

### **Global Biodiversity Outlook 4**

Regional Workshop on the preparation of the Fifth National Report, Global Biodiversity Outlook and Regional Policy Scenarios Nairobi, Kenya 28 January – 1 February 2013





### Scope of GBO-4

#### Flagship publication of the Convention

In **decision X/2** the COP decided that GBO-4 would provide a mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

#### Information sources:

- Fifth national reports and other information provided by Parties
- Indicator information
- Scenario assessments
- Scientific literature

### Scope of GBO-4

#### **GBO-4** will consider 4 questions:

- 1. What actions need to be taken to achieve the Aichi Targets?
- 2. Are we on track to reach the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020?
  - What national and regional commitments, plans and targets have been adopted
  - ii. What is the level of implementation of the Strategic Plan
- 3. How do the Aichi Targets and progress towards them position us to realize the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan?
- 4. How does implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the Aichi Targets contribute to the MDGs







### Scope of GBO-4

The major weakness of GBO-3 was the limited use of national information

For GBO-4, 2 "volumes" are planned. One focusing on global status and trends and the other based on more national information drawn from the 5<sup>th</sup> National reports.

Aim to make GBO-4 more relevant to Parties by including more national information







### Party Involvement

Parties can participate in the preparation of GBO-4 in a number of ways including:

- Providing advanced drafts of the 5th National Report
- Case Studies
- Indicator information and other relevant national information
- Providing assessments of NBSAP implementation and on the establishment or implementation of National Targets
- Participating in the peer reviews of the drafts of GBO-4







### Party Involvement

#### Ideally case studies should:

- Link to the Strategic Plan
- Provide a "story line" of the actions taken
- Contain experiences and lessons that are widely applicable
- Be substantiated with quantitative information
- Provide a description of impacts or outcomes achieved or expected and the measures taken to achieve them
- Contain conclusion and lessons learned
- Identify factors that may have influenced outcomes or are likely to influence outcomes in the future.







### Party Involvement

#### Case study example from Nigeria related to target 9:

- Programme for the control of invasive weeds like water hyacinth and typha grass
- Local communities provided with incentives, such as stipends, to remove invasive weeds
- Cleared weeds used as green manure
- Resulted in the removal of weeds and fiancial benefits for local communities

Source: Report of the Regional Capacity-building Workshop on Integration of Biodiversity MEAs
Objectives into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)







### Advisory Group

In recommendation XVI/2, SBSTTA requested that an Advisory Group be established to provide guidance on:

- The GBO-4 preparation process
- Data and methodology standards
- Development plans and outputs
- Quality assurance
- Case-studies







### **Advisory Group**

#### Composition:

Mr. Adjima Thombiano – Burkina Faso

Ms. Risa Smith - Canada

Mr. Haigen Xu – China

Ms. Teresita Borges Hernández – Cuba

Mr. Jan Plesnik – Czech Republic

Mr. Moustafa Mokhtar Ali Fouda – Egypt

Ms. Anne Teller – European Commission

Mr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel – Iran

Mr. Tohru Nakashizuka – Japan

Ms. Roxana Solis Ortiz – Peru

Ms. Yvonne Vizina - Metis Nation Council

Ms. Joji Carino - Tebtebba Foundation

Mr. David Morgan – CITES

Ms. Linda Collette – FAO

Mr. Tim Hirsch – GBIF

Mr. Thomas Lovejoy – GEF-STAP

Mr. Stuart Butchart – IUCN

Mr. Matt Walpole – UNEP-WCMC

SBSTTA Bureau Chair - Ex Officio







#### Timeline

#### **Timeline**

- The COP will meet in 2014 and then in 2016
- In order for the COP to consider GBO-4 and to take meaningful action based on it, the report needs to be available at COP12 in 2014
- Given the short timeline and that the fifth national reports are due 31 March 2014 multiple products related to GBO-4 will be released in order to take advantage of the information that is available







