



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Suggestions for Preparing Part I of the fifth national reports

Regional Workshop for Central Asia
and Central and Eastern Europe on
the Preparation of the Fifth National Report

Minsk, Belarus
20 - 24 January 2014



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Overall Focus

Assessing the status, trends and threats of biodiversity and implications for human well-being:

- Importance of biodiversity (nationally, regionally or globally)
- Changes in status and trends of biodiversity since the last national report
- Main threats to biodiversity (both direct and indirect)
- Impacts of biodiversity changes for human well-being
- Possible scenarios for future changes

Possible information to include

Question 1: Why is biodiversity important for your country?

- Highlight contributions of biodiversity and related ecosystem services to human well-being, socio-economic developments, livelihoods, poverty reduction etc.
- Where available include estimates of economic and other values of biodiversity
- Use examples of “exceptional” biodiversity and services/benefits it provides.
- Use examples to illustrate the impacts caused by biodiversity loss/decline



Possible information to include

Question 2: What major changes have taken place in the status and trends of biodiversity in your country?

- Focus on changes since last national report but highlight relevant historical data
- Present a general overview of the status of biodiversity using available assessments/studies
- Focus on those ecosystems/species that are nationally important
- Use indicators where possible
- Include case studies that demonstrate significant changes in biodiversity

Possible information to include

Question 3. What are the main threats to biodiversity?

- Describe the major threats (both direct and indirect) to biodiversity
- Link the threats to biodiversity with the observed changes in status and trends of biodiversity



Possible information to include

Question 4. What are the impacts of the changes in biodiversity for ecosystem services and the socio-economic and cultural implications of these impacts?

- Describe the impacts of the changing status of biodiversity on human well-being, livelihoods, poverty reduction, etc.
- Consider nationally significant ecosystem goods and services

Possible information to include

Optional Question: What are possible future changes for biodiversity and their impacts?

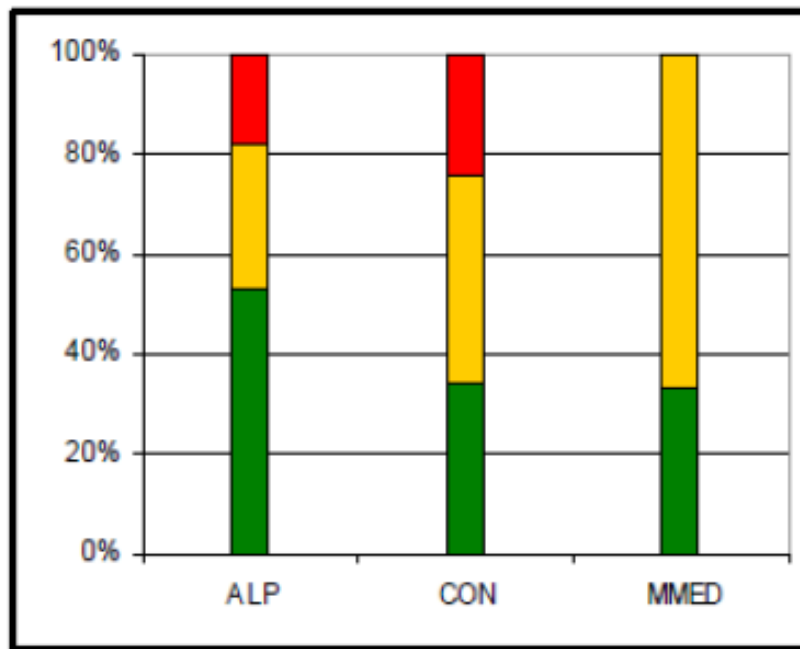
- Describe possible future scenarios for biodiversity
- Compare what might happen under “business as usual” policies with what might happen with greater investment in biodiversity
- Use scenario analysis models if available
- Describe scientific uncertainties for such analysis



