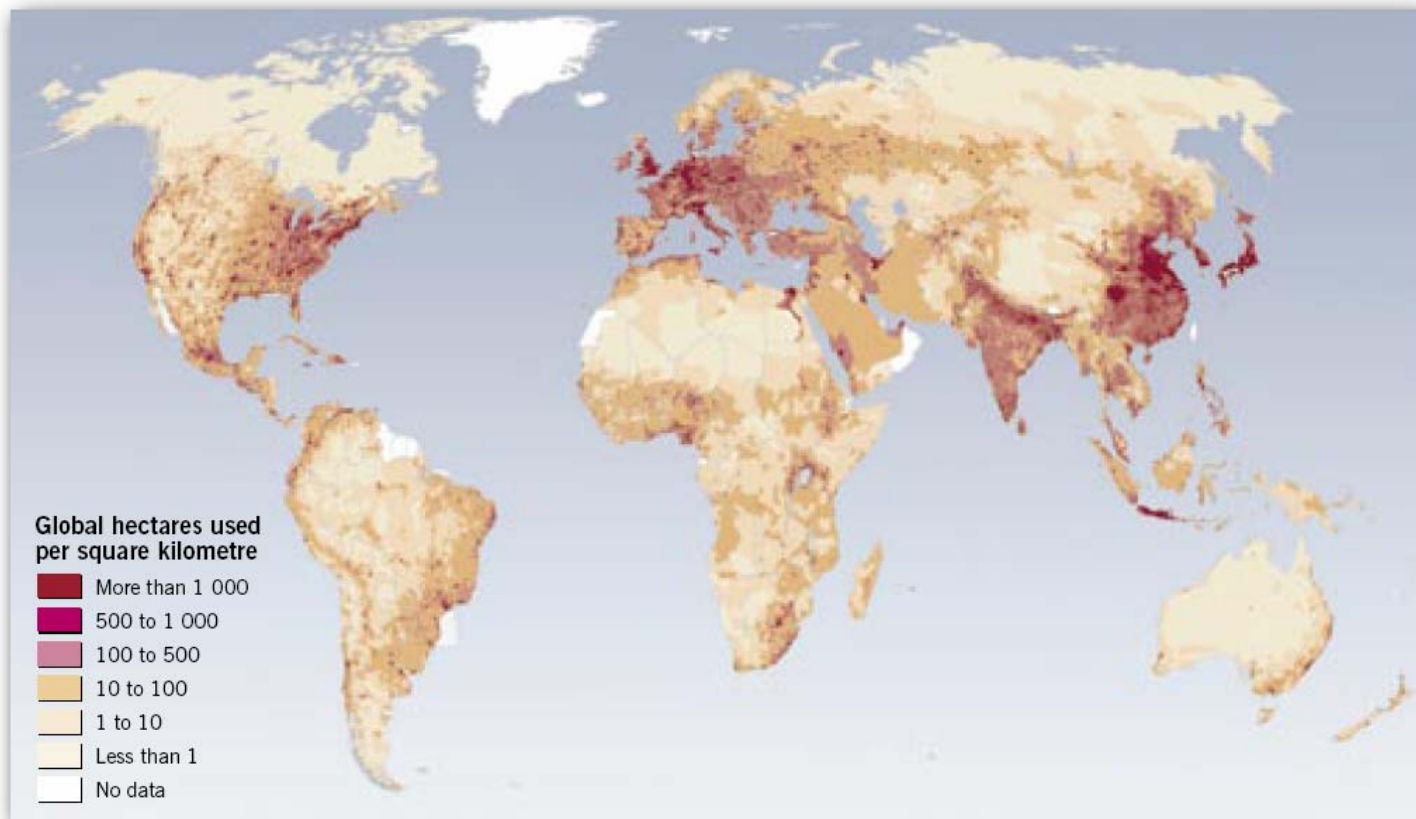


FOCAL AREA: Threats to biodiversity
INDICATOR: Nitrogen Deposition



FOCAL AREA: Sustainable use

INDICATOR: Ecological footprint and related concepts



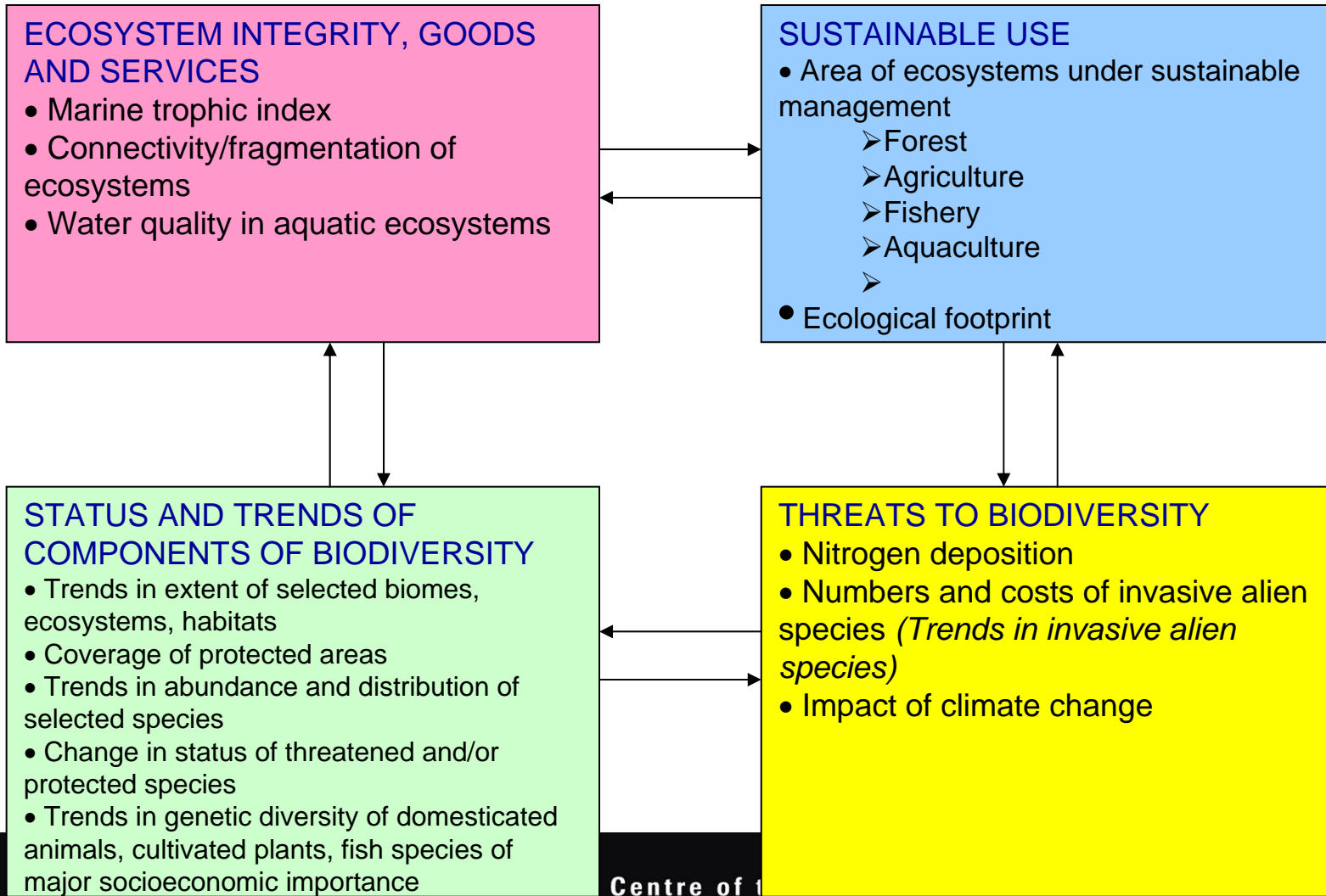
CBD and Europe

- On a pan-European level the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy was a response to the CBD (1995)
- For the EU the EC Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (ECBS) was adopted in 1998
- Framework of 16 headline indicators was basis
- SEBI2010 project was set up to work on implementation of the framework at both EU and pan-European level – trying to ensure maximum streamlining between different scales of indicators (national, regional & global)

SEBI2010

- 120 experts – 30 countries – 4 expert groups
- Coordinated by EEA (Gordon McInnes)
- Starting off with 70+ indicators
- After first screening 50 indicators
- Joint meeting in Copenhagen: 26 indicators remaining

16 EU Headlines



... and 26 specific indicators

1. Abundance and distribution of selected species	14. Fragmentation of river systems
2. Red List Index for European species	15. Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters
3. Species of European interest	16. Freshwater quality
4. Ecosystem coverage	17. Forest: Growing stock, increment and fellings
5. Habitats of European interest	18. Forest: Deadwood
6. Livestock genetic diversity	19. Agriculture: Nitrogen balance
7. Nationally designated protected areas	20. Agriculture: Area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity
8. Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	21. Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks
9. Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	22. Aquaculture: Effluent water quality from finfish farms
10. Invasive alien species in Europe	23. Ecological Footprint of European countries
11. Occurrence of temperature-sensitive species	24. Patent applications based on genetic resources
12. Marine Trophic Index of European seas	25. Financing biodiversity management
13. Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas	26. Public awareness

CBD/SEBI2010 & TFRN

- Different links possible looking at the N-related indicators
- Further development of some of these indicators still needed (input TFRN?)
- Robert Hoft (CBD – Montreal)
 - This (TFRN) is indeed very relevant to our work and I look forward to discussing areas of collaboration.
 - We would be very glad to compare notes and get your views and inputs on the existing models on nitrogen deposition, the proposed Water Quality Index for Biodiversity, and any attempts to quantify the impacts of reactive nitrogen on biodiversity (both on land and in water) as well as other ongoing work in this area

More information

- CBD indicators - www.cbd.int/decisions/cop-07
- GBO - www.biodiv.org/GBO2
- SEBI2010 - biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/information/indicator/