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FIRST WORKSHOP FOR AFRICAN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT AND REGIONAL SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Nairobi, 28 January-1 February 2013

REPORT OF THE FIRST WORKSHOP FOR AFRICAN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON THE PREPARATION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT AND GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK AND REGIONAL SCENARIOS

INTRODUCTION

1. The first workshop for African Least Developed countries on the preparation of the Fifth National Report and Global Biodiversity Outlook and regional policy scenarios was held from 28 January to 1 February 2013 in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop was co-hosted by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Africa (UNEP ROA) and jointly organized with the Netherlands Environment Assessment Agency (PBL). The workshop was convened with the generous support of the governments of Japan and the Netherlands as well as the United Nations Office in Nairobi.
2. The workshop was held in response to decision X/10 requesting the Executive Secretary to continue to provide support to countries for the preparation of the fifth national reports. The workshop was the first of a series of workshops being convened to strengthen the capacities of countries to prepare their fifth national reports and to facilitate the submission of the reports by the deadline of 31 March 2014.
3. The workshop was attended by government nominated representatives from the following countries: Angola, Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Participants were comprised of government officials and experts involved in the preparation of their country's fifth national report and/or the development and implementation of relevant biodiversity policies and programmes. The list of participants is contained in annex I to this report.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

4. The workshop was opened by Mr. Desta Mebratu, Deputy Director of UNEP's Regional Office for Africa (UNEP-ROA). In his remarks he welcomed participants to UNEP Headquarters and thanked the governments of Japan and the Netherlands for the support they provided to the workshop. He noted that every country in Africa has unique biodiversity and valuable ecosystems that are of both national and global importance but that changes to biodiversity are occurring faster now than at any other time in human history. In this context he noted that the fifth national reports will not only provide an important source of information for the mid-term review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic

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Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but will also contribute to the development of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

5. Mr. Cyrus Mageria, Assistant Director for Multilateral Environment Agreements in the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources of the Government of Kenya welcomed participants to Kenya and noted that the workshop was meant to strengthen countries capacities to prepared and submit their fifth national reports by the deadline of 31 March 2014. He also noted that the countries that participated in the workshop faced a wide range of environmental challenges and that the process of revising or developing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity provided a fresh opportunity to address these challenges within a more robust framework.

6. Mr. Robert Höft delivered an opening statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. In his remarks, he noted that the workshop was the first of a series of workshops on national reporting which compliments and builds on the series of capacity building workshops on national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and on synergies between conventions. He also noted that the fifth national reports will provide the main source of information for the mid-term review of progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the fourth edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook and that such an assessment will not be possible unless a significant number of national reports are received by the deadline.

7. Mr. Ignatius Makumba reported on the outcomes of the first plenary meeting of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, which was held in Bonn, Germany from 21 to 26 January 2013. He considered the results of the meeting encouraging and said that Africa could be satisfied with the progress made. He added that the second plenary was going to be held at the end of 2013 to discuss the workplan for the Platform.

8. Following the opening remarks the participants introduced themselves. Participants were then asked to consider three questions:

- (a) How directly involved are you in the preparation of your country's fifth national report?
- (b) How familiar are you with the use of biodiversity scenarios or models as support tools?
- (c) At what stage is your county in the NBSAP revision/development process?

During the subsequent discussion it was observed that participants had varying degrees of involvement in the preparation of national reports and that most participants were unfamiliar with the use or development of biodiversity models and scenarios as a means of informing policy decisions. It was also noted that while most countries have NBSAP processes underway the majority are still at the early stages of their development or revision.

ITEM 2. OVERVIEW OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME FOR THE WORKSHOP

9. Mr. Robert Höft, provided an overview of the workshop, the anticipated outcomes and the working methods that were going to be used. In his remarks he emphasized that the national reporting process is closely linked to the process of NBSAP revision and development and that it was also important for the mid-term review of progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4).

10. In addition to plenary sessions on the first and last day, the workshop was organized in two parallel streams, one focusing on the preparation of the fifth national reports (agenda item 5) and the other focusing on the development and use of models and scenarios as tools to support policy analysis, planning and decision-making (agenda item 6). With this in mind, the workshop format featured a mix of presentations with question-and-answer sessions, discussions and exercises in small working groups, as well as individual exercises.

ITEM 3. EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORTS

11. Mr. Lijie Cai provided an overview of the experiences and lessons learned from the fourth round of national reporting under the Convention, focusing on the factors that contributed to the high rate of submissions. Among the factors that contributed to the high rate of submission were changes in the format of the national reports, the development of supporting materials and tools, capacity development workshops, greater communication with Parties and the greater availability of biodiversity monitoring programmes and assessments among other things. However, challenges still remain particularly related to the timely submission of the reports. It was noted that by the submission deadline of the fourth national reports only 26 reports had been received. If a similar situation occurs with the fifth national reports this will create challenges for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as well as the mid-term assessment of progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to be undertaken by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting in November 2014. Lessons learned from the previous round of reporting were also discussed including the need to start the preparation of the national reports well before the deadline, and the need for more stakeholder involvement in the preparation of the report.