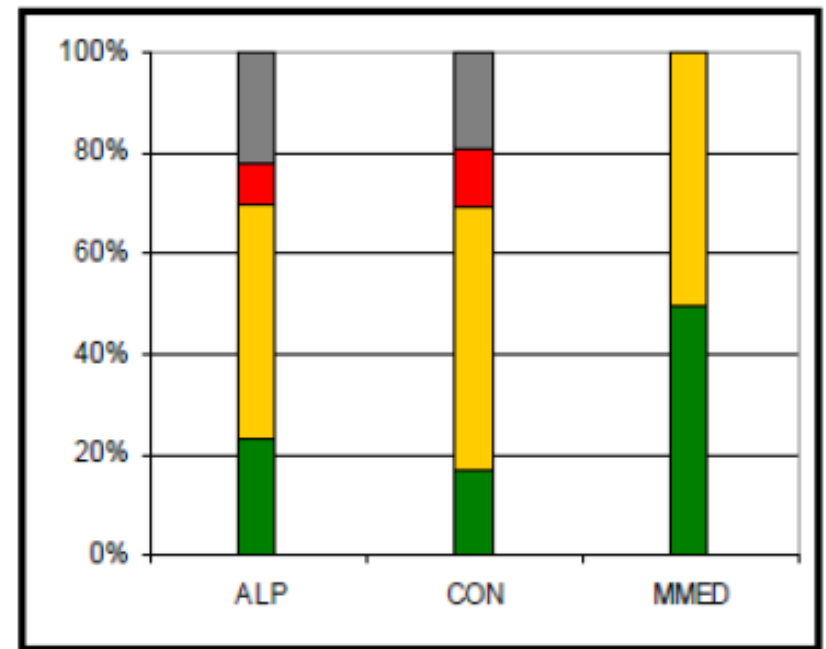
Examples from the fourth national reports

