



UK 4th CBD national report

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Chapter IV – 3 Sections

Section A. Progress towards the 2010 Target:

Parties are requested to assess progress towards the 2010 target at the national level, using the CBD framework of global goals and targets.

Section B. Progress towards the Goals and Objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention:

Parties are requested to assess progress in meeting, or contributing to, the relevant goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan.

Section C. Conclusions:

Parties are asked to provide an overall assessment of whether implementation of the Convention has had an impact on improving conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

UK Approach

- To use indicators developed under the CBD framework as the primary means of assessing progress towards the 2010 target, the success of our action plan and implementation of the CBD strategic plan.
- Also report actions and progress towards more detailed targets.
- Map indicators to assessment and reporting frameworks – in this case the Goals and objectives of the CBD strategic plan but could be something else.
- Support indicators with more detailed evidence.

UK 2010 indicators

- Set of 18 headline indicators:
- Focus on biodiversity outcomes
- Mapped to CBD and EU frameworks
- Use existing data sources (avoid new burdens)
- First published in hardcopy June 2007
- Website update in May 2008, April 2009
- Hardcopy update in May 2009
- Provides core of UK CBD 4th National Report
- Communication vehicle for biodiversity beyond 2010
- Potential template for other countries
- www.jncc.gov.uk/biyp



Chapter IV A



Section A. Progress towards the 2010 Target:

Parties are requested to assess progress towards the 2010 target at the national level, using the CBD framework of global goals and targets.

UK based as far as possible on existing reports and published information

- mapped its 18 headline biodiversity indicators to the framework,
- added reference to relevant national targets, and
- set the context of the UK contribution to the global targets.

Tabular format, with an overview of progress for each goal

UK Biodiversity Indicators (1)

EU/CBD Focal Areas	UK Indicators
Status and trends of the components of biological diversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trends in populations of selected species: (a) wild birds; (b) butterflies; (c) bats 2. Plant diversity in the wider countryside 3. Status of Priority Species 4. Status of Priority Habitats 5. Trends in genetic diversity of cultivated plants 6 (a) Extent of protected areas and; (b) Proportion of features of in favourable condition.
Sustainable use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Proportion of woodland area under certified management 8. Area of land under agri-environment scheme agreement 9. Proportion of commercially exploited fish stocks around the UK harvested sustainably.

UK Biodiversity Indicators (2)







EU/CBD Focal Areas	UK Indicators
Threats to biodiversity	10. Ecological impacts of air pollution
	11. Invasive species
	12. Timing of biological events
Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services	13. Marine ecosystem integrity
	14. <i>Habitat networks – under development</i>
	15. Rivers of good chemical and biological quality
Status of resource transfers and use	16. Public sector environmental protection expenditure on biodiversity in the UK
	17. UK Government funding for conservation of global biodiversity
Public opinion	18. Volunteer time spent in conservation

Traffic light assessments

-  Improving
-  Little or no overall change
-  Deteriorating
-  Insufficient or no comparable data

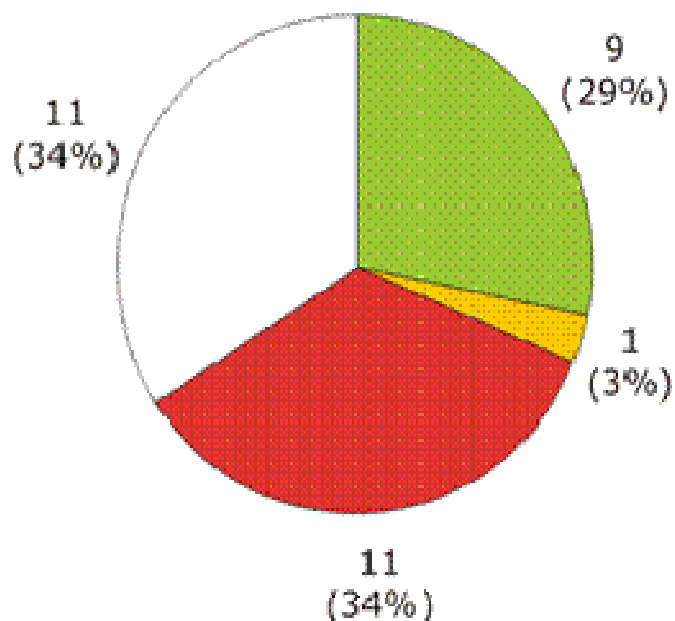
- Two assessment periods:
- Long-term – assessment of change since the earliest date for which data are available.
- If data do not precede 1996 a long term assessment is not made.
- Short-term - assessment of change since 2000

