



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

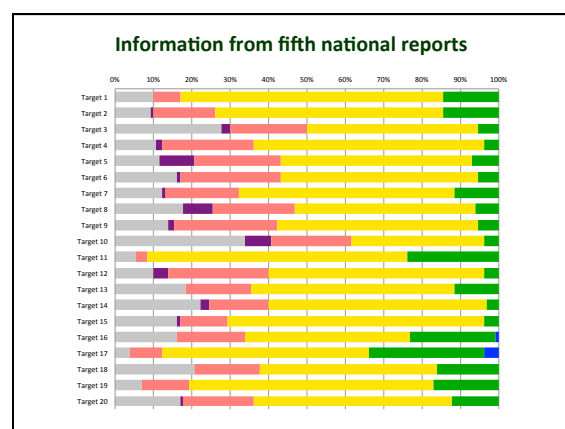
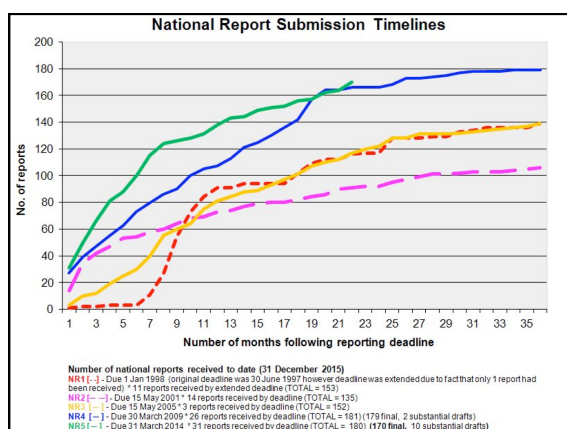
## Strengthening implementation of the Convention through **reporting, analysis and review**



Convention on Biological Diversity

## Article 23

The Conference of the Parties shall keep under review the implementation of this Convention, and, for this purpose, shall: .....



## Global Biodiversity Outlook



Global Biodiversity Outlook 4  
From the 2010 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

### GBO-1 (2001)

- 1st National Reports (little)
- WCMC data
- ❑ Biodiversity status
- ❑ Articles of the Convention
- ❑ Examples of implementation by Parties



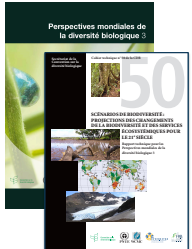
Perspectives mondiales de la diversité biologique

**ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMAN WELL-BEING**  
Biodiversity Synthesis

**GBO-2 (2006)**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> National Reports (little)
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- (especially biodiversity synthesis)
- GLOBIO scenarios

- ❑ Biodiversity status and trends
- ❑ Implementation of the strategic plan: CBD programmes
- ❑ Challenges and prospects for achieving 2010 target



Perspectives mondiales de la diversité biologique


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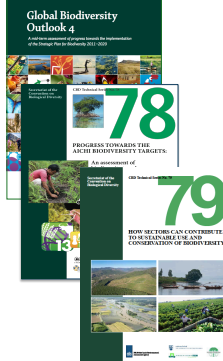
ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT 2010

**GBO-3 (2010)**

- 4<sup>th</sup> National Reports
- Indicators
- Background study on scenarios

- ❑ Biodiversity status and trends
- ❑ Biodiversity Futures (tipping points)
- ❖ Implications for Strategic Plan





Global Biodiversity Outlook 4

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PROGRESS TOWARDS THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS


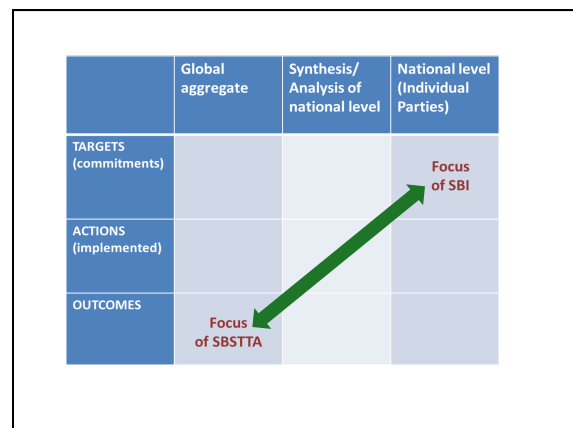
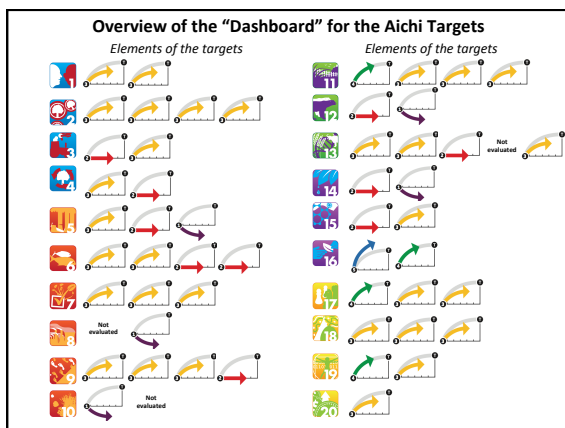
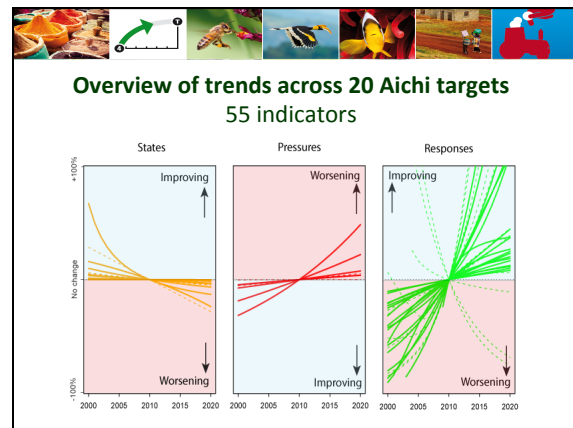
**79**