Slovenia – Assessment of conservation status by biogeographical region

HABITATS



SPECIES



FV – Favourable

U2 – Unfavourable bad

NA – Not reported

U1 – Unfavourable inadequate

XX – Unknown



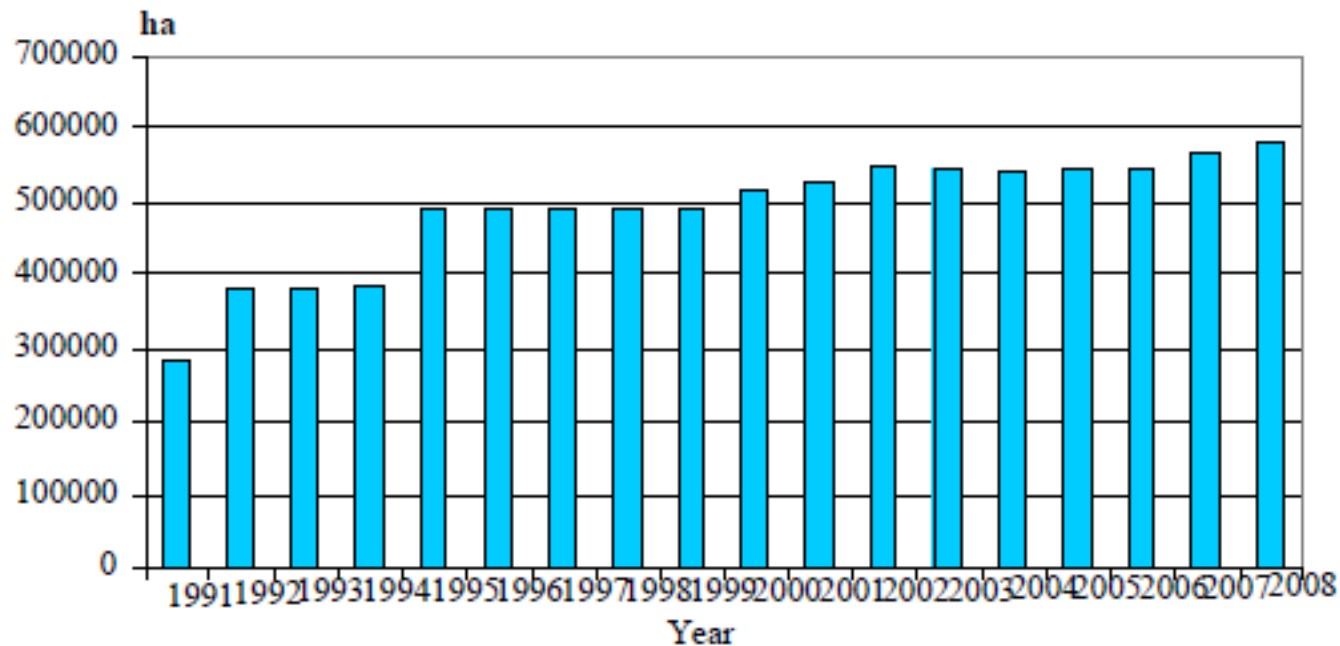
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2011-2020
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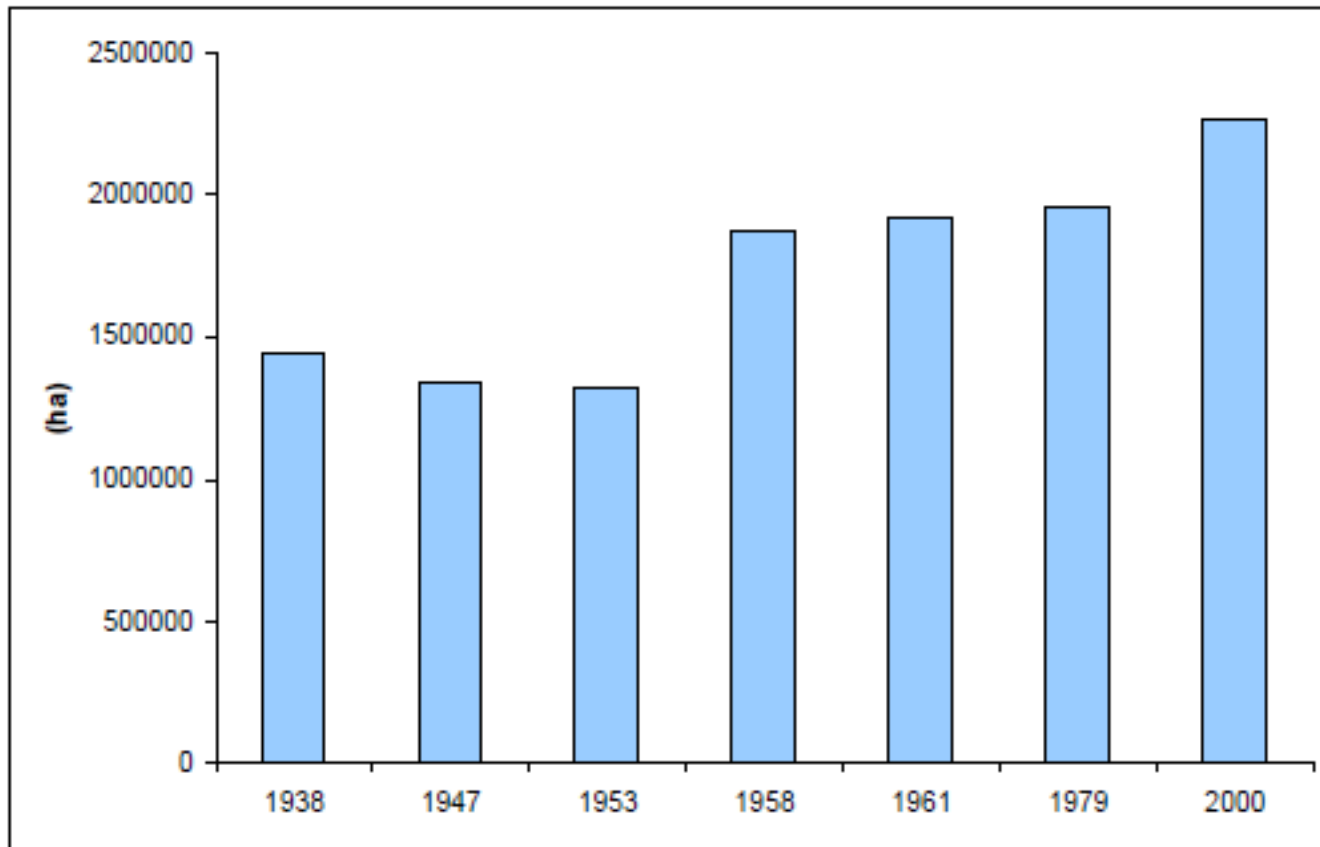
Examples from the fourth national reports

Bulgaria – Change in the area of protected areas between 1991 and 2008 in hectares



Examples from the fourth national reports

Serbia – Forest change in serbia between 1938 and 2000 (excluding Kosovo and Metohija)



