

CBD Indicator

“Health and well-being of communities directly dependent on local ecosystem goods and services”

*Biodiversity Conservation, Ecosystem Services and Poverty Reduction. Shaping a New Agenda
September 17-21 Isle of Vilm, Germany*

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Outline

- Indicator framework
- Terms of reference
- Linking environment with human well-being
- Where are we now? Challenges
- What do we need to better address poverty alleviation?



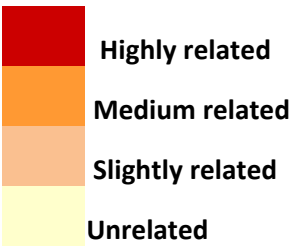
Indicator Framework

- The **2010 Biodiversity Target** was adopted by governments at the 6th Conference of the Parties in 2002.

*“To achieve by 2010 a **significant reduction** of the current rate of **biodiversity loss** at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to **poverty alleviation** and to the benefit of all life on Earth”*

- The **2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** (2010 BIP) is a global initiative emerged in 2007 to track progress towards achieving this target by creating and/or monitoring the CBD indicators.
- Develop by **UNEP-WCMC** (Tristan Tryrrell) and funded by **SwedBio**.
- This is one the **CBD indicators** most directly **related with poverty**.

Indicator Framework

Focal Area	Headline Indicators						
Status and trends in the components of biodiversity	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species	Coverage of protected areas	Change in status of threatened species		
Sustainable use	Biodiversity for food and medicine	Water quality	Area of managed systems	Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	Ecological footprint and related concepts	Trends in invasive alien species	Nitrogen deposition
Threats to biodiversity	Connectivity / fragmentation of ecosystems	Trophic integrity of other ecosystems					
Ecosystem integrity, and ecosystem goods and services	Human induced ecosystem failure	Health and well-being of communities depending on local ecosystem goods and services	Marine Trophic Index				
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Traditional knowledge	Trends in linguistic diversity					
Status of access and benefit sharing and resource transfers	Access and benefit sharing	Indicator of technology transfer	Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention				

Indicator Framework





Definitions

“Health and Human Well-being”

Well-being is at the opposite end of a continuum from poverty, which has been defined as a “pronounced deprivation in well-being.”

OECD-DAC	Social Impacts of protected areas	Capabilities Approach	MA
Economic (Consumption, Income, Assets)	Well being	Economic facilities	Basic Material for a good life
Human (Health, Education, Nutrition)	Health	Good health	Health
Political capabilities (human rights, influence over public policies and freedom)	Governance and social capital	Political freedom	Freedom of choice and actions
Socio-cultural (Status and Dignity)	Education	Access to education	Good social relations
Prospective (Security and Vulnerability)	Culture	Basic human rights	Security

Environment

Gender



A Sida-funded programme at the Swedish Biodiversity Centre

Definitions

'Directly Dependent'



A weighting system based on level of dependence have been suggested:

