

# Biodiversity Indicators and Reporting: the SEBI2010 process

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# Monitoring progress to 2010

- ☀ What is SEBI2010?
- ☀ Recent related developments
- ☀ What has been achieved in SEBI2010?
- ☀ What are the next steps?



# Major developments on biodiversity indicators

- ☀ **Convention on Biological Diversity adopts first set of global-level indicators for immediate testing or further development**
- ☀ **PEBLDS Council adopts Pan-European list of biodiversity indicators based on CBD set**
- ☀ **EU Environment Council welcomes first set of EU headline biodiversity indicators based on CBD set**
- ☀ **Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI 2010) established to develop consistency as far as possible across global, Pan-European, European Union and national indicators**
- ☀ **COP-8 - The global framework for measuring progress towards the 2010 target was strengthened**



# SEBI2010 - OBJECTIVES

to consolidate, test, refine, document and help produce streamlined sets of policy-relevant biodiversity indicators meaningful in the context of the 2010 target.



# SEBI2010 – THE PROCESS

- Focus on 16 EU headline biodiversity indicators.
- Over 120 experts from EEA, national administrations, national research/monitoring centres, non-governmental organisations, European Commission, PEBLDS joint secretariat and international organisations.
- Work plan for 2005-2010 with first indicators to be completed in 2006
- Six Expert Groups and Coordination Team established.



# SEBI2010 progress during 2005

- ☀ Over 70 candidate indicators considered
- ☀ 69 candidates fully or partly documented and reviewed by SEBI2010 coordination team
- ☀ 6 given A ranking: indicator and documentation available now
- ☀ 20 given B ranking: indicator or documentation to be completed soon/2006
- ☀ 43 given C ranking: indicator and documentation need further work in 2006/2007

PUT INTO A NOTE?

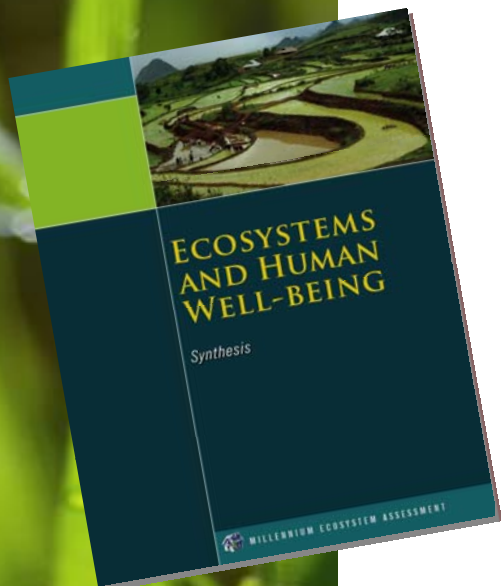




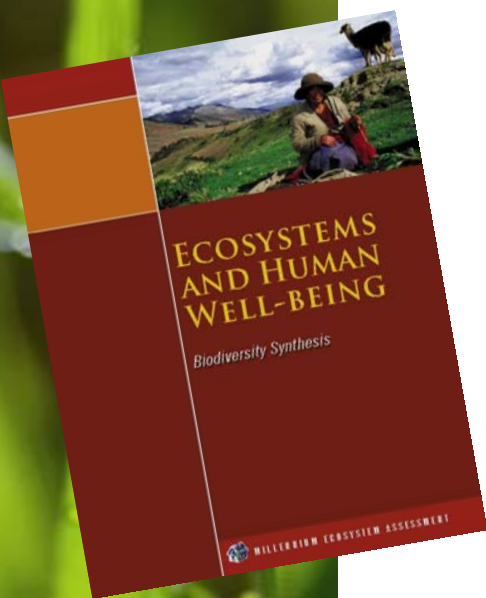
# The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

“Over the last 50 years, humans have changed ecosystems more rapidly and extensively than in any comparable period of time in human history, largely to meet rapidly growing demands for food, water, timber, fibre and fuel. This has resulted in substantial and largely irreversible loss in the diversity of life on Earth”

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005.  
*Ecosystems and Human Well-being:  
Synthesis.*