Examples from the fourth national reports

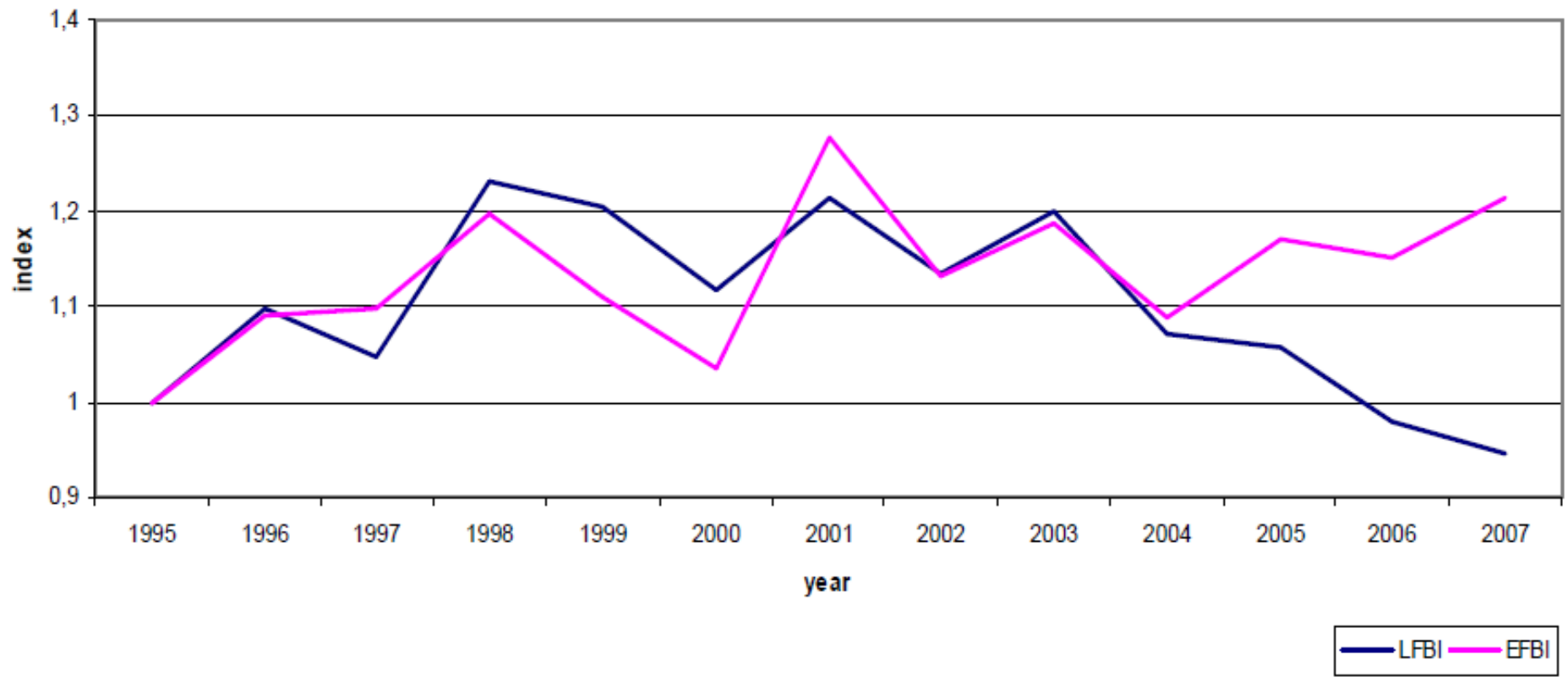
Ukraine – Number of species listed in the first second and third editions of the countries Red Book

Таблица 1. Сравнение количества видов животных, растений и грибов, занесенных в первое, второе и третье издания Красной книги Украины.

Таксон	Всего по Украине, кол-во видов (приблизительно)	I издание (1980 г.), кол-во видов	II издание (Животный мир, 1994 г.; Растительный мир, 1996 г.), кол-во видов	III издание (2009 г.) кол-во видов	Разница между I и II изданиями, кол-во видов	Разница между II и III изданиями, кол-во видов
Растения и грибы:	27 000	151	541	826	390	285
сосудистые	5 100	151	439	612	288	173
водоросли	5 000	–	17	60	17	43
лишайники	1 200	–	27	51	27	24
мхи	800	–	28	46	28	18
грибы	15 000	–	30	57	30	27
Животные:	45 000	85	382	542	297	160
гидроидные полипы		-	2	2	2	0
круглые черви	1600	-	2	2	2	0
кольчатые черви	440	-	7	9	7	2
ракообразные	3400	-	26	31	26	5
паукообразные		-	2	2	2	0
многоножки		-	3	3	3	0
ногохвостки		-	-	2	0	2
насекомые	35 000	18	173	226	155	53
моллюски	600	-	12	20	12	8
круглоротые	200	-	2	2	2	0
рыбы		-	32	69	32	37
земноводные	17	4	5	8	1	3
пресмыкающиеся	21	6	8	11	2	3
птицы	400	28	67	87	39	20
млекопитающие	108	29	41	68	12	27