12. Following the presentation statements were made by a number of participants on the lessons learned from preparing the fourth national report and on their plans for the fifth national report. Among the issues discussed were the difficulties of translating the report into one of the official languages of the United Nations, how the formation of stakeholder consultation groups could help to address the lack of up to-date information, and the challenges of presenting technical information so that it could be more easily understood by policy makers and the public more broadly. A number of participants noted that they were planning on linking the process of developing or revising their NBSAP with the preparation of their fifth national reports.

ITEM 4. NATIONAL PROCESS OF PREPARING THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT, LINKING IT WITH UPDATING OF NBSAPS

13. Mr. Lijie Cai provided a brief update of the status of revision and development of NBSAPs. He provided information on the mandate provided by COP, through decision X/2, on developing or revising NBSAPs and on the development of national or regional targets in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. He also provided an update on the various NBSAP workshops that have been held and that are planned to support Parties. In the discussion that followed a number of participants pointed out the close link between the national reporting process and the revision or development of NBSAPs and indicated that they were seeking ways to ensure that the two processes were linked.

14. Participants were informed of the formation of the NBSAP Forum, a joint initiative of UNEP, UNDP and the CBD Secretariat, with potentially additional partners, to provide services and technical support to Parties in the updating and implementation of their NBSAPs.

15. Ms. Esther Mwangi from UNEP's Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) provided information on the process of receiving funds for the development or revision of NBSAPs and the preparation of the fifth national reports. She also provided an update on the status of the requests to access the GEF country allocations for the development of NBSAPs and national reports and made arrangements to have one-on-one meetings with workshop participants who wished to discuss any specific issues.

ITEM 5. PREPARATION OF THE PARTS AND APPENDICES OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT

(a) *Assessing the status and trends of, and threats to, biodiversity and implications for human well-being (Part I of the fifth national report)*

16. Mr. Lijie Cai provided suggestions for the preparation of the first part of the fifth national reports. It was suggested that in Part I of the national reports Parties should focus on providing information on why biodiversity is important for their country, what major changes to the status and trends of biodiversity have taken place since the last national report, the main threats to biodiversity, the impacts of any changes to human wellbeing and any information on possible future changes. Participants were encouraged to use a variety of information sources in this section of the report including indicators, expert assessments, graphs and maps. It was also emphasized that this part of the report should provide an analysis of the changing conditions of biodiversity and the implications for human wellbeing rather than only describing the status.

17. Following the presentation participants had a discussion on how the national reports could be used to communicate important biodiversity information to different audiences within their countries. A few participants suggested that the information in the national reports could be used to create different communication products for different stakeholder groups. After the discussion, Zambia provided a presentation on the preparation and content of the first section of their fourth national report and the lessons they had learned in preparing it.

18. Mr. Pushpam Kumar, from the United Nations Environment Programmes Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (UNEP-DEPI) provided a presentation on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB). In his presentation he explained the history of the TEEB process and introduced the framework that TEEB used for ecosystem valuation. Among the lessons learned from the TEEB process were that, indicators like GDP are distorted and do not reflect changes in the level of welfare, growth accounting does not incorporate ecosystem services resulting in erroneous senses of gain and losses, drivers of biodiversity loss such as trade and investments have far reaching impacts for society and sectoral policies can have impacts on a range of sectors. Among the main conclusions of the study are that investment in ecological infrastructure has multiple benefits for society and that such investments are significantly more cost-effective than having to pay the costs of damaged ecosystems and infrastructure.

19. Following the presentations participants divided into groups and began to work on an exercise designed to help them identify the type of information they may wish to include in their national reports (see Annex II). The exercise consisted of a table based on the 20 Aichi Targets. Participants were asked to initially focus on Aichi Targets 5 to 15 and to identify, for each target the status and trends of the relevant components of biodiversity (ecosystems, species, genes, pressures, threats, etc.) and to assess the implications of these trends for human wellbeing.

(b) *Implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and mainstreaming of biodiversity (Part II of the fifth national report)*

20. Prior to beginning the presentations related to the preparation of the second part of the fifth national reports the workshop participants convened in plenary in order to update each working group on the progress that had been made the previous day. Presentations recapping the previous sessions work were provided by Botswana on the use of scenarios and by Uganda on the preparation of the fifth national report.

21. Mr. Lijie Cai provided suggestions on the preparation of the second part of the fourth national report which focuses on the implementation of a country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan and the mainstreaming of biodiversity. It was suggested that in this section Parties should report on all the actions taken to implement the Strategic Plan instead of focusing only on the implementation of the NBSAP. It was also suggested that Parties should consider reporting on the implementation of their old

NBSAP as well as the progress which has been made in developing their new NBSAP. As with the first part of the report, Parties were encouraged to include more analysis than description, particularly on the effectiveness of the actions which have been taken. Where possible Parties were also encouraged to incorporate case studies into their national reports. It was also suggested that Parties should consider including information on any national biodiversity targets which have been set, and the effectiveness of biodiversity mainstreaming in this section of the report. Participants from Uganda and Ethiopia complimented the presentation by providing presentations on the status of their NBSAP development and on their future plans for the process.