# The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



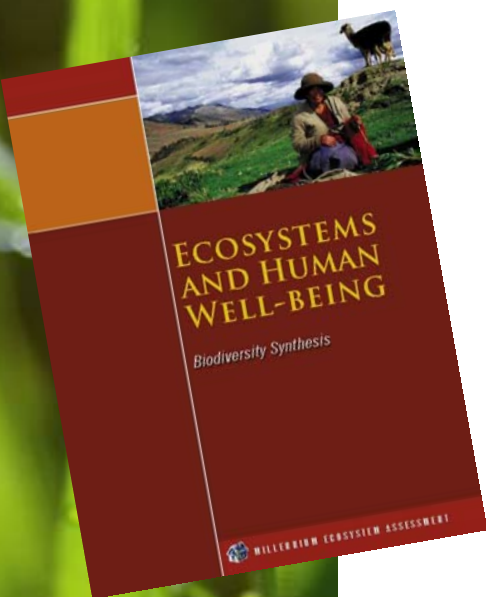
“The most important drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem service changes are **habitat change** (such as land use changes, physical modification of rivers or water withdrawal from rivers, loss of coral reefs, and damage to sea floors due to trawling), **climate change, invasive alien species, overexploitation, and pollution**”

*Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005: Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Biodiversity Synthesis.*





# The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



## At CBD-COP8

**MEA – findings were noted  
and COP9 will decide on the  
need of another assessment**





fodder production



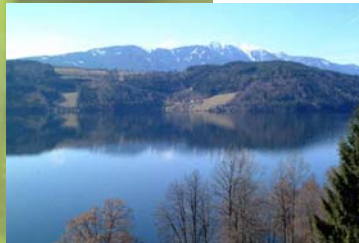
slope stability



tourist attraction



recreation



water purification



biodiversity



pollination



fibre production



food production



flood protection



carbon sequestration



beauty



recreation



stabilising micro-climate



game reserve



shelter for life stock



# The European Environment: State and Outlook 2005



The largest losses of habitats and ecosystems for biodiversity across the continent during the 1990s were in heath, scrub and tundra, and wetland mires, bogs and fens. Many of the remaining wetlands have been lost to coastal development, mountain reservoirs and river engineering works. Similarly, although more of Europe is tree-covered today than in the recent past, many forests are harvested more intensively than before.

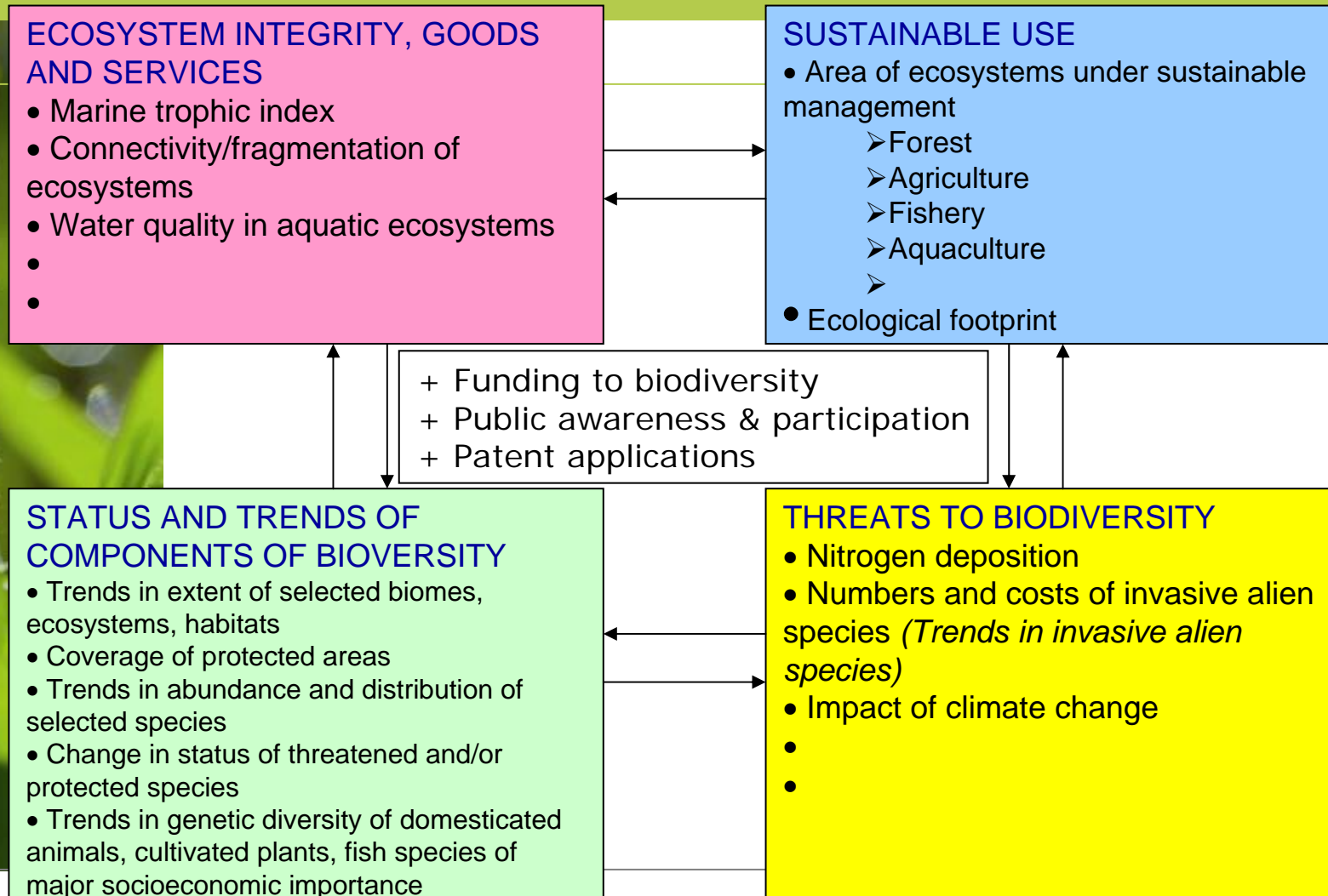
# The European Environment: State and Outlook 2005