HOW SECURE CAN WE CONSIDER TO BE THE AICHI CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY TARGETS?

**GBO-4 (2014)**

- 5<sup>th</sup> National Reports
- Extrapolations, scenarios ....
- "Roads from Rio" scenarios; application to sectors

- ❑ Target by target analysis
- ❑ Scenarios to 2050

X/2

**Develop national and regional targets**, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and the resources provided through the strategy for resource mobilization, **with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets**, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties

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Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare an **analysis/synthesis of national, regional and other actions**, including targets as appropriate, established in accordance with the Strategic Plan, to enable the WGRI-4, COP-11 and subsequent meetings **to assess the contribution of such national and regional targets towards the global targets**;

For SBI-1

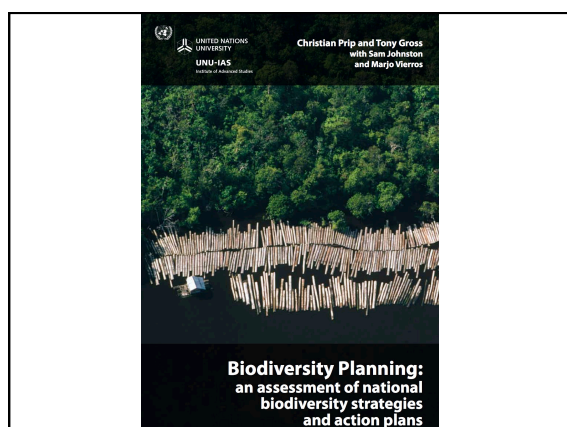
UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2: Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.1: Status and analysis of the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans

UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.2: Analysis of the contribution of targets established by Parties and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

A third dimension of review?

Assess progress in implementation by individual Parties of the setting and achievement of their national targets and actions as well as the outcomes of these actions.



The image contains the OECD logo on the left, which includes a globe and the letters 'OECD'. On the right is a photograph of a large conference room with many people seated at long tables, engaged in a meeting.

Peer reviews, including Economic reviews, Environmental performance reviews, Review development aid & Reviews of regulatory reform.

- Peer-review applies to all members, non-members can ask to be reviewed
- The reviewing countries rotate and act as representatives of the relevant body.
- A peer-review process usually contains:
  - Preparatory stage, consisting of independent background analysis and self-evaluation
  - Consultation stage: reviewers, OECD Secretariat interact with the member under review in-country visits and consult with stakeholders
  - An assessment stage which includes a discussion of the draft report in the relevant OECD body
  - Final report which forms the basis for the next peer-review.



- International assessment and review (IAR)
- international consultation and analysis" (ICA)
- Transparency mechanisms – pledge and review

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Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to develop a **methodology for a voluntary peer-review process** and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, for its consideration

## Lessons

- Credibility of information is key
- Engaging peers as reviewers is a facilitate process, not a compliance mechanism
- Identification of best practices can foster learning and capacity-building
- Robust international review system requires Parties to improve their technical capacity to adequately monitor and report on their activities
- Review reports enable stakeholders to push for implementation

## A third dimension of review?

Assess progress in implementation by individual Parties of the setting and achievement of their national targets and actions as well as the outcomes of these actions.

A review process under the Convention would aim to harness the benefits experienced in other fora:

- To increase transparency with regard to the actions undertaken by parties and to give confidence to Parties with regard to the contribution of each Party towards the achievement of global goals and targets.
- To facilitate mutual learning among Parties through, among other things, identifying, sharing and giving recognition for good practices.

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