22. Following the presentation on Part II of the national report and the subsequent discussion, workshop participants again divided into groups and continued to work on the exercise they had started in the previous session. This time they were asked to consider all of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to identify any related actions which had been taken to implement their country's NBSAP or the Convention. They were also asked to indicate the level of effectiveness of these actions. The information identified through this exercise was the type of information which should be included in Part II of the fifth national reports.

(c) *Assessing progress towards the 2020 biodiversity targets and relevant targets of MDGs (Part III of the fifth national report)*

23. Prior to beginning the session on part III of the fifth national reports the two working groups convened in plenary in order to brief each other on the previous days' activities. Presentations were made by Tanzania on the fifth national report and Zimbabwe on scenarios.

24. Mr. Lijie Cai provided suggestions on the preparation of the third part of the fifth national report which focuses on assessing progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the relevant Millennium Development Goals. He informed the participants that the overall purpose of this section is to provide an assessment of progress towards any national targets which have been set and towards the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He pointed out that the assessment contained in this section of the report should draw on and build from the information contained in the previous two sections of the report.

25. Following the presentation participants continued to work in groups on the exercise they had started the previous sessions. Participants were asked, for each of the Aichi Targets, to assess the level of progress that had been made towards their attainment, progress towards any associated Millennium Development Goals, to provide possible suggestions on any national targets which could be set, to identify any relevant indicators or sources of information and the possible stakeholders that should be consulted in setting national targets or who may have information to help assess the progress which has been made.

(e) *Preparation of the executive summary and reviewing the implementation of thematic programmes of work and the cross-cutting issues under the Convention (Appendix III of the fifth national report)*

26. Mr. Kieran Mooney provided suggestions on the preparation of the executive summary of the fifth national report and emphasized that it is often the most read section of the report and that as such it should contain the main messages of the entire report and present important facts, necessary background information and the major conclusions from the report. While the executive summary should be concise it should provide the reader with an overall sense of the complete report. As such the executive summary should draw from all sections of the report. It was also suggested that the executive summary could serve as a basis for additional communication or outreach materials.

27. With regard to reporting on the implementation of the thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention it was noted that there are a number of COP decision which require that such information be included in the national reports. Much of this information is likely to be reflected in the three main sections of the report given the broad scope of the national report and of the Strategic Plan. However, if there are specific issues which are particularly important, given national circumstances

and which warrant more detailed and in depth discussion this information can be included in an Appendix to the report so as not to make the main body of the report too lengthy.

ITEM 6. USE OF INDICATORS FOR ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

28. Mr. Robert Höft provided an overview of indicators as they relate to monitoring changes in biodiversity, assessments and reporting. He noted that indicators are useful for tracking and monitoring progress, guiding policy development, highlighting those areas where action is needed and communicating with stakeholders. He however pointed out that while an indicator may provide information on a number of issues a single indicator will never provide a complete picture and additional explanations and interpretation of the information is important to avoid misconceptions. He also pointed out that indicators can be divided into two categories: quantitative (numerical) indicators and qualitative indicators based on expert opinion, and that both types of indicators can be used in the national reports. Following this overview the relevant COP decisions on indicators were presented. In particular the indicator framework contained in decision XI/3, and the indicators database developed by the Secretariat were highlighted. In concluding his presentation Mr. Höft provided information on the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and noted that the Partnership has developed a range of tools and information related to indicators and national indicator development and that it has been running a series of indicators workshops in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. He also reported that the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership would organize a workshop for Biodiversity Indicator Development Facilitators and that interested experts should [submit their applications](#).

ITEM 7. INFORMATION NEEDED FOR THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

29. Mr. Kieran Mooney provided an overview of the production plan for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4). It was noted that the GBO is the flagship publication of the Convention and that the fourth edition of the report will provide a mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The main source of information for GBO-4 will be the fifth national reports and as such it will be important that the reports are submitted by the deadline, particularly as one of the main weaknesses of GBO-3 was the limited amount of national information that was included. It was also emphasized that there are a number of ways for Parties to participate in the preparation of GBO-4 including by providing advance drafts of their fifth national reports and other assessments, providing case studies, and participating in the peer review process of the Outlook. In his presentation Mr. Mooney noted that there are many overlaps and similarities between the development of GBO-4 and the preparation of the national reports. As such he urged participants to provide any relevant information, such as case studies, that they come across in preparing their national reports to the Secretariat.