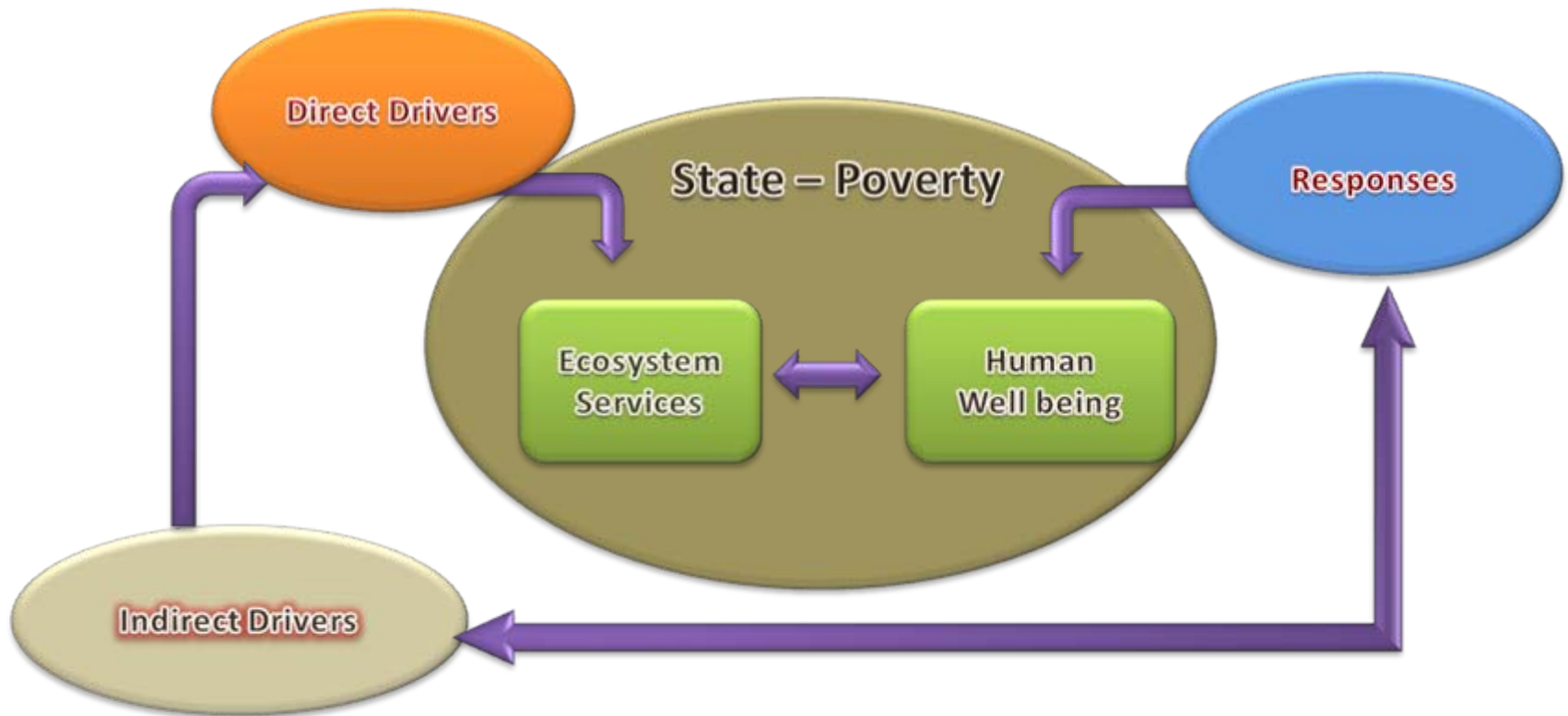
Absolute dependent – all aspects of cultural, sustenance, economic and spiritual requirements are taken directly from the local ecosystem.

Sustenance dependent – sustenance requirements are only available locally, while other elements, may be sourced externally.

Economically dependent – Local ecosystem services are used primarily for economic gain.

Psychologically dependent – Where local ecosystem services are used to increase welfare (E.g. green spaces and parks)

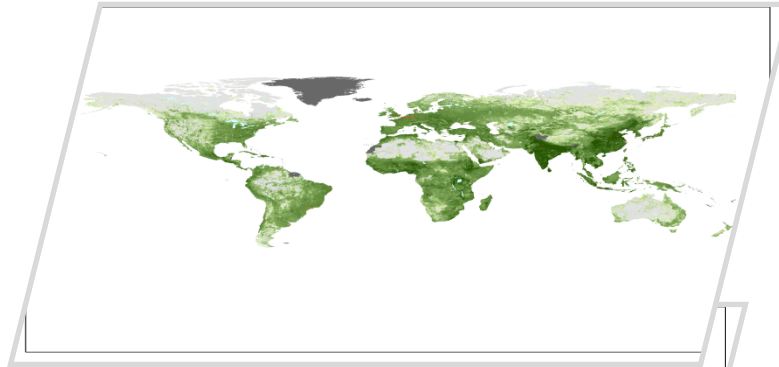
Linking Environment with Human Well being: Integrated Attempt



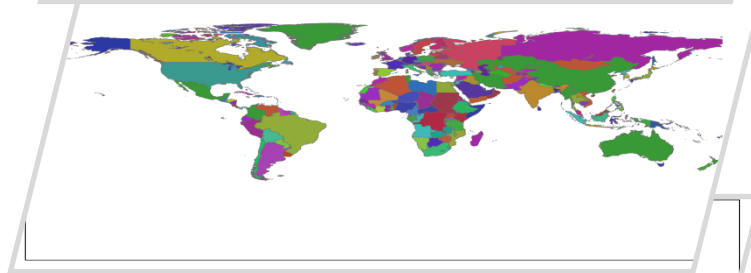


Where are we now?