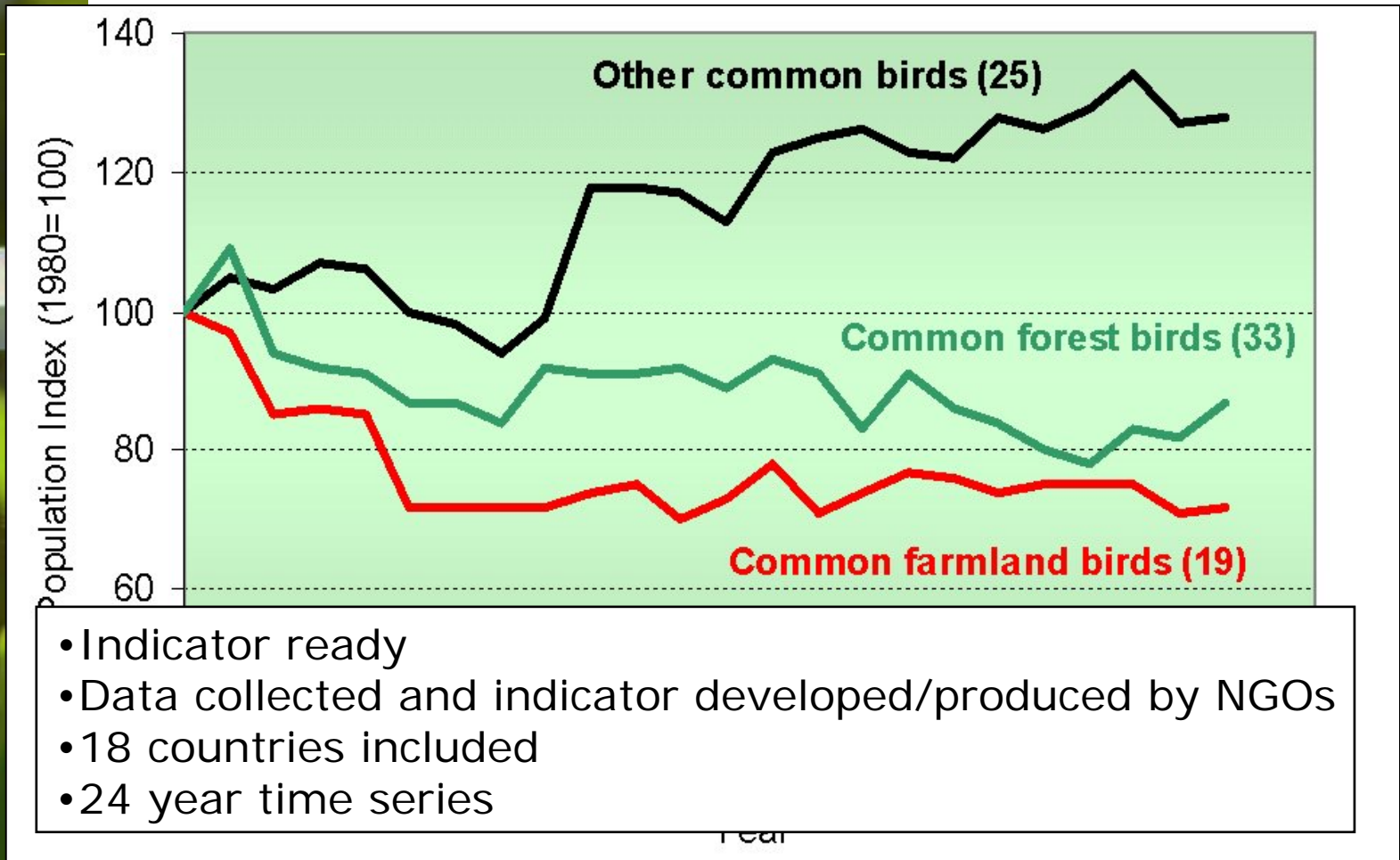
These losses are having an impact on individual species. Despite protection policies as part of the European strategy to conserve its critical wildlife habitats, many species remain threatened, including 42% of native mammals, 15% of birds, 45% of butterflies, 30% of amphibians, 45% of reptiles and 52% of freshwater fish.



