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Biodiversity nears 'point of no return'



VIEWPOINT

Hilary Benn

The decline in the world's biodiversity is approaching a point of no return, warns Hilary Benn. In this week's Green Room, the UK's environment secretary urges the international community to seize the chance to act before it is too late.



“ **Much greater concerted effort is needed to stop the plunder of our ecosystems** ”

In 2002, the world's governments made a commitment to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.

Although it is hard to measure how much biodiversity we have, we do know these targets have not been met.

Our ecological footprint - what we take out of the planet - is now 1.3 times the biological

capacity of the Earth.

In the words of Professor Bob Watson, Defra's chief scientific adviser and former chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), we are in danger of approaching "a point of no return".

So the action we take in the next couple of decades will determine whether the stable environment on which human civilisation has depended since the last Ice Age 10,000 years ago will continue.

To do this, we need to widen the nature of the debate about biodiversity. Flora and fauna matter for their own sake; they lift our spirits and nurture our souls.

But our ecosystems also sustain us and our economies - purifying our drinking water, producing our food and regulating our climate.

Climate change and biodiversity are inextricably linked. We ignore natural capital at our peril.

Interdependence

The UK and Brazil are hosting a workshop in preparation for the next UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Representatives from more than 60 countries - from the Maldives to China - will attend the three-day event to discuss how we can ensure that the post-2010 targets stand a better chance of being met than those set in 2002.



The number of species facing extinction continues to grow

[Action urged on nature 'crisis'](#)

The majority of those attending are from developing countries, including those with the rarest and greatest biodiversity. They need to be listened to.

It is easy to have principles when you can afford them - economics and ecology are interdependent.

So when it comes to biodiversity, we desperately need to start restoring links between science and policy, between taking action and evaluating it and between economics and ecosystems.

The big challenge will be for the real benefits of biodiversity and the hard costs of its loss to be included in our economic systems and markets.

Perverse subsidies and the lack of value attached to the services provided by ecosystems have been factors contributing to their loss. What we cannot cost, we don't value - until it has gone.

Investing in the future

Much greater concerted effort is needed to stop the plunder of our ecosystems.



“ The restoration of our ecosystems must be seen as a sensible and cost-effective investment in this planet's economic survival and growth ”

Overfishing has reduced blue fin tuna numbers to 18% of what they were in the mid-1970s.

The burning of Indonesia's peat lands and forests for palm oil plantations generates 1.8bn tonnes of greenhouse gases a year, and demand is predicted to double by 2020 compared to 2000.

More than seven million hectares are lost worldwide to deforestation every single year.

The restoration of our ecosystems must be seen as a sensible and cost-effective investment in this planet's economic survival and growth.

I am optimistic. Talking about the danger of climate change has brought with it opportunities to tackle the biodiversity crisis.

While the 2010 targets have not been met, more than 160 countries now have national biodiversity action plans.

Mechanisms now exist for research, monitoring and scientific assessment of biodiversity, although we now need an Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to oversee progress in the same way the IPCC does for climate change.

One example of progress is the Brazilian Government's new target, which requires illegal deforestation to be cut by 80% by 2020.

Last year, deforestation rates in Brazil dropped by 45% against those of 2008, the largest fall

since records began.

Other examples, closer to home, are the UK's Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) - 89% are in a good or recovering condition.

Our ninth National Park, in the South Downs, was created last year and agri-environmental schemes are producing significant improvements in biodiversity.

2010 is the International Year of Biodiversity and later this year - in Nagoya, Japan - we will have the chance to halt the decline of our planet's biodiversity.

It is up to us to seize it.

Hilary Benn is the UK Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The Green Room is a series of opinion articles on environmental topics running weekly on the BBC News website

Is global biodiversity approaching a point of no return? How hopeful are you that we will be able to halt the rate of species loss? Are you optimistic about the future state of the Earth? Biodiversity nears point of no return supported. To check the menace, all countries are to show concern. The restoration of ecosystems has to be optimistic. Flora and Fauna be allowed to intermingle, man as the agent of destruction must not be controlled. Indiscriminate cutting of trees and setting of fire must be stopped. Environmental pollution be controlled to a minimum. By so doing the point of no return will not be projected further. Dahiru Lawal Babura (MNES), Babura, Jigawa State, Nigeria. Tipping points may be passed when all appears well, and the changes that follow are likely to be swift and irreversible. A frequent analogy to passing tipping points is of passengers in an automobile driving rapidly through a dense fog toward a cliff an unknown distance away. Tipping elements are now beginning to receive some long overdue attention. This interest is essential because tipping points surely exist, even though people are unaware of them. Tipping points and tipping elements have received practically no political attention. However, the natural laws of physics, chemistry, and biology have been in operation for billions of years and ignorance of exceeding them affords no protection from them. Of course, much more research is needed. The point during a flight at which an aircraft is no longer capable of returning to the airfield from which it took off due to fuel considerations. Beyond this point the aircraft must proceed to some other destination. There are several factors that can affect the determination of the point of no return. These include the aircraft configuration, wind component, and the altitude of the aircraft. There are several reasons why the calculation of the PNR may be useful/required including... Cyberpunk 2077 politely marks this point in the story for you, flashing a big "Point of No Return" message on your screen so you don't bumble into the game's finale before you're ready. But at the same time, Night City is absolutely overwhelmingly flush with things to do, from side jobs to fixer gigs to question marks and NCPD scanner hustles. (1990) In search of the point of no return: The control of response processes. *J Exp Psychol Hum Percept Perform* 16(1):164-182. . [OpenUrl CrossRef PubMed](#). A study examines how humans have reshaped terrestrial nature and suggests that restoring Indigenous peoples and local communities to positions of environmental stewardship may help conserve biodiversity. Image credit: Erle C. Ellis. Opinion: We can use carbon to decarbonize and get hydrogen for free.