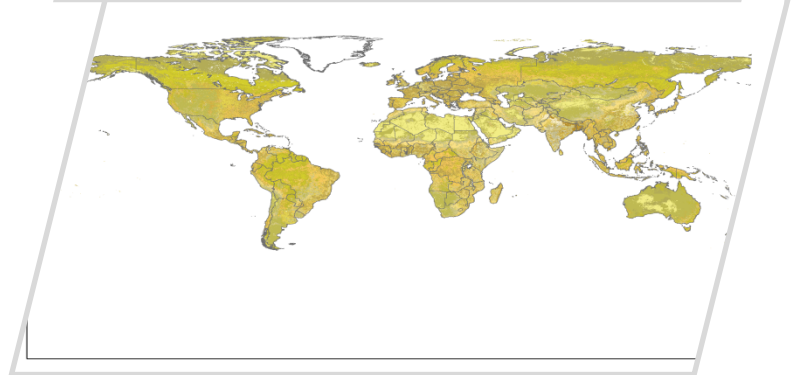
Rural Population



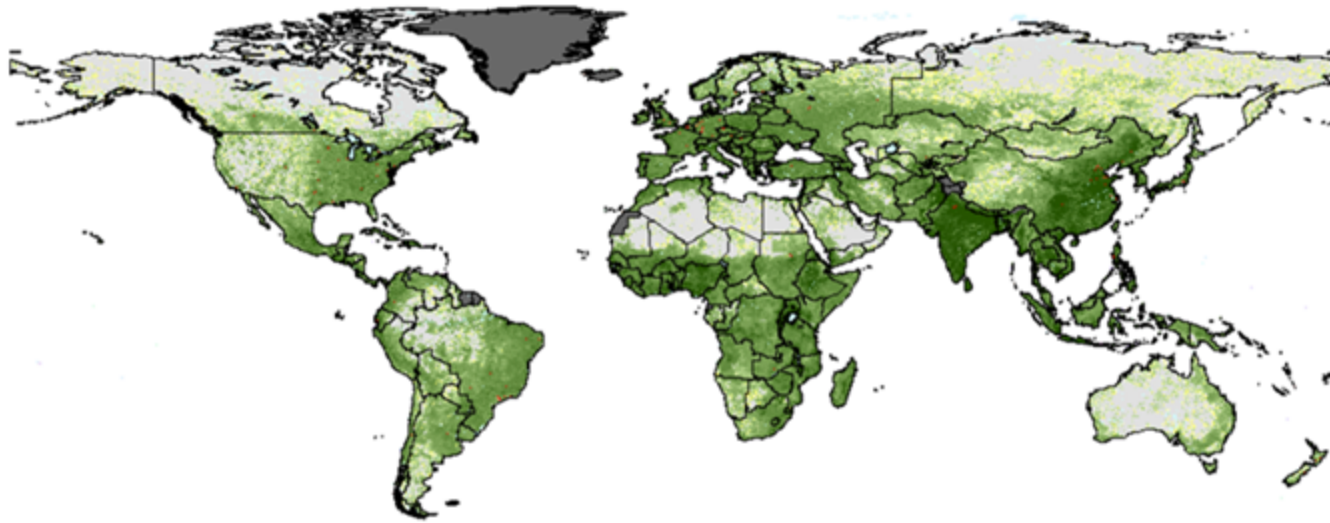
Poor population



Ecoregion Map

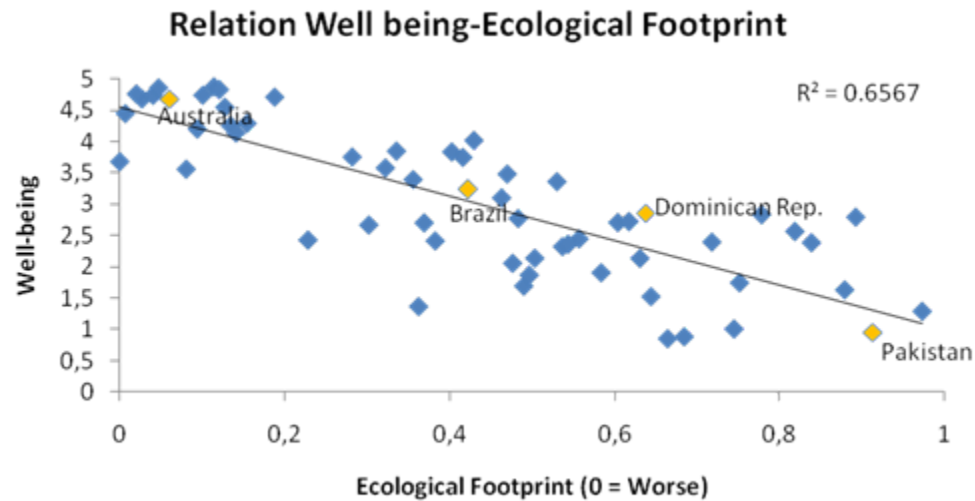
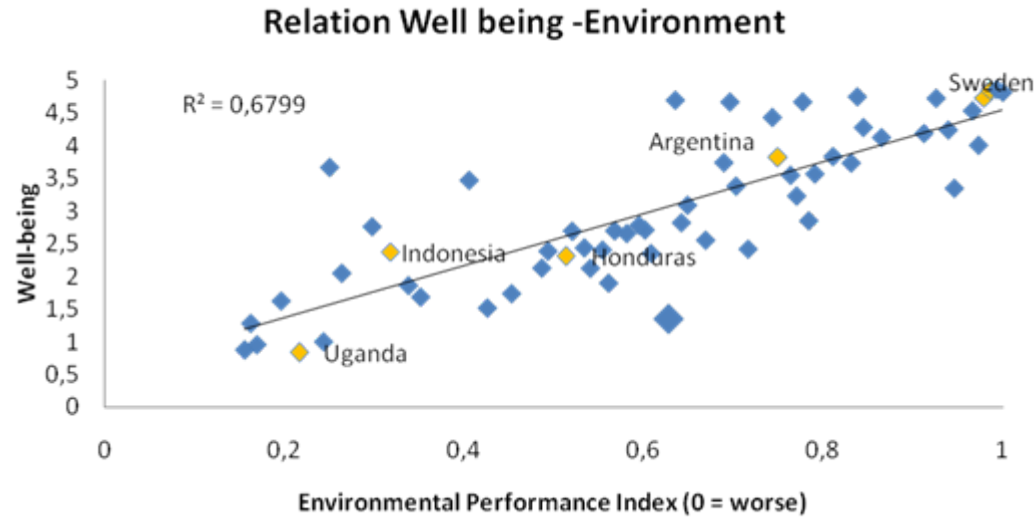