#### Timeline

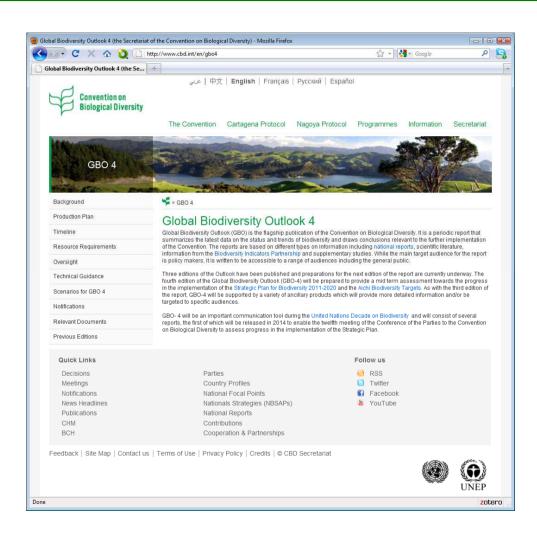
## Given that COP12 will be in 2014 the following deadlines are envisaged:

Product	Date
GBO-4 Advisory Group constituted	September 2012
Draft outline	January 2012
First peer-review of selected sections	October 2013
Revision of selected sections	January 2014
Second peer review of all sections	May 2014
Revision of drafts	June 2014
Typesetting in English	July 2014
Translation into official UN languages	July 2014
Printing and dispatch to launch events	September 2014
Launch of the main GBO-4 report	October 2014

## **GBO-4** website developed

- Available in English,
   French and Spanish
- Updated periodically

http://www.cbd.int/en/gbo4



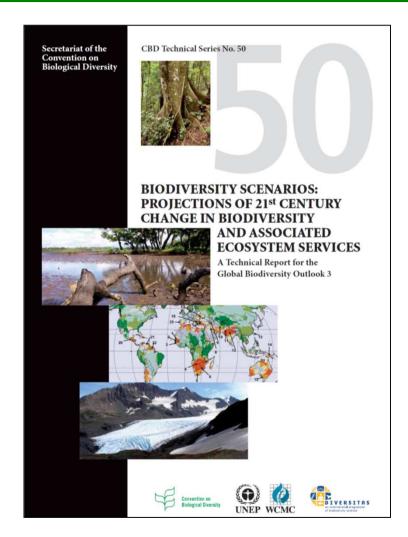






#### Scenario assessment:

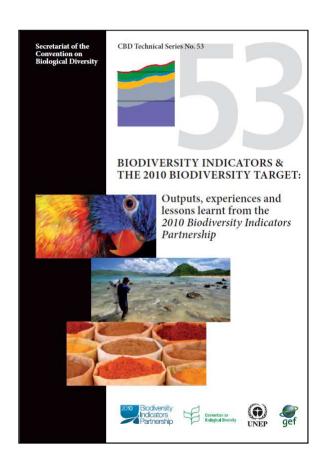
- Combination of reviewing existing models and scenarios and the development of new (combinations of) models where necessary
- Being conducted by a consortium composed of DIVERSITAS, UNEP-WCMC, PBL-Netherlands, UBC Fisheries Centre.











#### **Indicators:**

- •Build on work done for GBO-3
- •Biodiversity Indicators Partnership as main partner











## State of Biodiversity

in Africa

#### A. Background

- The year 2010 marks the International Year of Biodiversity and the global deadline for halting the loss of hindiversity At the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in April 2002, the parties adopted a strategic plan, including the target of "achieving by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and for the benefit of all life on Earth". This 2010 biodiversity target was subsequently endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the General Assembly, and was incorporated as a new target under the Millennium Development Goals.
- The rapidly changing state of biodiversity is chronicled in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3). On the basis of the information available to date and analysed for GBO-3, a common message emerges: biodiversity is in decline globally, in most regions, and in most of its forms. Most Covernments missed their 2010 target and stated their view that assessing each

country's progress towards achieving the biodiversity target had posed a challenging task in the absence of nationally agreed baselines, targets and indicators.

#### B. Biodiversity in 2010

At a recent regional consultation for Africa, Governments reported that they had been unable to achieve the 2010 biodiversity target. They said that biodiversity had not been sufficiently integrated into broader sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, economy and tourism. They observed that, beyond the sectors that directly deal with biodiversity and environmental issues many other sectors in the countries had intended - but failed - to integrate biodiversity issues into their strategies and programmes. Furthermore, the climate change debate had overshadowed all other environmental concerns and resources for biodiversity had been diverted to climate change issues. Some Governments said that the failure to achieve the biodiversity target was attributable to shortcomings in communication and outreach. The scientific community had been unable to communicate its

State of Biodiversity In Africa

# Plans for regional launches, regional reports, technical publications







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