ITEM 8. USE OF SCENARIOS FOR POLICY ANALYSIS

30. Prior to beginning the session on scenarios participants were requested to indicate why they were interested in biodiversity by making use of a postcard. They were then asked to divide into groups to discuss their selections. Following the group discussion a representative from PBL gave presentations on the process of biodiversity loss and on the use of biodiversity indicators at national level. Additional presentations on the GLOBIO3 model and on the differences between scenarios and policy options were also provided.

31. Following the presentations a representative from PBL introduced an excel trainings tool on modeling biodiversity loss in terms of Mean Species Abundance (MSA). Information on each participants' country was included in the tool and participants were asked to make changes to the different pressures and drivers, such as population growth and consumption, in order to establish the effects of each driver on MSA.

32. In a subsequent session different policy options to address the pressures on biodiversity were presented and discussed as well as the linkages between biodiversity and poverty. The emphasis of the discussion was on the need to consider these policy options from a national perspective. The effects of each policy option was analyzed and further discussed in small groups. During this session participants were asked to identify policy options that they would like to see reflected in the national scenario analysis that would be undertaken by PBL.

33. During the final session on scenarios and modeling each participant received a biodiversity impact assessment, based on the policy options they had identified in the previous session, as well as maps of their country showing the changes to MSA resulting from the policy options selected. The results of these assessments were discussed. Participants were then provided with time to prepare PowerPoint presentations which could be used to summarize the relevance of the use of scenarios and models to their ministries and national stakeholders to show the effect of such policy options on biodiversity.

ITEM 9. NEXT STEPS: PLAN FOR PREPARING THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT AND EARLY SUBMISSIONS FOR GBO-4

34. Under this agenda item participants were invited to start developing a plan for the preparation of the fifth national report that would enable the report to be finalized by the 31 March 2014 deadline. During this session the members of the Secretariat and the resource person worked with each country on a one-on-one basis to answer any specific question about the development of the national report.

ITEM 10. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

35. On the final day of the workshop presentations were made by Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania related to the use of scenarios, their plans for developing the national reports and/or finalizing the NBSAP. In the following discussions a number of key messages were identified by the participants related to the development of the fifth national reports and the use of scenarios and modelling as policy support tools. These messages include:

- (a) The importance of using consultative or stakeholders groups in the development of the fifth national reports in order to ensure that a wide range of perspectives are reflected in the report. These groups could be the same as those used for the development or revision of the NBSAPs;
- (b) The need to develop a forward looking plan and resource strategy to ensure that the national reports can be submitted to the Secretariat by the submission deadline, taking into account the time for the official approval process;
- (c) The importance of working with different sectors of government, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and private sector entities to help bring together biodiversity information which may be scattered across different institutions or sectors;
- (d) It is important to promote synergies between the different multilateral environmental agreements and seek collaboration with the representatives of other conventions and agreements in preparing and/or reviewing the fifth national report;
- (e) It is important to use the development or revision of the NBSAP as a contribution to any national development plan which may exist or be developed;
- (f) Countries should bear in mind the importance of preparing the national report in a participatory manner. Accordingly, if consultants are being used to assist on the preparation of the report they should act as facilitators of (components of) the process rather than drafting the report on their own;
- (g) While indicators can be important tools in informing policy decisions, there is no need to develop indicators before undertaking the preparation of the national report. Instead it is

recommended to use the indicators that are already available, including indicators held by other ministries and institutions, and to rely on expert judgement to fill any gaps;

- (h) In preparing the national reports it is important to provide analysis of how and why biodiversity is changing and the impact of these changes on human wellbeing rather than only describing the changes; and
- (i) With regards to reporting on the actions taken to implement the Strategic Plan in the fifth national report, it is important to focus on the results of the actions taken rather than on just listing the different actions.

36. Following closing remarks by the workshop participants as well as statements by UNEP-ROA and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity the workshop closed at 12:30 on 1 February 2013.

*Annex I***LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****Angola**

Mr. Nascimento Antonio
 Head of Department of Biodiversity Management
 Ministry of Environment of Angola
 Kinaxixi, Rua Dos Enganos
 Torre Zinbo, 4to Andar
 Luanda, Angola
 Tel.: +244 912 527053
 E-Mail: kidimambeko@yahoo.com.br

Mrs. Elizeth Goncalves
 Ministerio do Ambiente
 Avenida de Portugal, Rua Dos Engano
 Torre Zimbo 4to Andar
 Luanda, Angola
 E-Mail: godinho1978@yahoo.com

Botswana

Mrs. Dineo Dinah Gaborekwe
 Principal Natural Resources Officer
 Policies and Programmes / Multilateral Environmental
 Agreement Unit
 Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
 Private Bag 0068
 Gaborone, Botswana
 Tel.: +267-3902050, +267 3644635
 Fax: +267-3902051
 E-Mail: ddoitsile@gov.bw,
dineo.gaborekwe@gmail.com

Mrs. Gloriam Keipele
 Senior Natural Resources Officer
 Department of Environmental Affairs
 Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
 Private Bag 0068
 Gaborone, Botswana
 E-Mail: gkeipeile@gov.bw