Ecosystem Dependency Map

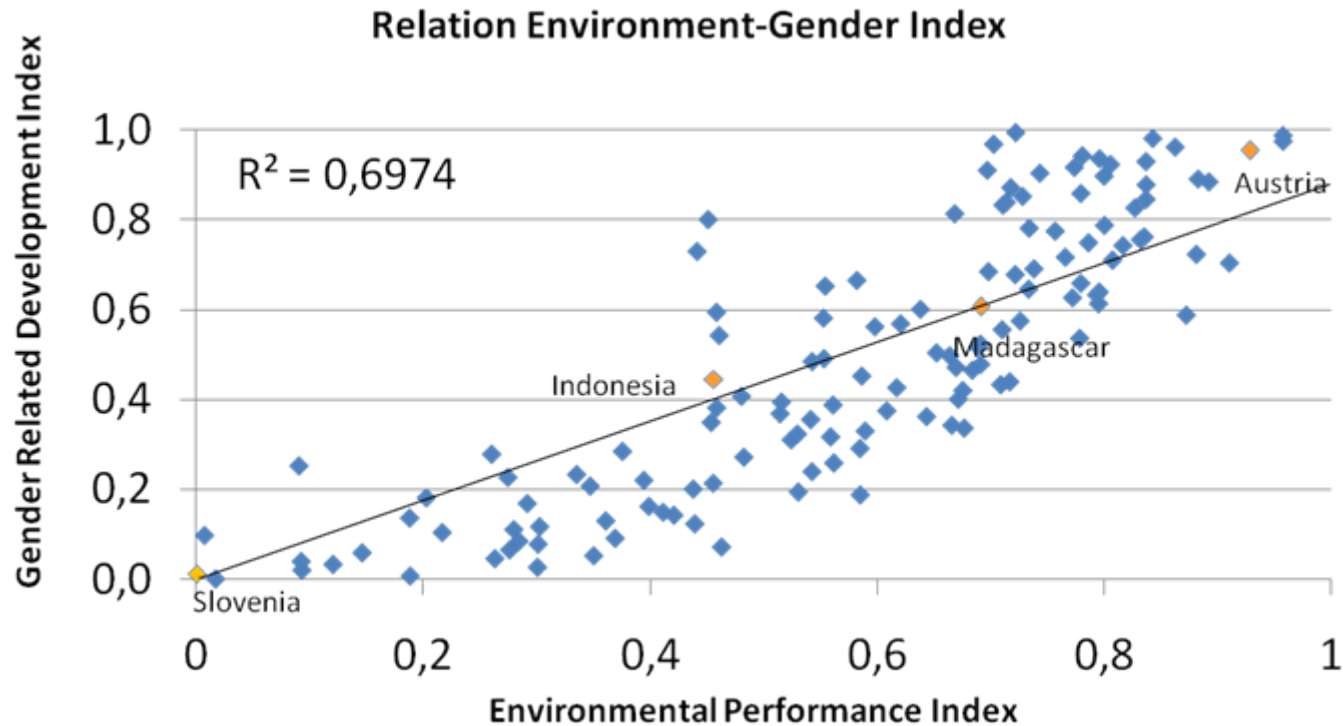


Number of Rural Poor People per Km2 living in degraded ecosystems

Where are we now?



Where are we now?