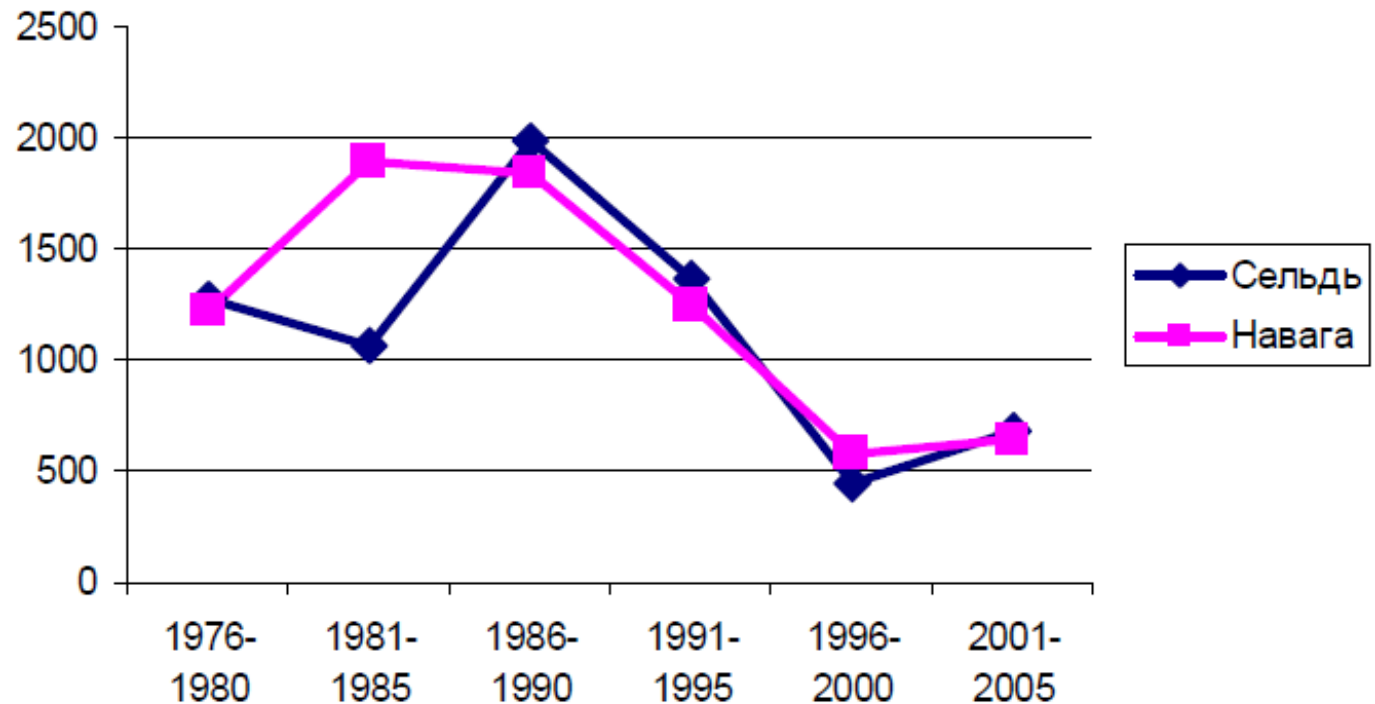
Examples from the fourth national reports

