

Global Biodiversity Outlook 4

Regional Workshop for the Caribbean Countries on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report

Gros Islet, Saint Lucia 16-20 September 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?
 - i. 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 <u>national</u> information drawn from the 5th 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 examples from the Caribbean:

- •Guyana The population of the Arapaima (which decreased markedly in 2001 due to overharvesting and illegal exploitation) has increased significantly today as a result of a ban on harvesting to allow the stock to replenish as well as due to collaborative management of natural resources with local organizations and communities. From fish counts in January 2004, 1170 Arapaima were counted, compared with 450 estimated in 2001.
- •Antigua and Barbuda A project is being implemented in the McKinnon Pond located in its Northwest Coast to restore its flood mitigation and other functions and biodiversity so as to mitigate climate change impacts.
- •St Lucia The Heritage Tourism Programme, by involving all relevant stakeholders, particularly local communities, has brought benefits to local communities and contributed to the halting of the erosion of species and genetic diversity. This is done through the establishment of co-management agreements and enhancing the rights of communities and promoting their active involvement in management.







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

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

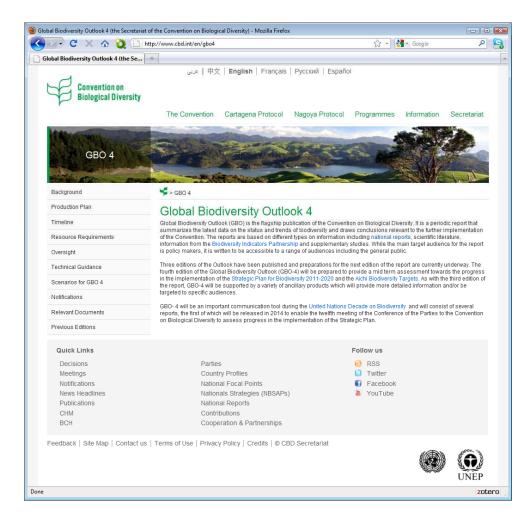
Given that COP12 will be in 2014 the following deadlines are envisaged:

Product	Date	
GBO-4 Advisory Group constituted	September 2012	
Draft outline	January 2012	
Progress report	October 2013	
Revision of selected sections	January 2014	
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



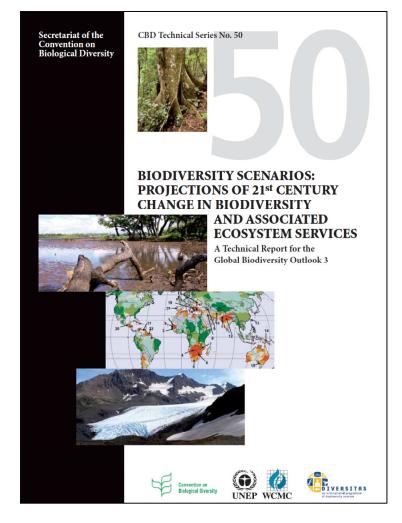






Scenario assessment:

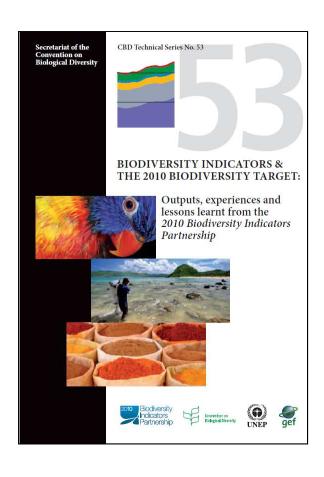
- Combination of reviewing existing models and scenarios and the development of new (combinations of) models where necessary
- Being conducted by a consortium composed of DIVERSITAS, UNEP-WCMC, PBL-Netherlands, UBC Fisheries Centre.











Indicators:

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











State of Biodiversity

in Asia and the Pacific

I. Background

The year 2010 marks the International Year of Biodiversity, which is a celebration of life on Earth and of the value of biodiversity for our lives. The International Year of Biodiversity also represents what may be viewed as a global deadline for halting the loss of biodiversity, set in April 2002 at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. At that meeting 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. Thus the 2010 biodiversity target was subsequently endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, and by the United Nations General Assembly. and was incorporated as a new target under the Millennium Development

2. The rapidly changing state of biodiversity has been chronicled in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3), in order to assess progress towards the attainment of the 2010 target and to consider future action. 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 Governments 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.

II. Introduction to Asia and the Pacific

 Asia and the Pacific encompasses some of the world's greatest biological, cultural and economic diversity. It covers 8.6 per cent of the Earth's total surface area and nearly 30 per cent of its land area. It is also host to certain wildlife species unique to the region such as the giant panda, the tiger, the Asian elephant, the Javan

State of Biodiversity in Asia and the Pacific I 1

Plans for regional launches, regional reports, technical publications







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