Eritrea

Mrs. Astier Redaeghi Ghebream
 Director of Environmental Management and Regulations
 Department of Environment
 Ministry of Land, Water and Environment
 P.O. Box 5713
 Asmara, Eritrea
 Tel.: 00291 723 5604; 00291 120311
 Fax: 00291 1 126095
 E-Mail: astier07@gmail.com

Mozambique

Mr. Cornélio Ntumi
 Department of Biology
 Eduardo Mondlane University
 Department of Biological Sciences
 Box 257
 Maputo, Mozambique
 Tel.: +258 8240 16880
 E-Mail: cntumi@uem.mz

Ms. Ana Paula Tomas Francisco
 Technician
 Department of Natural Conservation
 Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs
 Av. Acordos de Lusaka No.2115
 P.O. Box 2020
 Maputo, Mozambique
 Tel.: +258 21466407
 Fax: +258 21465849
 E-Mail: melinhapaula@yahoo.com.br

Sierra Leone

Ms. Kate M. B. Garnett
 Assistant Director in charge of Conservation and
 Wildlife Management Unit
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
 Ground Floor, West Wing
 Youyi Building
 Brookfields, Freetown, Sierra Leone
 Tel.: + 232 76 627 320
 E-Mail: majelarnett@yahoo.co.uk

Mr. Joseph Sapunka Turay
 Senior Environment Officer
 Environment Protection Agency
 Freetown, Sierra Leone
 Tel.: +232 78 05 3178
 E-Mail: sapunka71@yahoo.com

Somalia

Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Iman
 Director General
 Fisheries, Marine Resources and Environment
 Ministry of National Resources
 Federal Government of Somalia
 Near State House Information Building
 Mogadishu, Somalia
 E-Mail: cgeneral.fishery@yahoo.com,
aiman@mfmr.gov.so

Mr. Efrem Kiflemariam Okbaghiorghis
Biodiversity Coordinator
Department of Environment
Ministry of Land, Water and Environment
P.O. Box 5713
Asmara, Eritrea
Tel.: + 291 1 12 03 11
Fax: +291 1 12 60 95
E-Mail: efremko.okbaghiorghis@gmail.com,
efi432@yahoo.com

Ethiopia

Tsehay Mulaw Deseta
Acting Director
Institute of Biodiversity Conservation
P.O. Box 30726
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: +251 0911 607120
E-Mail: mulaw_tsehay@yahoo.com

Mr. Abiyot Berhanu Wassie
Botanist (Fourth National Report Project Coordinator)
Information and Documentation Service
Institute of Biodiversity Conservation and Research
P.O. Box 30726
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: +251 11 860 2978
Fax: +251 11 661 3722
E-Mail: info@etflora.net, abiyotmulu@gmail.com

Kenya

Mr. Fred Barasa
Coordinator
Conservation Monitoring and Climate Change
Nature Kenya
P.O. Box 44486
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: 722 441074
E-Mail: fmunyekenya@yahoo.com

Mr. Wilson Busienei
Programme Officer, NEMA
Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
P.O. Box 13229 - 00100
NHIF Building - Ragat Road
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 722 232034
E-Mail: wbusienei@yahoo.com, wbusienei@nema.go.ke

Mr. Mohamed Mo'allim Osman Mohamed
Director
Awareness Department
Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and
Environment
Near State House Information Building
Mogadishu, Somalia
Tel.: +252 6 1 5521940; +2526 994 07409
E-Mail: mosmangesey@gmail.com,
boqol100@hotmail.com

Sudan

Dr. Ahmed Suleiman El Wakeel
Biodiversity Project Coordinator
General Secretariat
Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources
Tel.: +249 183 784 279
Fax: +249 183 787 617
E-Mail: aswakeel@yahoo.com, hcdnr2005@yahoo.com

Ms. Elkhitma Elawad Modammed
Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources
Tel.: +249 9128 14558 / +249183 784 279
Fax: +249183 787616
E-Mail: khitmamohammed@yahoo.com

Swaziland

Mr. Sipho Nana Matsebula
Ecologist
Swaziland Environment Authority, Ministry of Tourism
and Environmental Affairs
P.O. Box 2602, Karl Grant Street, Former Mtn Office
Park
Mbabane, Swaziland
Tel.: +268 24046960
Fax: +268 24041718
E-Mail: smatsebula@sea.org.sz,
nanamatsebula@yahoo.com

Mr. Stephen M. Zuke
Director
Policy, Research and Information
Swaziland Environment Authority, Ministry of Tourism
and Environmental Affairs
P.O. Box 2602, Karl Grant Street, Former Mtn Office
Park
Mbabane, Swaziland
Tel.: +268 2 404 7893, +268 2 404 6960
Fax: +268 2 404 1719
E-Mail: szuke@sea.org.sz, szuke@realnet.co.sz

