

Biodiversity status, trends and future scenarios: findings from GBO-3

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2010 Biodiversity Target

“ . . .achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, national and regional levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth.”

Adopted at CBD COP6

Endorsed by WSSD and UNGA

Incorporated as a new target within MDG7

CBD Indicator Framework

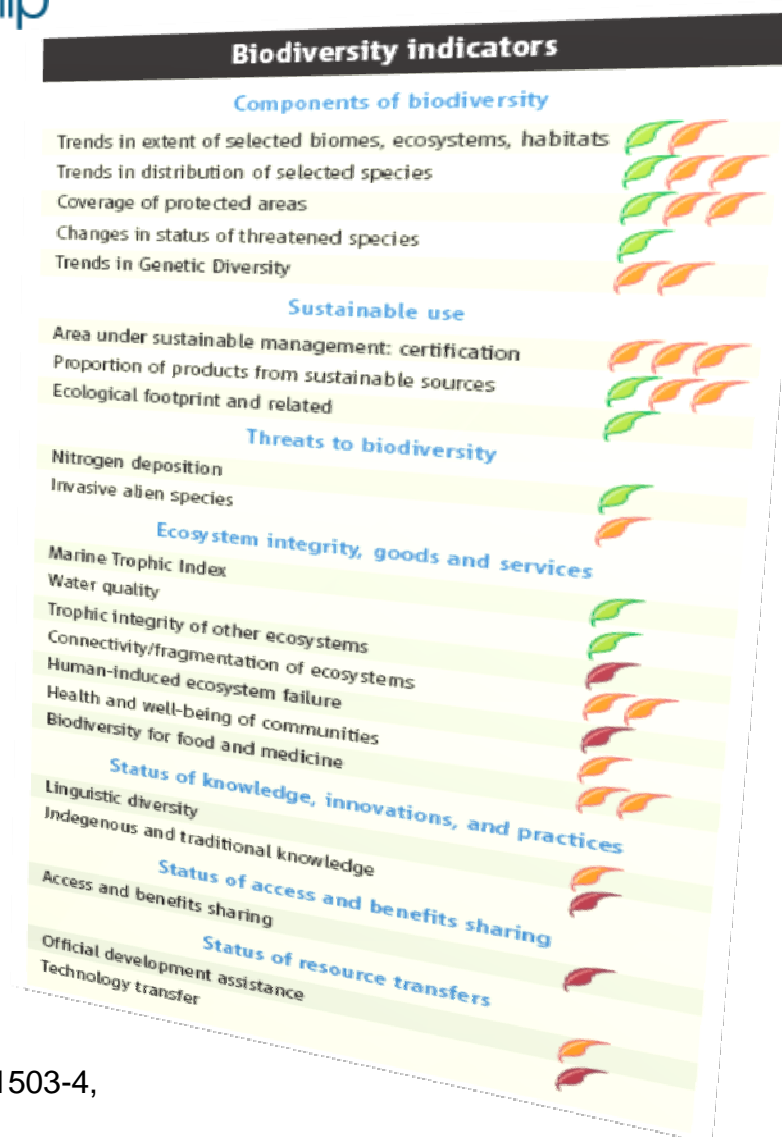
- biodiversity components
- sustainable use
- threats to biodiversity
- ecosystem integrity, good and services
- traditional knowledge, innovations, practices
- access and benefit sharing
- resource transfers, both ODA and technology

(COP Decision VII/30 and SBSTTA Recommendation X/5)



'Working together to track global biodiversity trends'

■■■■ www.twentyten.net



The existence of the 2010 biodiversity target has helped to stimulate important action to safeguard biodiversity:

- Increases in protected area coverage
- Efforts to tackle pollution and invasive species
- Biodiversity conservation financing

However...actions taken to implement the CBD have not been on a sufficient scale to address the pressures on biodiversity:

- The five principal pressures directly driving biodiversity loss (habitat change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species and climate change) are either constant or increasing in intensity.
- Humanity's ecological footprint has reached 1.3 times the biological capacity of the Earth, having increased from 1.2 since the 2010 biodiversity target was agreed.

