

Global Forest Biodiversity Targets and Scientific Monitoring

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International Symposium on the role of forest biodiversity in the sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services in agro-forestry, fisheries, and forestry.

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Outline

- **Global Biodiversity Targets**
 - **CBD post-2010 Draft Strategic Plan**
 - **UNFF Global Objectives on Forests**
 - **Millennium Development Goals**
- **Further research and development needs**
- **The post-2010 policy process**

The Draft Strategic Plan

4 directly forest-related targets:

By 2020:

- “The loss and degradation of forests and other natural habitats is halved” (Target 5)
- “All areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably” (Target 7)
- “At least 15% of land and sea areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape” (Target 11)
- “The contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and to carbon storage and sequestration are enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded forests, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating desertification” (Target 15)

Other forest related international targets

UNFF Global Objectives on Forests

Until 2015:

- Reverse loss of forest cover
- Enhance forest benefits
- Increase protected areas
- Reverse decline in ODA for forest sector

Other forest related international targets

Millennium Development Goals

MDG 7: “Ensure environmental sustainability”

Target 7b: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving a significant reduction in the rate of loss

7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest

Further research needs

- further quantifying of the economic benefits of forest biodiversity
- further improving the monitoring of forest biodiversity
- refining and/or operationalizing the definitions of certain terms
 - forest degradation
 - classification of forest types
- analyzing the patterns of success or failure at the national and local level in reducing or halting the trend of forest biodiversity loss
- providing early indications of the feasibility of medium- or long-term political targets related to forest biodiversity, such as the potential for large-scale forest landscape restoration
- improving the understanding of the role of functional species in ecosystems
- developing meaningful thresholds to establish firm targets for SFM

The post-2010 policy process

1. SBSTTA 14

10 - 21 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya

2. WGRI 3

24 – 28 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya

3. COP 10

18 - 29 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan

4. UN General Assembly – High Level Session

September 2010, New York

5. Closing Ceremony of the International Year of Biodiversity

11 - 12 December 2010, Kanazawa, Japan

Dōmo arigatō!
Thank you!



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Forest Resilience, Biodiversity, and Climate Change. A synthesis of the biodiversity/resilience/stability relationship in forest ecosystems. CBD Technical Series No. 43.
Review of the Literature on the Links between Biodiversity and Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation. CBD Technical Series No. 42.
Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change. CBD Technical Series No. 41.
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Conservation and Use of Wildlife-based Resources: The bushmeat crisis. CBD Technical Series No. 33.
Biodiversity and Livelihoods: REDD benefits.
Tourism for Nature & Development: A good practice guide.
Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods: A good practice guide.