# EU headline biodiversity indicators by CBD focal area

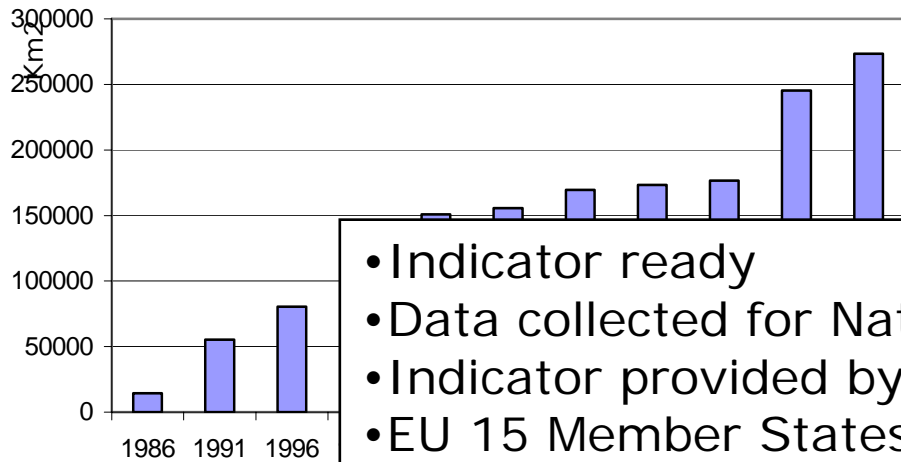


# Trends in abundance of selected species: Pan-European common bird index

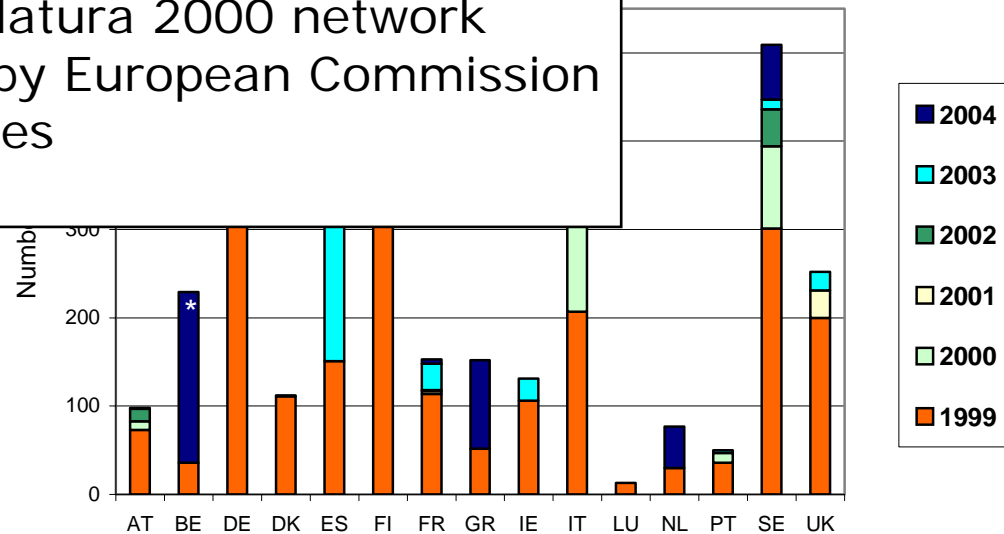




# Progress in SPA classification



- Indicator ready
- Data collected for Natura 2000 network
- Indicator provided by European Commission
- EU 15 Member States
- Data since 1986