Section A

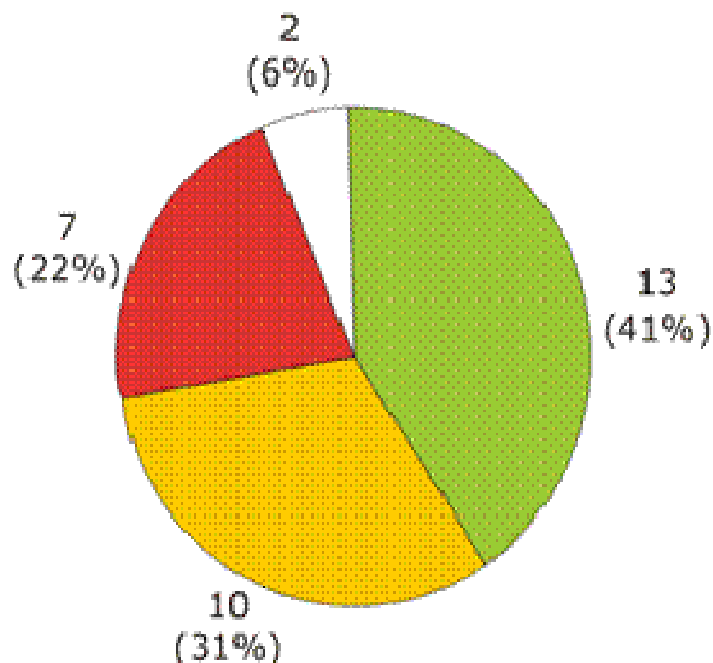
Global targets	UK contribution to global target	Relevant UK indicator and associated measures		Assessment of change for each measure		Summary of Change	Related UK and national targets
				Long Term	Since 2000		
2.1: Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	Of the 1,149 species recently identified as priorities for national conservation action 18.4% (211 species) have UK populations representing more than 25% of the biogeographic region total. 23 of these species are birds.	1a. Populations of key species (birds) www.jncc.gov.uk/page-4325	Farmland (19 Species)	 1970		Between 1970 and 2007 there was a decrease in the populations of breeding farmland, water and woodland birds of 48 per cent, 6 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. Over the same period the populations of breeding seabirds have increased by 31 per cent	Scotland aim to increase the index of abundance of terrestrial breeding birds.
			Woodland (38 species)	 1970			
			Seabirds (20 species)	 1970			