Mr. Cyrus Mageria
 Assistant Director
 Multilateral Environmental Agreements
 Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
 P.O. Box 13229 - 00100
 NHIF Building - Ragat Road
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Tel.: +254 20 273 0808
 E-Mail: cmageria@environment.go.ke,
cyrus.mageria@yahoo.com

Mr. Victor Mose
 Bio-statistician & Ecological Modeler
 African Conservation Centre
 Tel.: +254 0 720 323 683
 E-Mail: vmose@gmail.com, victor.mose@acc.or.ke

Mr. Parkinson M. Ndonye
 Deputy Director
 Multilateral Environmental Agreements
 Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
 P.O. Box 30126
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Tel.: +254 20 2730808/9
 E-Mail: pndonye@environment.go.ke,
parkinsonndonye@yahoo.co.uk

Mr. Laban Ojiambo
 Natural Resource Scientist
 Department of Remote Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
 Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
 P.O. Box 13229 - 00100
 NHIF Building - Ragat Road
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Tel.: +254 722 308 527
 E-Mail: gordon.ojwang@gmail.com

Patrick W. Wargute
 Deputy Director DRSRS
 Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
 P.O. Box 13229 - 00100
 NHIF Building - Ragat Road
 Nairobi, Kenya
 E-Mail: pwgariley@gmail.com

Lesotho

Ms. Lisebo Monica Motjotji
 Department of Environment
 Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture
 P.O. Box 10993/52
 Maseru, Lesotho
 E-Mail: lisebomotjotji@yahoo.co.uk

Uganda

Mr. Sabino Meri Francis Ogwal
 Natural Resources Management Specialist (Biodiversity and Rangelands)
 Environmental Monitoring and Compliance
 National Environment Management Authority
 NEMA House, Plot 17/19/21 Jinja Road
 P.O. Box 22255
 Kampala, Uganda
 Tel.: +256 414 251 064 / 5 / 8
 Fax: +256 414 257 521
 E-Mail: fogwal@nemaug.org,
osabinofrancis@yahoo.com

Mr. Aggrey Rwetsiba
 Senior Monitoring and Research Coordinator
 Uganda Wildlife Authority
 P.O.Box 3530
 Kampala, Uganda
 Tel.: +256 41 346 288, 355 000
 Fax: +256 41 346 291
 E-Mail: aggrey.rwetsiba@ugandawildlife.org,
aggreyrwetsiba@yahoo.com

United Republic of Tanzania

Mr. Thomas J. Chali
 Game Officer
 Division of Environment
 Vice President's Office
 Luthuli Street
 P.O. Bx 5380
 Dar Es Salaam , United Republic of Tanzania
 Tel.: +252 22 2113857
 Fax: +255 22 211 3856
 E-Mail: tomaschali@yahoo.com

Ms. Martha Ngalowera
 Division of Environment
 Vice President's Office
 Luthuli Street
 P.O. Box 5380
 Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
 Tel.: +255 22 2113857
 Fax: +255 22 2113856
 E-Mail: stinatheo@yahoo.com

Ms. Nthapeliseng Anna Nthama
Deputy Director Parks (Biodiversity Conservation)
Department of Environment
Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture
P.O. Box 10993/52
Maseru, Lesotho
E-Mail: nnthama@gmail.com

Liberia

Mr. Jonathan W. Davies
Coordinator / Biodiversity Programme Enabling
Activities
Division of MEAs
Environmental Protection Agency
4th Tubman Blvd., Sinkor
PO Box 4024
Monrovia, Liberia
Tel.: +231-886523544
E-Mail: jwdavies.epalib@yahoo.com,
jwdavies.epalib@gmail.com

Ms. Welleh Sackor
Project Assistant
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Revision
Project -
Division of MEAs
Environmental Protection Agency
4th Tubman Blvd., Sinkor
PO Box 4024
Monrovia, Liberia
E-Mail: wsackor@gmail.com

Malawi

Ms. Monipher Musasa
Environmental Officer
Environmental Affairs Department
Private Bag 394
Lilongwe, Malawi
Tel.: +265 1 771 111
E-Mail: musasa11@yahoo.com,
musasa11@hotmail.com

Mr. Mpeta K. M. Mwanyongo
Assistant Director of Environmental Affairs
Environmental Affairs Department
Private Bag 394
Lilongwe, Malawi
Tel.: +265 1 771 111
Fax: +265 1 773 379
E-Mail: minongwa@yahoo.com,
mpeta.mwanyongo@gmail.com

Zambia

Mr. Ignatius Makumba
Chief Natural Resources Management Officer and CBD
NFP
Natural Resources and Environment Department
Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and
Environmental Protection
PO Box 30575
Lusaka 10101
Zambia
Tel.: +260 966 74 68 41; +260 955 66 07 07
Fax: +260 211 253406
E-Mail: inmakumba@yahoo.com,
imakumba@gmail.com

Mr. Mutengo Sindano
Planner
Planning and Information Department
Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and
Environmental Protection
P.O. Box 50694
Ridgeway
Lusaka 15101
Zambia
E-Mail: msindano@gmail.com