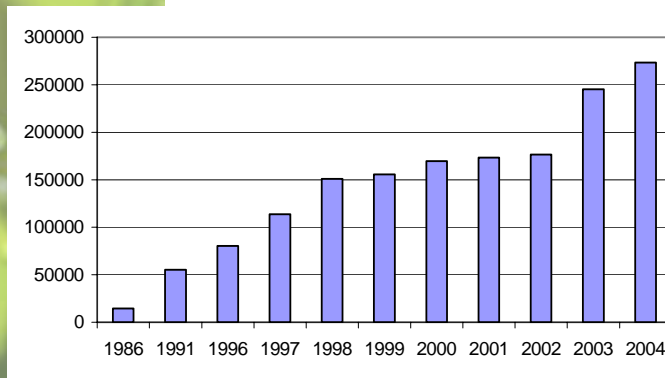
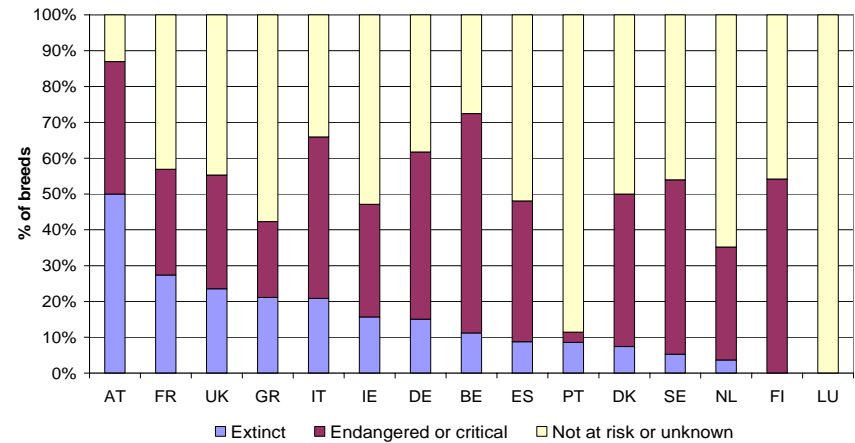
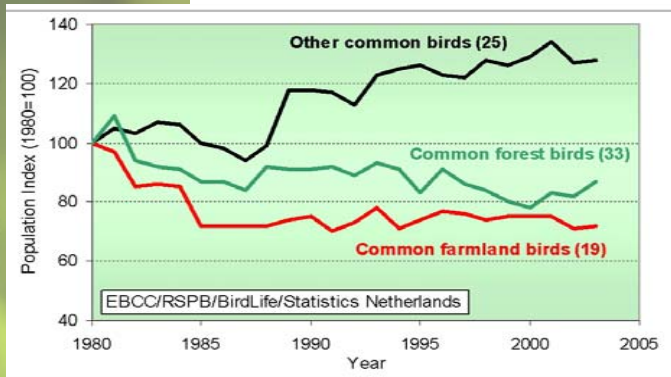


Source: Natura 2000 SPA database, June 2004 and CEC-DG Environment

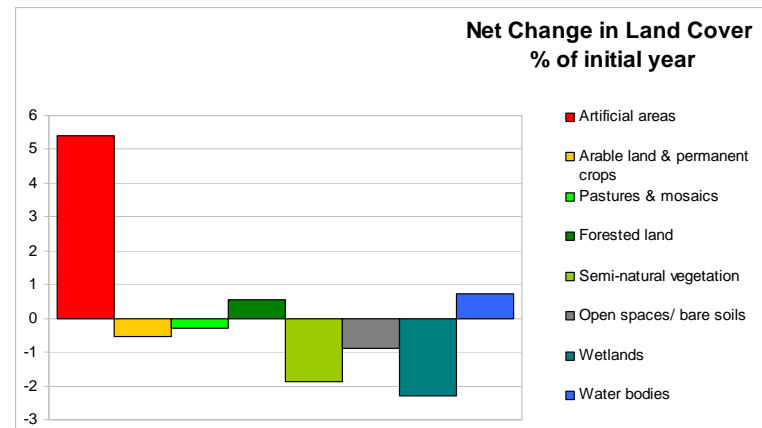
Source: Natura 2000 SPA database, June 2004



