



MEDIA ADVISORY

GBO-5 Primer: updated and re-released August 2020

GBO-5 Press Conference and Launch: 15 September 2020

09:15h US Eastern Time (13:15 GMT / 14:15 in UK, 15:15 CET)

Webcast: www.cbd.int/live - Media offsite will be able to submit questions

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UN's Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 New Launch Date: Tuesday, 15 September

- *A synthesis /summary of the state of nature worldwide: the science basis for a post-2020 global biodiversity agreement next spring*
- *A report card on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010-2020) and lessons learned for the post-2020 agenda*
- *Outlines 7 transitions needed to reach 2030 goals and previously agreed vision for 2050: 'Living in harmony with nature'*
- *COVID-19 economic stimulus measures "could contribute to or undermine" nature*
- **Media registration now open for accreditation and advance access.**

23 August 2020 - The UN's Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO-5), to debut Tuesday 15 September 2020, outlines a combination of achievable actions needed to protect nature, ecosystems and nature's contributions to people. The report underlines the enormous stakes for humanity involved in the success of those efforts.

GBO-5 synthesizes comprehensive evidence of the growing biodiversity crisis and the urgent need for action. The report presents pathways to reach new targets for by 2030, and the route to achieve the world's ultimate vision: 'Living in harmony with nature' by 2050.

This report comes as parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) negotiate a new 10-year global framework for biodiversity-related policy-making. The framework, which will set



new goals for the protection and sustainable use of nature, will be considered for adoption at a historic UN Biodiversity Conference -- the 15th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-15), Kunming, China, 22-31 May 2021.

GBO-5 builds on a wide range of evidence documenting the current status of global biodiversity, including:

- Four previous GBO reports (2001, 2006, 2010, 2015)
- Assessments by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), including the landmark Global Assessment (2019)
- Recent research and indicators updated since the IPBES Global Assessment
- 6th National Reports to the CBD from Convention's member Parties
- Reports from other international bodies, including: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and others
- Plant Conservation Report (Global Strategy for Plant Conservation targets, 2011-2020)
- Local Biodiversity Outlook (relating to indigenous peoples and local communities)

GBO-5 offers an integrated overview of the world's achievements and shortfalls of the previous global biodiversity targets (Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010-2020)). It examines causes of biodiversity and ecosystem change, the implications for people, and policy options based on programs worldwide that demonstrate successful approaches. The report also examines the essential links between biodiversity and other global agendas, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Says **Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, CBD Executive Secretary**: "The COVID-19 pandemic has provided the public with a new understanding of our relationship with nature, and that human well-being is threatened by our degradation of species and ecosystems. To successfully protect nature, and ourselves, knowledge of both the problems and solutions needs to reach people at every level, from citizens to leaders, to inspire a determined resolve to act. GBO-5 represents an important milestone on the fateful road to COP-15 in Kunming, China next year, which will hopefully result in the adoption of a transformative and innovative global biodiversity agenda for the coming decade."

Structure of GBO-5

The GBO-5 is structured in three sections:

1. **Introduction:** Recaps conclusions of GBO-3 and GBO-4, places biodiversity conservation and protection in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.
2. **Biodiversity in 2020:** Provides a report card on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, identifying shortcomings and areas of achievement and success; builds on the IPBES Global Assessment with recent research and updated indicators, illustrated by examples from the latest National Reports to the CBD, and a wide variety of additional sources.
3. **Transitions to a better future:** Identifies a set of ambitious, interlinked and essential changes to reach sustainability; outlines key transitions required in land use, food

systems, agriculture, fisheries, cities, climate action, and fresh water; Includes examples which, replicated, scaled up, and supported by economy-wide measures, would support progress toward the agreed vision: living in harmony with nature by 2050.

Expected impacts

GBO-5 will:

- Update the evidence-base to inform policy making for the decade ahead
- Demonstrate the close links and dependencies between achieving objectives for nature, climate change, and sustainable development
- Raise awareness of the importance of transformational multi-sectoral policies and governance structures, including the effects that policies and other indirect drivers have at a global scale and options to improve trans-regional policymaking.

Audiences

GBO-5 is presented with a wide audience of readers in mind, including government and business leaders, civil society groups, indigenous peoples and communities.

GBO-5 history and timeline

2010: **GBO-3**, evaluated progress against targets to 2010, informed a new decadal global framework and strategic plan

2014: **GBO-4**, mid-term progress assessment

February 2020: Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG2020) meets in Rome

September 2020: **GBO-5** evaluates Aichi Targets (2010-2020), informs post-2020 global framework agreement

February 2021 (tentative) OEWG2020, Cali, Colombia

17–30 May, 2021: CBD 15th Conference of the Parties, Kunming, China

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GBO-5 report Launch and Press Conference

Location: CBD Secretariat, Montreal

Date: 15 September 2020

09:15h US Eastern Time (13:15 GMT / 14:15 in UK, 15:15 CET)

Webcast: www.cbd.int/live

Media off-site will be able to submit questions

GBO-5 accreditation: Media, NGOs

Interested reporters who have not already done so are invited to apply for accreditation.

By accrediting you are agreeing to accept and abide by the date and time of the embargo that will be placed on the respective materials. This means you agree to neither publish, air, nor circulate any of these materials in any form prior to the embargo being lifted, on Tuesday 15 September at 9:15h ET. You may approach third parties for comment during the embargo period but only if they agree, in turn, to abide by the same restrictions.

To apply, please:

- Email GBO5@cbd.int with the subject line: **Accredit GBO-5**
- **Accreditation provides** advance access to GBO-5 news release, full report, other media resources. Requires consent to a strict embargo: 09:15h US Eastern Time, Tuesday, 15 September, 2020.
- Provide the following information:

<i>Media Outlet</i>	
<i>First Name</i>	
<i>Surname</i>	
<i>Gender</i>	
<i>Country</i>	
<i>Twitter ID</i>	
<i>Email address</i>	
<i>Telephone number</i>	
<i>Mobile number</i>	
<i>Type of medium</i>	
<i>Position</i>	
<i>Working language(s) of your organisation</i>	

- Attach scan of valid press card or letter of assignment on company stationery. If you do not have a press card (e.g. a regular blogger but not a formal media employee), please instead submit a recent sample of your work in a subject area related to the work of the CBD.

About the UN Convention on Biological Diversity

Opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and entering into force in December 1993, the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the

equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. With 196 Parties, the Convention has near universal participation among countries. The Convention seeks to address all threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including threats from climate change, through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the full and active involvement of relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local communities, youth, NGOs, women and the business community. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing are supplementary agreements to the Convention. The Cartagena Protocol, which entered into force on 11 September 2003, seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. To date, 173 Parties have ratified the Cartagena Protocol. The Nagoya Protocol aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies. It entered into force on 12 October 2014 and to date has been ratified by 128 Parties.

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