Latvia – Farmland Bird Index



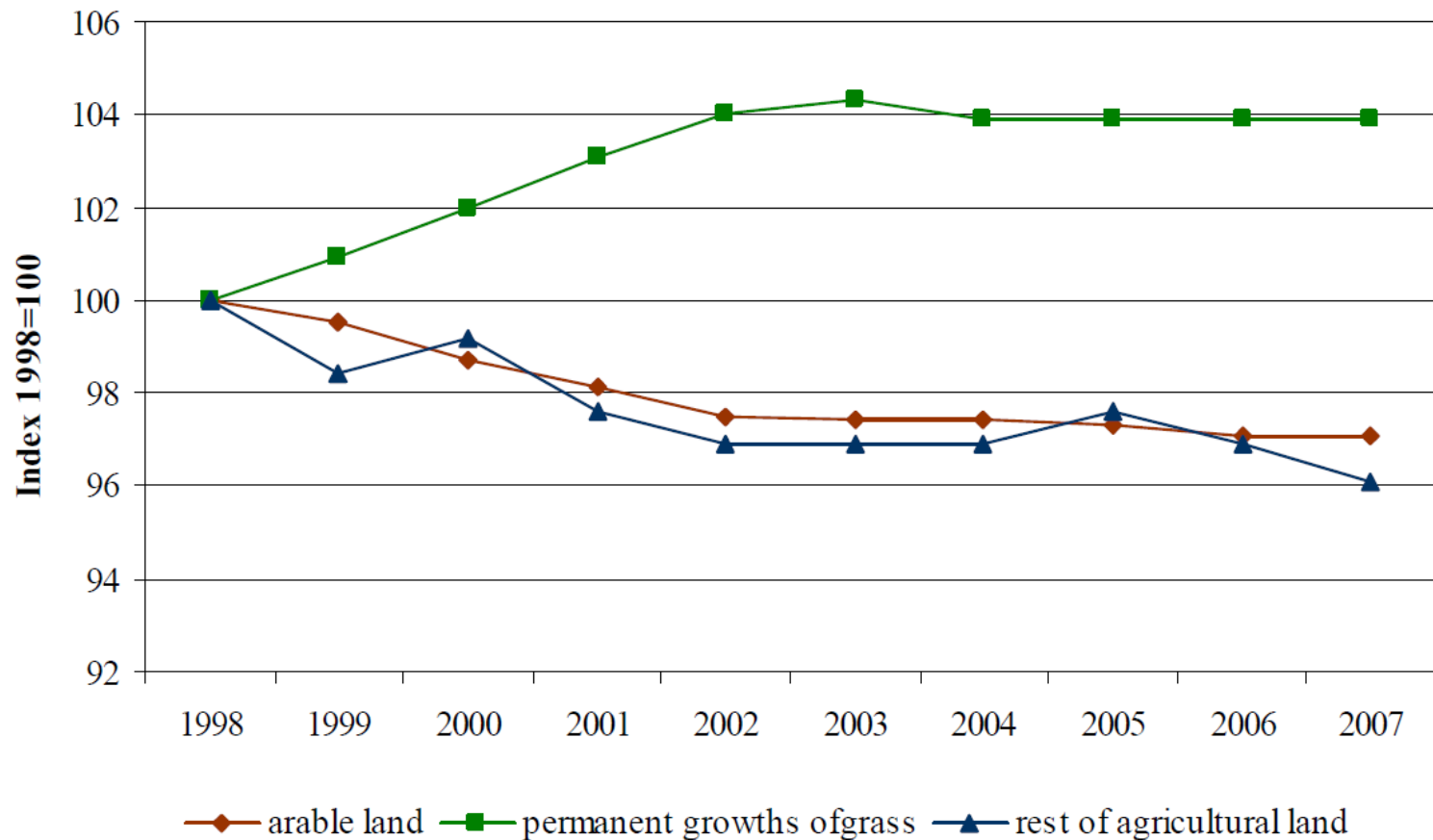
Examples from the fourth national reports