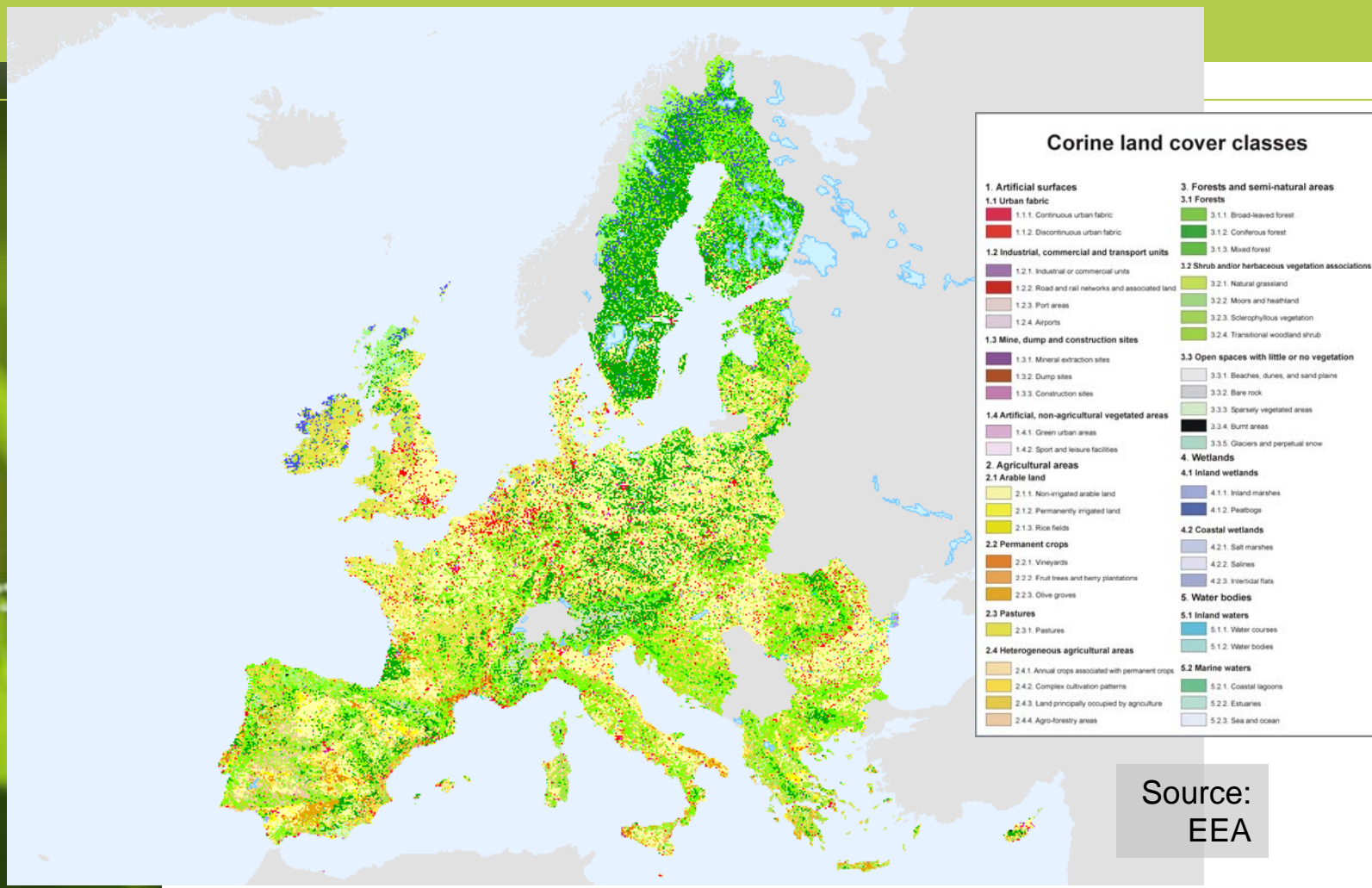
# Status and trends of components of biodiversity