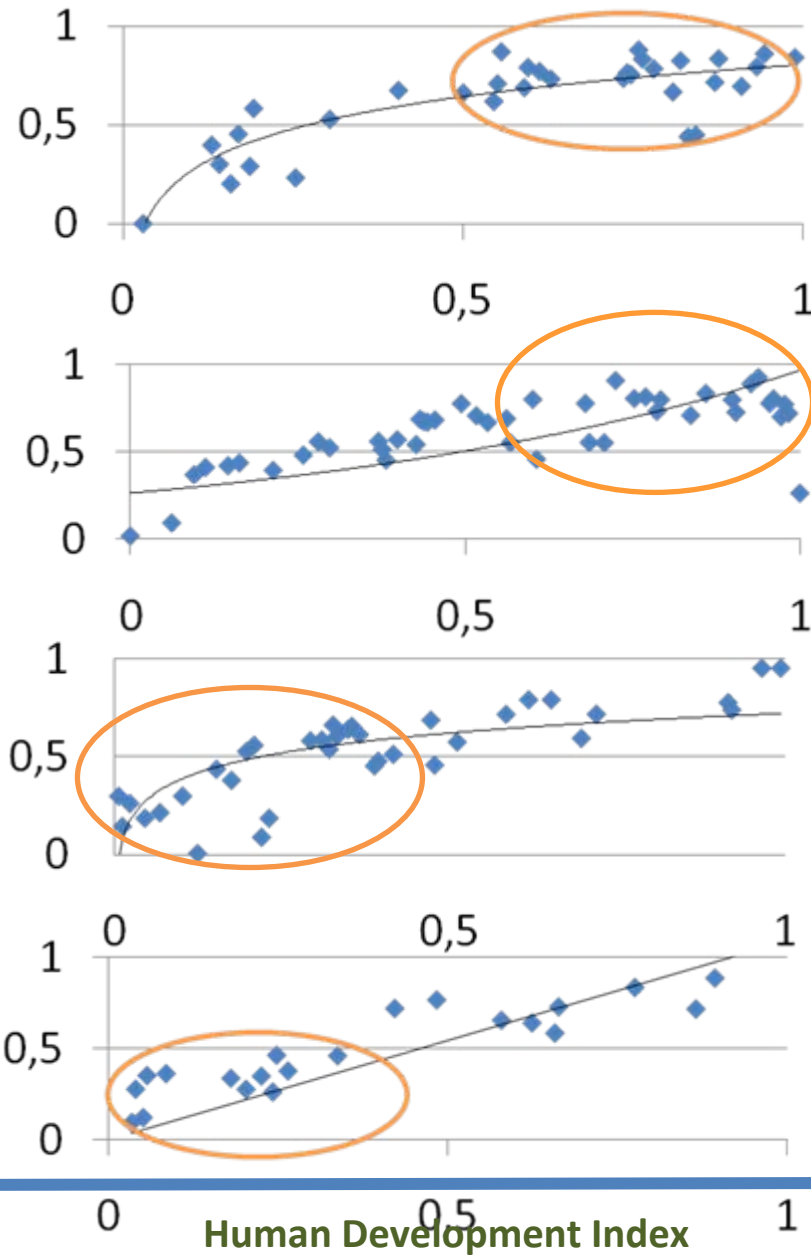
Low % Rural Population

Medium % Rural Population

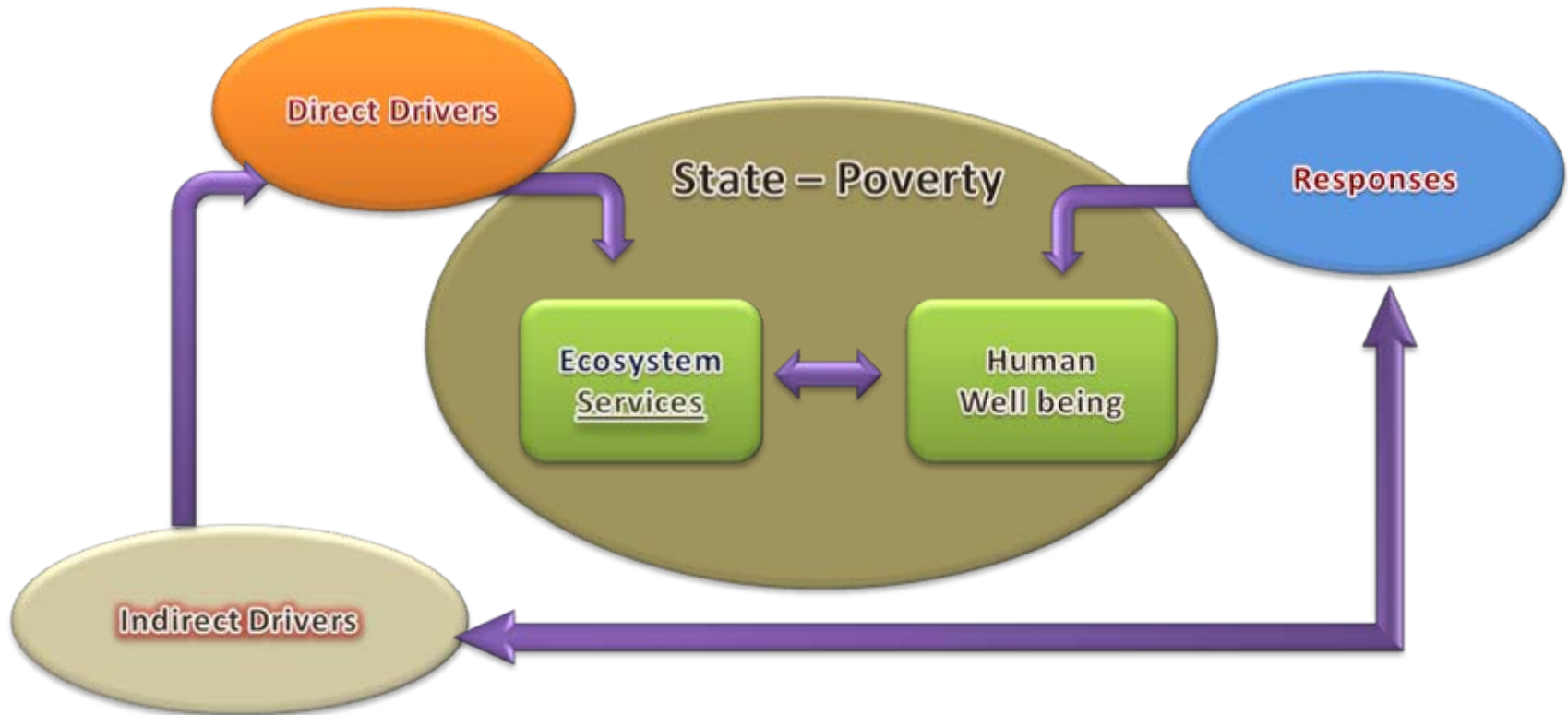