Russia – Herring and saffron cod catches in the white sea from 1976 to 2006



Examples from the fourth national reports

Slovakia – Change in the structure of agricultural land 1998-2007



Examples from the fourth national reports

Armenia – Threats to biodiversity and their impacts

THREATS	CAUSES	IMPACT	IMPACT ON HUMAN WELFARE
1. Loss of habitat	1.1. Impact of agriculture		
	1.1.1. land appropriation	1.1.1. soil ploughing, soil erosion and secondary salinization, degradation of natural ecosystems, change and loss of biodiversity,	Short-term impact is positive, connected with the growth of agricultural products; long-term impact is negative, connected with the disintegration of natural ecosystems and reduction in services delivered by them.
	1.1.2. cattle breeding	1.1.2. disturbance of pasture plant cover, soil erosion, hardening, desertification, change in species composition of biocenoses, degradation of ecosystems, change and loss of biodiversity,	
	1.1.3. drainage of marshes and wetlands	1.1.3. soil salinization, degradation of natural ecosystems, change and loss of biodiversity,	
	1.2. Forest logging	1.2. forest soil erosion and desertification, activation of natural disasters (torrents, landslides), disturbance of forest hydrological regime and intensification of water deficiency, sedimentation and eutrophication of forest rivers and water reservoirs, qualitative and quantitative changes in most hydrophilous plants, anthropogenic succession and degradation of forest ecosystems, disappearance of nests and habitats of animal species, reduction in fauna,	Extremely negative - connected with the disintegration of forest ecosystems and reduction of products and services delivered by them.
	1.3. Open mining	1.3. disposal of new lands and disturbance of natural landscapes, soil, air and water pollution, disturbance of plant cover, disappearance of nests and habitats of animal species,	Positive - connected with the economic development of the region, creation of new jobs; negative - connected with the disappearance of plant cover, environmental pollution which causes a number of health problems.
	1.4. Construction (urban development, road construction, water reservoirs construction)	1.4. disposal of new lands and disturbance of natural landscapes, disturbance of plant cover and migration routes of animal species, fragmentation of plant and animal populations, reduction and disappearance of components of biodiversity,	Positive - connected with the economic development of the region, creation of new jobs, negative – connected with the disappearance of plant cover, environmental pollution which causes a number of health problems.
1.5. Recreation and tourism	1.5. recreational trampling of the plant cover, anthropogenic disturbance of animal species and their abandonment of habitats, changes in landscapes and ecosystems,	Positive - connected with the increase of profits in the region and creation of new jobs; negative - connected with the disturbance of plant cover, pollution and littering of the environment,	

Examples from the fourth national reports

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Intensity and trend of pressures

INTENSITY AND TREND OF PRESSURE	conversion of habitats	climate changes	invasive species	unsustain. use	pollution
ecosystems of rock crevices within mediterranean landscapes	→	↗	↗	↗	→
ecosystems of rock crevices within continental landscapes	↗	↗	↗	↗	→
ecosystems of rock crevices within alpine landscapes	→	↑	→	→	→
ecosystems of screes	→	↑	→	→	→
ecosystems around snow patches	→	↑	→	→	→
ecosystems of alpine grassland on carbonate	→	↑	→	→	→
ecosystems of Sub-alpine grassland on carbonate	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗
ecosystems of alpine grassland on acid ground	→	↑	→	→	→
ecosystems of Sub-alpine grassland on acid ground	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗
ecosystems of alpine shrubs	↗	↗	↗	→	→
ecosystems of raised bogs	→	↑	→	→	→
ecosystems of xerophilous grasslands within continental landscapes	↗	↗	↗	→	↗

Threats

		← Threats →					
		Habitat Change	Climate Change	Invasive Species	Over-exploitation	Nutrients & pollution	
Ecosystems	Forest	Boreal	↗	↑	↗	→	↑
		Temperate	↘	↑	↑	→	↑
		Tropical	↑	↑	↑	↗	↑
	Dryland	Temperate grassland	↗	↑	→	→	↑
		Mediterranean	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
		Tropical grassland and savanna	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
		Desert	→	↑	→	→	↑
	Inland water	↑	↑	↑	→	↑	
	Coastal	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	
	Marine	↑	↑	→	↗	↑	
Island	→	↑	→	→	↑		
Mountain	→	↑	→	→	↑		
Polar	↗	↑	→	↗	↑		

Overall Suggestions

- Focus on most recent data and to provide historical data for context and for illustrating trends
- Focus on analyzing the information more than description
- Focus on nationally important species and ecosystems
- Use cases to help illustrate how actions taken have resulted in changes in biodiversity.
- Draw on all types of data and information
- Use expert/qualitative assessments where data is lacking
- To use existing indicators to assess the status and trends of biodiversity and the threats to it
- To use tools such as tables, charts, figures, graphics for better analysis and communication



Reference Materials and Information Sources

- GEO and regional assessments
- Reports by UN organizations (UNEP, UNEP-WCMC, FAO, UNDP, GEF, etc.)
- Reports by Regional organizations (SPREP)
- Global Biodiversity Information Facility
- GEO BON
- TEEB and its reports
- Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
- Reports by NGOs:
 - Living Planet Report
 - IUCN Red List
 - State of the World's Birds



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