Zimbabwe

Mr. Chipangura Chirara
National Biodiversity Coordinator
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Management
Zimbabwe
E-Mail: chirara.chip@gmail.com

Mr. Member Mushongahande
Biodiversity Officer
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Management
11 Fl, Kaguvi Bldg
CNR. 4th St and Central Ave
Harare
Zimbabwe
Tel.: +263 912 372 660
E-Mail: mmember@frchigh.co.zw,
mmushongahande@yahoo.com

Resource Persons

Ms. Stella Wattimah Simiyu
Consultant (Biodiversity)
P.O. Box 45166-00100
Tel. : +254 721 364 0289
Nairobi, Kenya
E-Mail: stella.wattimah@gmail.com

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations Environment Programme

Dr. Pushpam Kumar
Chief, Ecosystem Services Economics Unit
United Nations Environment Programme, Division of
Environmental
Policy Implementation
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
Nairobi, Kenya
E-Mail: Pushpam.Kumar@unep.org

Mr. Carlos Martin-Novella
Senior Advisor to the Director
Division of Environmental Law and Conventions
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: 254 20 7626725
Fax: 254 20 7624300
E-Mail: Carlos.Martin-Novella@unep.org

Dr. Esther Mwangi
Task Manager for GEF projects - Biodiversity
Conservation Focal Area
United or Division of Environment Policy
Implementation (DEPI)
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 20 7623717
E-Mail: esther.mwangi@unep.org

Ms. Margaret Oduk
Programme Officer, MEAs Implementation Support
Branch
Division of Environmental Law and Conventions
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: 254 20 7623465
Fax: 254 20 7624300
E-Mail: Margaret.Oduk@unep.org

Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)

Ms. Fenneke Brascamp
Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)
PO Box 303, 3720 AM Bilthoven
Netherlands
E-Mail: fennekebrascamp@gmail.com

Mr. Tonnie Tekelenburg
Nature, Landscape and Biodiversity (NLB) Team
Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)
PO Box 303, 3720 AM Bilthoven
Netherlands
Tel.: 3130 27 42608
Fax: 31-30-27-44-419
E-Mail: tonnie.tekelenburg@pbl.nl

Mr. Wilbert van Rooiji
Plansup
Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)
PO Box 303, 3720 AM Bilthoven
Netherlands
Tel.: +31 610163488
E-Mail: wilbert@aidenvironment.org,
plansup.consult@gmail.com

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Mr. Lijie Cai
National Reports Officer
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W.
Suite 800
Montreal, Canada
Tel.: +514 287 7016
E-Mail: lijie.cai@cbd.int

Mr. Robert Höft
Environmental Affairs Officer, Scientific Assessment
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W.
Suite 800
Montreal, Canada
Tel.: 1-514-287-7028
E-Mail: robert.hoft@cbd.int

Mr. Desta Mebratu
Deputy Director
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/ROA)
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 20 7624289
E-Mail: desta.mebraru@unep.org

Ms. Kamar Yousuf
MEA Focal Point - Biodiversity
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/ROA)
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: 254-20-7625133
E-Mail: kamar.yousuf@unep.org

Mr. Kieran Noonan-Mooney
Programme Assistant
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W.
Suite 800
Montreal, Canada
Tel.: 1-514-287-8721
E-Mail: kieran.mooney@cbd.int

*Annex II***WORKSHEET FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT**

The following worksheet was the basis for the group worked conducted during the workshop. The information presented in the table is for illustration purposes only as it reflects only some of the issues discussed during the course of the workshop.

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Part 1 Biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well-being		Part 2 The NBSAP, its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity		Part 3 Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant Millennium Development Goals.			
	State of relevant biodiversity component or pressure	Impacts on or implications for human wellbeing	Implementation Actions/Case studies	Action Effectiveness	Assessment of progress towards Aichi Targets and MDGs	Proposed National Target	Indicators/Other information	Stakeholders
Target 1- Awareness increased	Limited awareness, ineffective awareness, lack of understanding	Decreased value of ecosystem services, socio-economic development, environmental degradation,	School enviro clubs established, sensitization workshops,	Fair- some cooperation from other sectors, community, CBOs and NGOs Fire frequencies reduced, more consultations from the public				
Target 2 - Biodiversity values integrated								
Target 3 – Incentives reformed	Subsidies in agriculture still promoted Pressure: Food security Poverty alleviation Political influence/interest	Human health – pollution Loss of employment and income Loss of GDP Changes in livelihood, loss of local	Emphasize use of EIAs. Promotion of use of local landraces and indigenous vegetables.	Has helped to come up with mitigation measures. Still a challenge in compliance. Not there yet! As most of them are late maturing varieties though they withstand	Minimal Progress (With the current climate change challenges, and meeting current human needs)	By 2020, perverse incentives to biodiversity have been reformed.	Trends in incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem services into incentive systems	Relevant Ministries, NGOs Academia