High % Rural Population

Very High % Rural Population

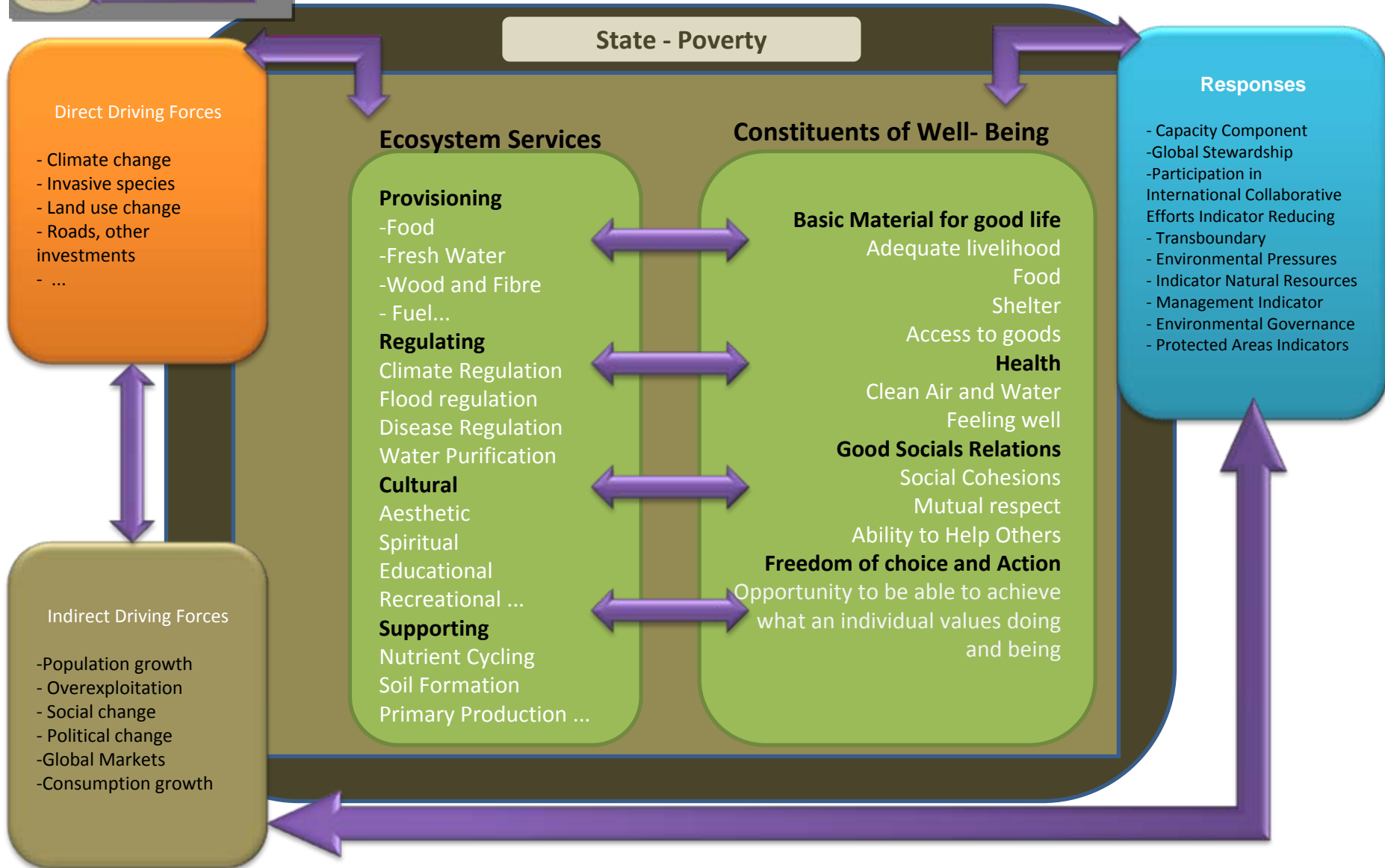
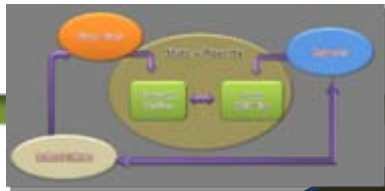
Environmental Performance Index



Where are we now?



Where are we now?



