



ONB

Observatoire National
de la Biodiversité



OEIL



Forum des milieux terrestres
19 juin 2012 – Nouméa



Le système européen des indicateurs de biodiversité (SEBI)

&

le lien avec les autres niveaux

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L'organisation européenne



L'agence européenne de l'environnement (EEA)

- créée en 1990, opérationnelle en 1994
- anime les travaux européens (plus large que l'UE) sur le porter à connaissance sur l'environnement
- le Centre thématique européen (ETC) "Biodiversité" est à Paris

Le processus SEBI (Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators)

- processus pour doter la stratégie européenne d'indicateurs
- nouvelle stratégie européenne adoptée en mai 2011
- relance du processus SEBI

Le réseau EIONET

- réseau d'experts nationaux sur l'environnement
- une thématique "Biodiversité"



La démarche SEBI



Lancé en 2005, SEBI est un partenariat entre :

- EEA (the European Environment Agency)
- Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD)
- DG Environment of the European Commission
- République tchèque (pilote du plan d'action sur les indicateurs de biodiversité issu de la résolution de Kiev)
- ECNC (the European Centre for Nature Conservation)
- PEBLDS (Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy) Secretariat
- UNEP-WCMC (the World Conservation Monitoring Centre)





La démarche SEBI



Les points forts de SEBI sont :

- une mobilisation des données existantes
- une démarche des décideurs pour identifier les indicateurs de biodiversité faisant écho aux enjeux politiques
- les relations avec les démarches nationales (EIONET), pan européenne (PEBLDS) et mondiales (BIP, AHTEG)
- les relations avec les réseaux d'experts partout en Europe
- 26 indicateurs développés pour la stratégie précédente
- revue de ces indicateurs par rapport à la nouvelle stratégie (en 6 axes forts, non directement déclinés des 20 objectifs de Nagoya)
- décision de développer de nouveaux indicateurs sur les sujets nouveaux ou renforcés : exemple des services écosystémiques



Les activités SEBI 1/2



Activités SEBI en 2010-2011

Mise en ligne des indicateurs à partir de BISE (Biodiversity Information System of Europe) : <http://biodiversity.europa.eu/topics/sebi-indicators>

Suivi des décisions politiques et conséquences en termes d'alignement des indicateurs existants avec les stratégies mondiale et européenne :

<http://biodiversity.europa.eu/policy/eu-biodiversity-strategy>

Enquête auprès des pays membres de l'AEE sur le processus SEBI

Réflexion pour rapprocher les travaux du Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) et du Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)



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SEBI - Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators



The Pan-European SEBI initiative was launched in 2005. Its aim was to develop a European set of biodiversity indicators – based on those already existing, plus new indicators as necessary – to assess and inform about progress towards the 2010 targets. From its inception SEBI linked the global framework set by the Convention on Biological Diversity with regional and national indicator initiatives.

SEBI is a partnership between the EEA (the European Environment Agency), its Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD), DG Environment of the European Commission, the Czech Republic (as lead country for the Kiev Resolution action plan on biodiversity indicators, ECNC (the European Centre for Nature Conservation), UNEP/ PEBLDS Secretariat, and UNEP-WCMC (the World Conservation Monitoring Centre). The strategic orientation of the work has been undertaken by a Coordination Team with representatives from the above organisations.

Since, 2005, the Coordination Team has set up several **Expert groups** involving more than 120 experts from European countries as well as Non-Governmental Organisations. Supported by expert contributions, the first set of 26 SEBI indicators was chosen at the end of 2006.

One of the **principal working methods** of SEBI is to build on current monitoring and available data to avoid duplication of efforts and to complement and not replace other activities to describe, model and understand biodiversity and the pressures upon it. This means that a large part of the 26 SEBI indicators originates from various external ongoing programmes and processes at the national, European and global levels.

From the very beginning, the proposed set of indicators has been seen holistically, stressing mutual relationships among the individual indicators and their power to deal with uncertainty. Special attention was paid to the task to produce user-friendly indicators. Furthermore SEBI aimed at improving the provision of information to policy-makers along the DPSIR chain (Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact, Responses) in support of policy effectiveness.

While SEBI is pan-European in scope, some of the indicators specifically link to the **community policy framework** that exists for EU Member States.

Moving forward towards 2020 it will be important to transparently measure progress towards the new European and global 2020 biodiversity targets. SEBI is in a strong position to contribute to this.

- [Access to SEBI Indicators](#)
- [NEW BISE -> EU Biodiversity Strategy and possible SEBI indicators](#)

Further reading:

- [SEBI information paper to June 2011 AHTEG meeting](#)
- [Report on Interlinkages between the European biodiversity indicators, improving their information power](#)
- Reports:
 - [Assessing biodiversity in Europe — the 2010 report \(2010\)](#)
 - [Progress towards the European 2010 biodiversity target \(2009\)](#)
 - [Progress towards the European 2010 biodiversity target — indicator fact sheets \(2009\)](#)
 - [Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010: proposal for a first set of indicators to monitor progress in Europe \(2007\)](#)
- EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Report:
 - a) Community report on targets [C1.2](#) and [C1.3](#)
 - b) Country profiles on targets [C1.2](#) and [C1.3](#)

Related links:



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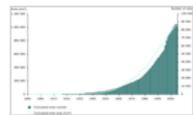
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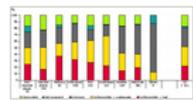


Nationally designated protected areas (SEBI 007) - Assessment published Jun 2011

Jun 16, 2011

The total area of nationally-designated protected areas in Europe (1) has increased over time. The total area of nationally designated sites in 39 European countries was more than 1 million square kilometres in 2009. In Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA countries), the area of nationally designated sites is at least 1.5 million square kilometres. 1.2 million square kilometres can be added to the area in the EECCA countries, the information about the year of the designation is missing, however (2). This quantitative information needs to be complemented by a qualitative assessment of the efficiency and the representativeness of the network of designated areas including good management practices. A "Nationally designated area" is an area designated by a national designation instrument based on national legislation. If a country has included in its legislation the sites designated under the EU Birds and Habitats directive, the Natura 2000 sites of this country are included in the figure. For 39 European countries, there is 0,037 km2 of additional designated areas but without any information of designation year. For the EECCA countries, for 25 % of sites included in the database, no size information is available.

Read more



Species of European interest (SEBI 003/CSI 007) - Assessment published May 2010

May 21, 2010

Around half of the species of Community interest (those species which, within the territory of the European Union are listed in Annexes II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive) have an unfavourable conservation status, with variation across biogeographic regions (1). There are still significant gaps in knowledge, especially for

Current search

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Indicator set

- All (35)
APE (0)
BDIV (0)
CLIM (0)
CSI (5)
EECCA (0)
ENER (0)
FISH (0)
IRENA (0)
MAR (0)
Outlook (1)
SCP (0)
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Target 1 and possible indicators



Target 1: Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives

EU Biodiversity Target 1	Possible EU indicator/sub-indicator	CBD Headline Indicator (AHTEG)	Possible national indicator
Main indicator	SEBI_05 Habitats of European interest	none	same SEBI Indicator
Main indicator	SEBI_03 Species of European interest	none	same SEBI Indicator
Additional indicator	SEBI_01 Birds	Trends in abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species	National common bird indicators
	SEBI_01 Butterflies		
	SEBI_01 possible new component: Bats		

Action 1: Complete the establishment of the Natura 2000 network and ensure good management

Additional indicator	SEBI_08 Sites under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	Protected Areas coverage and condition	SEBI_07 Nationally designated protected areas
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Action 2: Ensure adequate financing of Natura 2000 sites

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Action 3: Increase stakeholder awareness and involvement and improve enforcement

Additional indicator	SEBI_26 Public Awareness	Enhanced awareness, attitudes & public engagement in favour of biological diversity	same SEBI Indicator Alternative: visits to protected areas, nature and forest areas, number of visitor centres, nature schools, eco bases
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Action 4: Improve and streamline monitoring and reporting

		Knowledge improved, shared, transferred and applied	none
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show possible indicators for target [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#)

selected links:
[BISE -> SEBI Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators](#)
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Les activités SEBI 2/2



Activités SEBI en 2012

- Discussion sur la contribution possible de SEBI au processus Common Implementation Framework (CIF) / Integrated Framework for Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting, pour la mise en oeuvre de la Stratégie UE 2011-2020
- Consulter sur un jeu d'indicateurs améliorés (premiers documents en consultation des experts)
- Réunion de l'équipe de coordination en juin pour décider du futur



Les indicateurs



4 questions

- Comment la biodiversité évolue-t-elle ?
- Quelles sont les pressions et les causes sous-jacentes à la perte ?
- Quelles sont les conséquences de la perte pour la société ?
- Que faisons-nous par rapport à cette perte ?

Les indicateurs

- 26 indicateurs existants, mis en perspective de ces questions et des 20 objectifs d'Aïchi
- revue des indicateurs



Les objectifs d'Aichi



5 buts stratégiques

- traiter les causes sous-jacentes
- réduire les pressions
- améliorer l'état de la biodiversité
- valoriser la biodiversité de manière partagée
- renforcer les capacités d'action

24 objectifs, dont certains chiffrés

- très universels
- à la fois précis et flous
- subsidiarité

EU Biodiversity Target (Actions)	Baseline year	Possible EU indicator/sub indicator	EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline	Headline Indicator: (AHTEG)	Possible national indicator	Proposed lead service/data source	Update
Target 5 Combat Invasive Alien Species By 2020, Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS.							
Main Indicator	2006	SEBI 10 Invasive Alien Species	Indicator included	Number/Extent of invasive alien species :	Same SEBI indicator in (20/17) countries	EEA	2012

Pas de référence spécifique à l'outre-mer à ce stade de la réflexion



Le niveau UE et l'ONB



Les deux stratégies élaborées en parallèle, non recouvrement. La SNB proche de l'esprit de Nagoya ("universelle"), la SUEB concentrée sur les compétences UE.

- l'ONB est représentée au sein du groupe d'experts thématique Biodiversité d'EIONET
- le pôle ONB du ministère référent sur les questions d'indicateurs pour le CGBN (Coordination Group Biodiversity and Nature)
- la SNB prévoit que l'ONB renseigne pour la France les indicateurs pour la CBD... mais ne parle pas de l'UE : implicite ?
- expertise ONB sur les correspondances entre les trois niveaux d'indicateurs