Summary of indicators – 2009 assessment

Long term change*



Changes in measures since 2000*

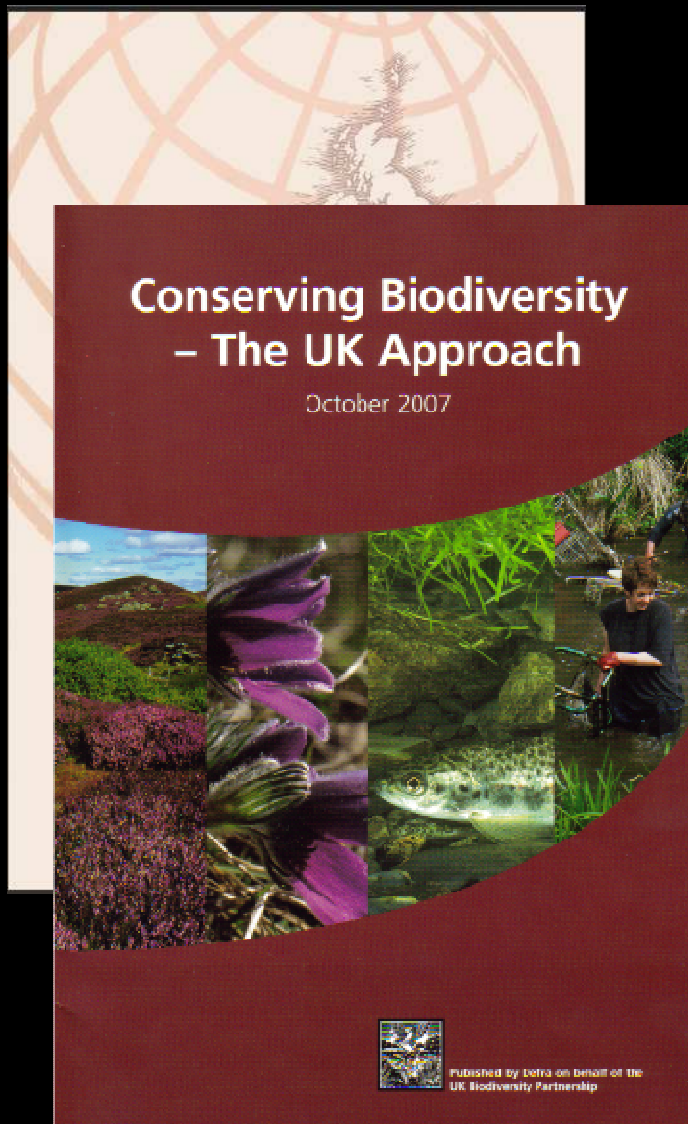


- Showing improvement
- Showing deterioration
- Showing little or no overall change
- Insufficient data

*Based on 32 measures, which make up 17 indicators (1 indicator is not assessed)

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)

- The UK published its first national biodiversity action plan in January 1994 in response to Article 6 of the CBD.
- The Plan was given a new strategic framework in 2007, “to reflect the changing context brought about issues such as devolution within the UK, climate change, and internationally agreed targets to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss globally by 2010”.



Country Strategies

Scotland
Wales
Making the

www.defra.gov.uk

Working with the grain of nature – taking it forward: Volume I

Full report on progress under the England Biodiversity Strategy 2002 – 2006

A strategy for
of biodiversit

PARTNERIAETH BIODIVERSITY
WALES BIODIVERSITY

defra
Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs



Chapter I

Overview of Biodiversity Status, Trends and Threats

- UK has used an existing review of status and trends of habitats and species, based on biodiversity monitoring and surveillance schemes and information from the indicators
- Supplemented by some more up to date information
- Reviewed and revised during report process

UK Information available

- National Biodiversity Network (UK GBIF node) www.searchnbn.net
- Clearing House Mechanism www.chm.org.uk
- UK BAP – online reporting (BARS) <http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/>
- Nature Barometer <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/barometer>
- Conservation Status assessments www.jncc.gov.uk/article17
- UK 2010 biodiversity indicators www.jncc.gov.uk/biyp

Why Not Just Use Indicators

- Indicators are illustrative but not scientifically tested to be representative of biodiversity
- We need more detailed evidence on status and trends and other socio economic data to identify problems and develop solutions
- Different stakeholder groups require different emphasis.

Surveillance and research

UK Strategy for surveillance and monitoring –

Three main objectives:

- Assessing biodiversity trends generally
- Assessing trends for species and habitats of conservation concern
- Assessing effects of environmental pressures on species and habitats

Ongoing work on:

- Assessing costs of current surveillance effort
- Assessing gaps in coverage of priority species and habitats
- Identifying how gaps might be covered
- Huge coverage of some species groups at different levels (birds, some mammals, butterflies)

Information gained feeds into BAP delivery, CBD etc. reporting, indicator development



Thank You

Questions?

Discussion