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		landraces		dry spells				
Target 4 – Sustainable consumption and production								
Target 5 – Habitat loss halved or reduced	Rangelands, Wetlands, Protected areas Wild fires, Land degradation, land use practices such as no land use plans, poor farming practices, stocking rates	Livelihoods affected because; Reduction in the value of ecosystem services i.e. water shortages, loss of arable land, food insecurity, firewood, income etc	Management of Pas, Community conservation areas e.g. maboella, Wetlands conservation programmes, Sustainable Land Management Project, SGP	Fair: Considerable success stories e.g. wetlands conservation and IAS control Alternative livelihoods strategies need to be enhanced to give rangelands time to resuscitated				
Target 6 – Sustainable management								
Target 7 – Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	Expansion of crop cultivation/ farm lands	Malnutrition, as a result of food insecurity	EIAs studies and develop guidelines Promote sustainable agriculture practices through	Effective	Moderate	Increase the production of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry by 30% by 2017	Area of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry under sustainable management	Government departments Academia CSOs CBOs Local Authorities

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			increased production per unit area				Production per unit area	
Target 8 – Pollution reduced	Nitrogen resulting in the eutrophication of freshwater ecosystems	Creation of low oxygenated waters resulting in death of fish and algal blooms with implications for livelihoods of fishermen, food security and food diversity	Regulations of the use and type of fertilizers Monitoring runoff water Artificial wetlands created for water pretreatment	Low (lack of effective enforcement) Low (lack of resources for consistent monitoring) High (natural solution with minimum maintenance)	Moderate (some successes in some ecosystems and with some types of actions but progress is lacking in many ecosystems)	Nitrogen use efficiency increased by 50% in all production systems	Water quality Fertilizer consumption C/N ratio is soils in production systems Quality of soil fauna	Horticultural industry Agriculture department and farmers Fisheries department and fishermen Water management authorities Planning Ministry
Target 9 – Invasive alien species	Increasing threat of IAS Pressures: Food aid, subsidies (Improved varieties) Environmental management interventions (biological	Creates employment Food insecurity Health implications Pest and diseases Cost of maintenance (losing money that can be used in other sectors)	Enforcement of laws and regulations on phytosanitary measures Awareness programs on IAS	Fairly effective (40%) Not effective	Low progress	By 2020, IAS would have been identified, prioritized and managed their pathways for their elimination	Trends in the abundance and geographical coverage of selected IAS Trends in the improvement of the ecosystem performance	Relevant government ministries

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	control)	Genetic erosion					Trends in economic implications	
Target 10 – Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced	Coastal Marine) ship anchorage Ballast water Physical development in coastal areas Oil and gas industry	Loss of aquatic life due pollution Loss of marine habitats	EIAs Water quality standards Establish marine protected areas Awareness raising	Effective				
Target 11 – Protected areas								
Target 12 – Extinction prevented								
Target 13 – Genetic diversity maintained								
Target 14 – Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded								
Target 15 – Ecosystems restored and	Deforestation	Extinction of specie	Reforestation and	Effective				

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enhanced	Drained wetlands	Ecosystem disturbance	afforestation Formulation of Laws					
Target 16 – Nagoya Protocol								
Target 17 – NBSAPs adopted								
Target 18 – Traditional knowledge respected								
Target 19 – Knowledge improved, shared and applied								
Target 20 – Financial resources increased								

*Annex III***LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

Document symbol	Document title
UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-AFR-LDC/1/1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-AFR-LDC/1/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda
Relevant COP decisions, supporting tools and background documents	
Decision XI/3	Monitoring Progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
Decision X/10	National reporting: review of experience and proposals for the fifth national report
Decision X/2	The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/COP/11/27	Monitoring Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Including Progress in the Preparation of the Fourth Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook
UNEP/CBD/COP/10/8	Implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/2	Suggested Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/3	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Provisional Technical Rationale, Possible Indicators and Suggested Milestones for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/3	Global Biodiversity Outlook: Considerations for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook
	Guidelines and a resource manual for the fifth national report available at the CBD website at http://www.cbd.int/nr5/
	Reports of Workshops on the Preparation of the Fourth National Reports available at http://www.cbd.int/reports/nr4/workshops/
	Report of the first meeting of the Advisory Group for GBO-4 http://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/UNEP-CBD-GBO-4AG-2.pdf
	Technical report: Current and future status of biodiversity in Central America: http://www.sica.int/ccad/temporal/NAGOYA/INFORMEGLOBIO.pdf
	GBO3: BIODIVERSITY SCENARIOS: PROJECTIONS OF 21st CENTURY CHANGE IN BIODIVERSITY AND ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf
	GBO2: Cross -Roads of Life on Earth Exploring means to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-31.pdf
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/11 (2012),	Proceedings from the expert group meeting on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development and the expert group analysis of the root causes of, and inter-linkages between, biodiversity loss and poverty
