





Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Indicators, and the CFRQ

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Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- COP Decision X/2
- Aichi Targets (20 targets to be achieved by 2020)
- Forest related targets:
 - Target 5: Rate of forest loss reduced by half and degradation and fragmentation reduced significantly
 - Targets 4,7: All managed forests are sustainable
 - Target 9: Pathways for invasive species are controlled
 - Target 11: 17% land area in protected areas
 - Target 12: Extinction of threatened species prevented
 - Target 14: Ecosystem providing water are restored
 - Target 15: Restoration of at least 15% of degraded forests







CFRQ and the CBD Aichi Targets

Target	CFRQ data	
5. Forest loss and degradation	Forest area, area deforested, primary forest, mangrove area, forest expansion, reforestation, area burned, area damaged	
4.,7. Sustainability	Area certified	
9. Invasive species		
11. Protected areas	Forest area protected, forest area	
12. Endangered species		
14. Water	Area of protection forest for water	
15. Restoration	Reforestation, forest expansion, forest area	







Decision XI/6 para 25 refers to the CFRQ

Paraphrased version:

Invites the FAO to examine how the list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, (Decision XI/3) can be taken into account for the FRA, noting the benefits from reporting from more harmonized forest-related data through the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire, and requests CBD to collaborate with the FAO so the FRA continues to provide useful data to assess progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.







Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

- Partnership among 55 organisations (e.g., CBD, GEF, FAO, IUCN, CITES, Birdlife International, WCMC, etc.)
- Mandated by CBD to provide indicators
- Used in developing the Global Biodiversity Outlook published by CBD (e.g., GBO 3 in 2010)
- Now developing improved indicators for GBO 4 (2014)
- Decision XI/3: Monitoring Progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- See indicators and status at: http://www.bipindicators.net/







BIP and the CBD Aichi Forest Targets

Target	BIP indicator	Partner
5. Forest loss and degradation	Extent of forest by type, degradation	on FAO
5. Fragmentation	Area of forest fragmented	UNEP/WCMC
4.,7. Sustainability	Area sustainably managed	FAO, FSC
9. Invasive species	Trends in invasive alien spp.	CIB, IUCN
11. Protected areas	Coverage of protected areas	UNEP/WCMC
12. Endangered species	Red list index, Living planet index	WWF, IUCN,
14. Water	Community health	UNEP/WCMC
15. Restoration	(Under development)	







CBD Aichi targets and BIP forest indicators

Policy **RESPONSES**

Benefits generate support for effective responses

BENEFITS from biodiversity

Responses reduce pressures

Enhanced biodiversity delivers more benefits

PRESSURES upon biodiversity

Less pressure helps biodiversity to recover

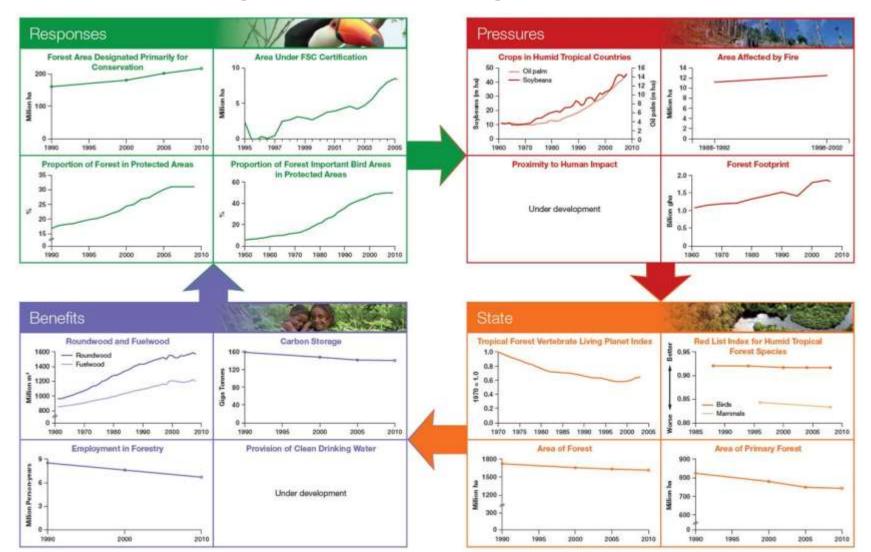
STATE of biodiversity







Example for humid tropical forests









Forest Indicators Partnership (?)

- proposed as a mechanism to ensure consistency among Processes and with BIP
- Processes are regional and CBD is global in scope
- Forest Indicators Partnership could interface with the BIP
- ultimate goal: standardised set of indicators for forests and forestry used at national levels to review progress







Mis-match in timing of CBD, FAO and CFRQ reporting processes

- next CBD National Reports due: March 14, 2014
- next Global Biodiversity Outlook Fall 2014
- CFRQ and FAO data available: 2015
- value added requires change in reporting schedules