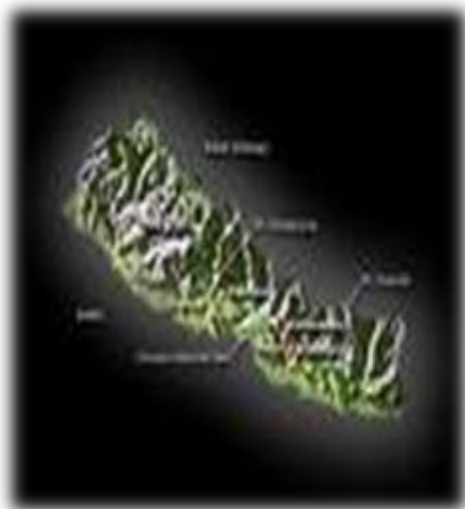
Indirect Driving Forces

- Population growth
- Overexploitation
- Social change
- Political change
- Global Markets
- Consumption growth



Where are we now?

Nepal



Ghana





Challenges

- Lack of consistent **global datasets** related with regulating, cultural and supporting services.
- The global scale of this indicator **may not be sensitive** to detect fluctuations at **local scales**.
- **Trade offs** and different **spatial-temporal effects** which take places in reality **cannot be captured** by this indicator.
- The **linkages** between ecosystem services and human wellbeing of directly dependant population are **better identified at a local scale**.

Advisory Group



<http://www.twentyten.net/Indicators>



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Shared Document Area

Monday, September 14, 2009

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Health and well-being of communities directly dependant on ecosystem goods and services

Focal Areas
Headline Indicators & Indicators

Components of biodiversity

Trends in the extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats

- Extent of forests and forest types
- Extent of assorted habitats

Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

- Living Planet Index
- Global Wild Bird Indicator

Reason for indicator

The indicator 'Health and well-being of communities directly dependant on ecosystem goods and services' encompasses a range of socio-economic issues that are not addressed by other indicators in the CBD/2010 BIP framework: it demonstrates the link between poverty and vulnerability to biodiversity loss.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a five-year global study published in 2005, gave increasing prominence to the role played by ecosystems in providing for the health and well-being of humans. This indicator is an attempt to develop an associated metric that reflects such important and complex linkages.

Current status

Global datasets are available for various facets relating to health, well-being and components of ecosystem integrity. However, extrapolating such information to reflect the situation of "directly dependent" communities has proven difficult. Data are available for certain communities (for example for fishing

Indicator Facts

Focal Area: Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services

Headline Indicator: Health and well-being of communities directly dependant on ecosystem goods and services

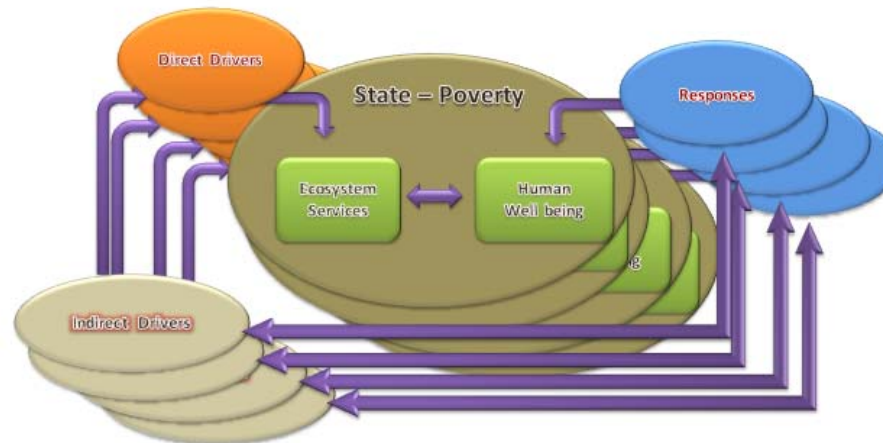
Development Status: In development

Key Indicator Partner:



What do we need to better address poverty alleviation?

- **Analysis** of the current **CBD goals and targets** under the poverty alleviation perspective. **Redefinition** if needed.
- **Analysis** of the current **frame of Indicators** and how they link biodiversity with Human well being. **Redefinition** if need.
- Set of **study cases** per every CBD Program of Work (PoW.)
- **Adaptation** of the indicators framework to every PoW.



What do we need to better address poverty alleviation?

- Development of **Guidance** to adapt Ecosystem Services and Well being indicators to different scales.
- **Capacity building** to better identify the Ecosystem Services and Well being linkages.
- Develop a **communication strategy** to express the storylines of the linkages.
- **Introduction** of this National adapted **indicators** into different **action points** (E.g.: National Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategies, sector plans or programmes, budgeting process)
- **Monitoring** the Indicators after the implementation of the action points.

Thank you!

A world where biodiversity counts



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