Source: Natura 2000 SPA database, June 2004 and CEC-DG Environment



# Main habitats: Corine Land Cover 2000



Source:  
EEA



# Agricultural change

## Net conversion to agriculture

- 5% - 10%
- 10% - 30%
- more than 30%

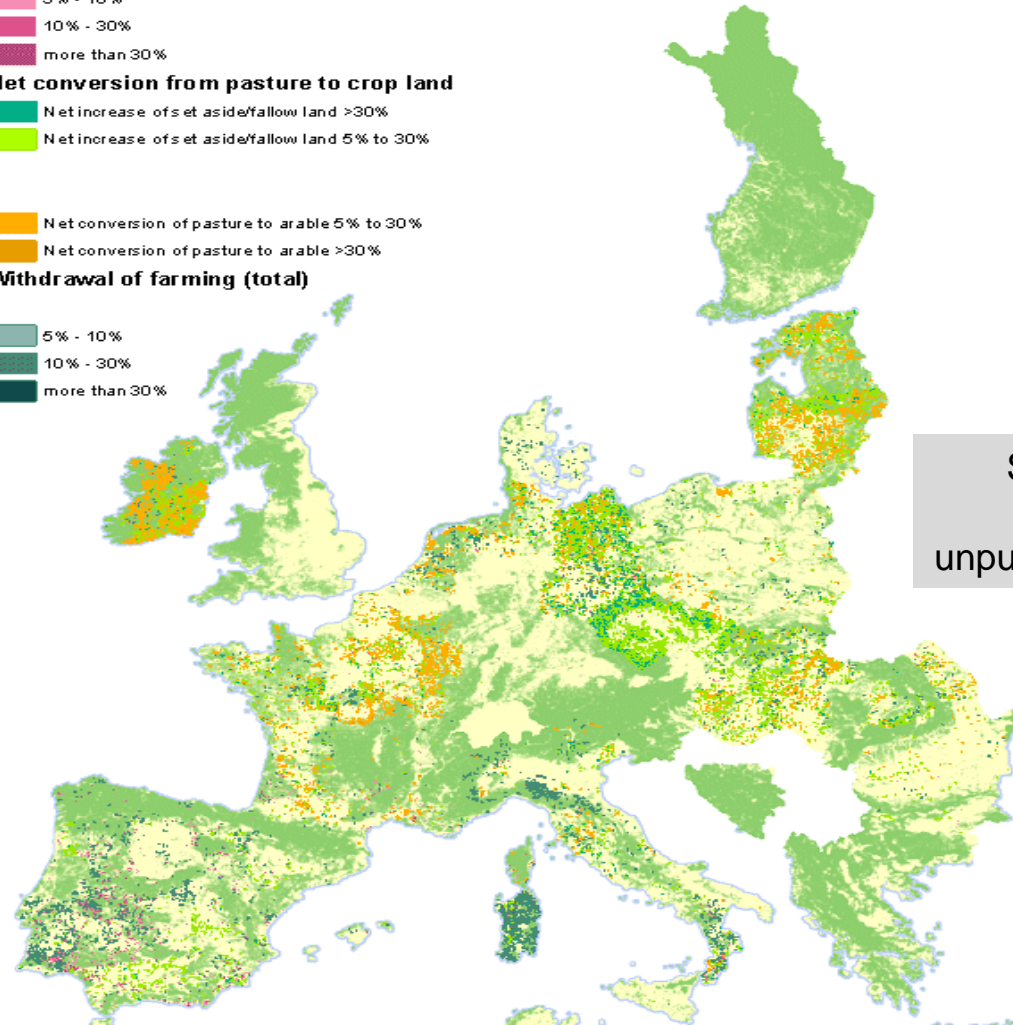
## Net conversion from pasture to crop land

- Net increase of set aside/fallow land >30%
- Net increase of set aside/fallow land 5% to 30%

- Net conversion of pasture to arable 5% to 30%
- Net conversion of pasture to arable >30%

## Withdrawal of farming (total)

- 5% - 10%
- 10% - 30%
- more than 30%



Source:  
EEA  
unpublished



# Main issues up to 2010

- ☀ Complete review of indicators within the 16 EU headlines in 2006
- ☀ Ensure adoption and recognition of indicators at highest level appropriate within countries, EU, EEA and PEBLDS
- ☀ Extend geographical and data coverage for each indicator
- ☀ Ensure adequate funding of monitoring, data management, indicator production and quality assurance
- ☀ Ensure linkages and consistency at all levels