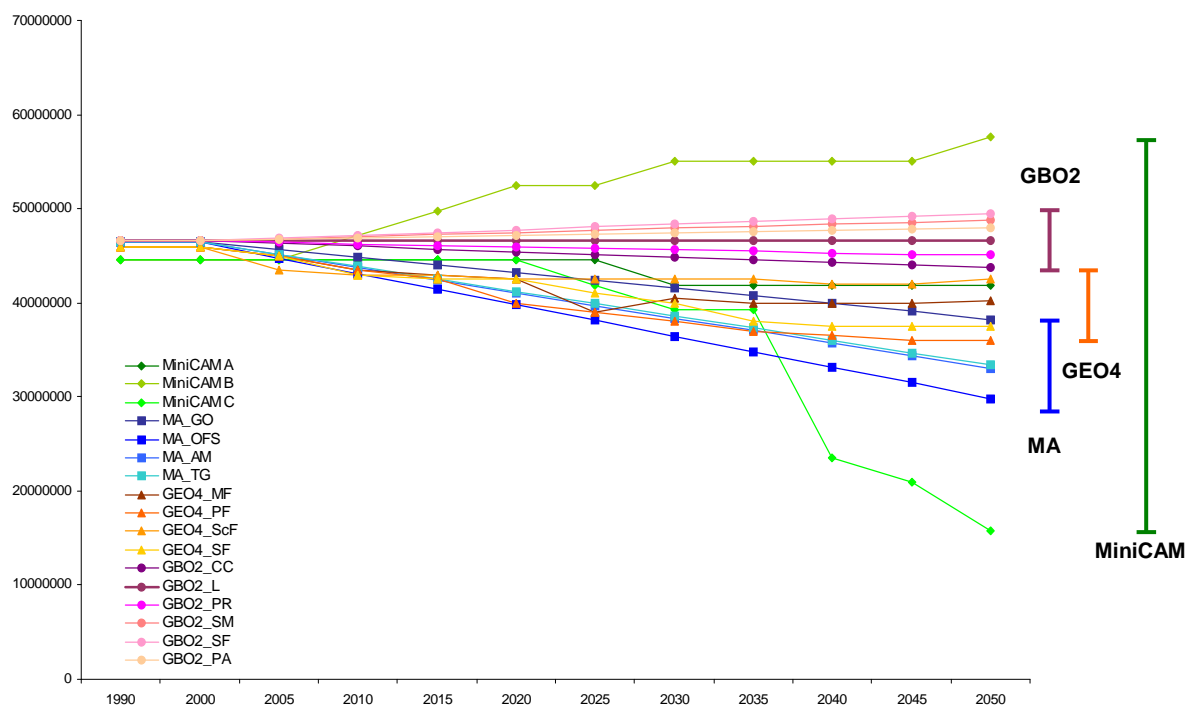
However...actions taken to implement the CBD have not been on a sufficient scale to address the pressures on biodiversity:

- There has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies and programmes (as a result of a failure to take account of the value of biodiversity)

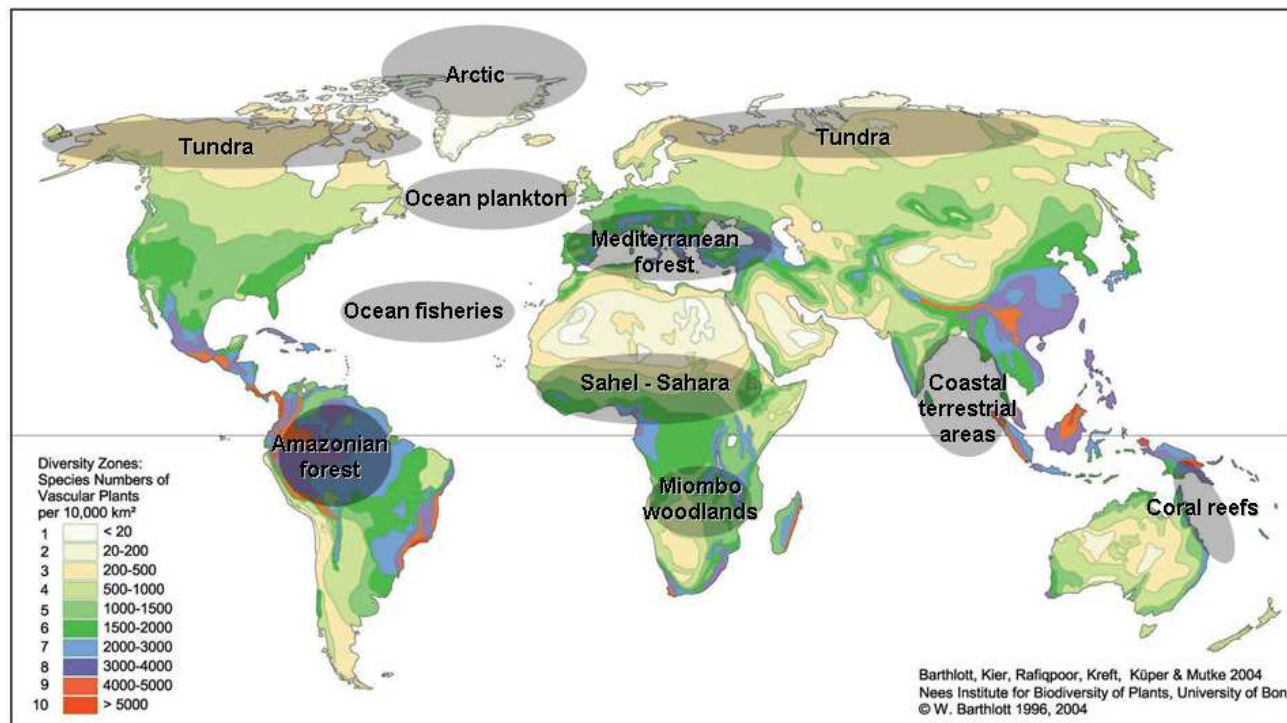
As a result, there are multiple indications of continuing decline in biodiversity, including:

- Populations of vertebrate species fell by nearly a third on average between 1970 and 2006.
- Threatened species are moving closer to extinction.
- Natural habitats in most parts of the world continue to decline in extent and integrity.
- Extensive fragmentation and degradation of forests, rivers and other ecosystems has occurred.
- Crop and livestock genetic diversity continues to decline in agricultural systems.

On current trajectories, continuing high levels of extinctions and loss of habitats are projected throughout this century:



There is a high risk of dramatic biodiversity loss ... if ecosystems are pushed beyond certain thresholds or tipping points:



The overall message of this Outlook is clear...

- Importance of addressing underlying drivers
- Importance of considering risks of tipping points and dangerous biodiversity change
- Opportunities for future action



2010 International Year of Biodiversity