



6NR



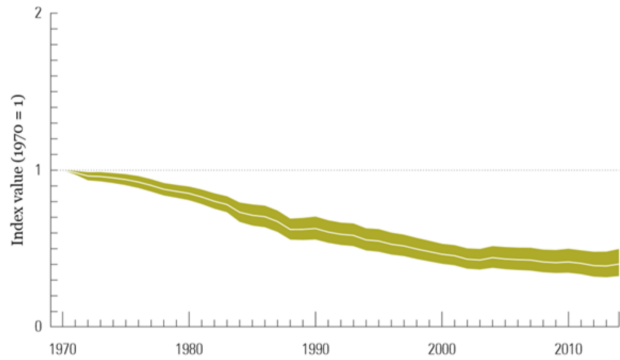
Empowered lives
Resilient nations

Enhanced planning, reporting, monitoring, and review under the CBD's post 2020 global biodiversity framework

February 21, 2020

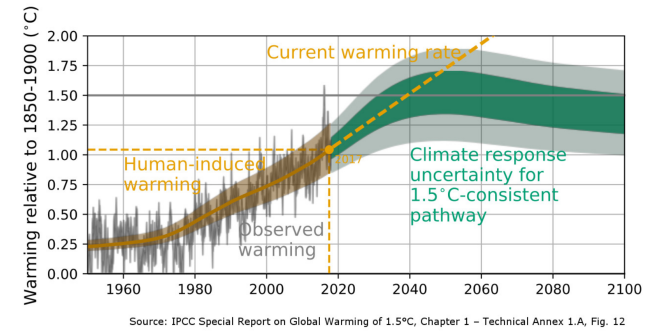
Trends That Are Defining Our Future

1. SPECIES DECLINE (IPBES)



WWF, 2018. Living Planet Report.

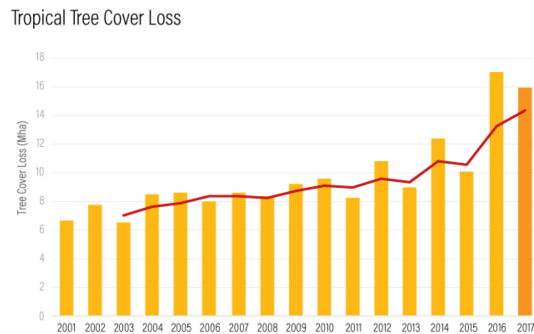
2. ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ (IPCC)



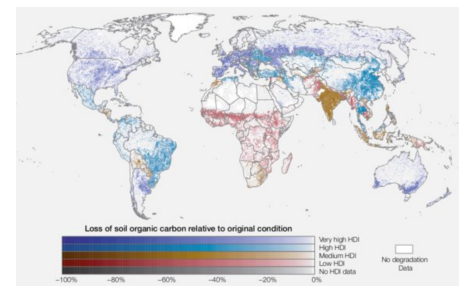
Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, Chapter 1 – Technical Annex 1.A, Fig. 12

IPCC. 2018. UNFCCC 1.5 C Report.

3. TROPICAL TREE COVER LOSS



4. SOIL ORGANIC CARBON LOSS



Existing National Policies and Plans



- National Development Plan
- National Biodiversity Strategy
- National Reports
- National Plan for Decarbonization
- National Policy for Sustainable Production and Consumption
- National Policy on Biodiversity
- National Policy for Climate Change Adaptation
- National Strategy for Climate Change
- National Policy for Disaster Management
- REDD+ National Strategy Action Plan
- National Policy for Potable Water
- Strategic Plan for Food Security.

Addressing our Planetary Emergency in This Decade



- Global climate emergency
- Global biodiversity emergency
- Global soil and land emergency
- Global water emergency
- Global inequality emergency
- Global plastic and pollution emergency
- Global oceans emergency

An aerial photograph of a river network, possibly in a tropical region, showing a dense web of channels. The water is a deep blue-purple, while the surrounding land is a mix of green and brown, indicating diverse vegetation and terrain. The overall appearance is that of a highly branched, intricate system.

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR A POST-2020
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY PLANNING
AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK**

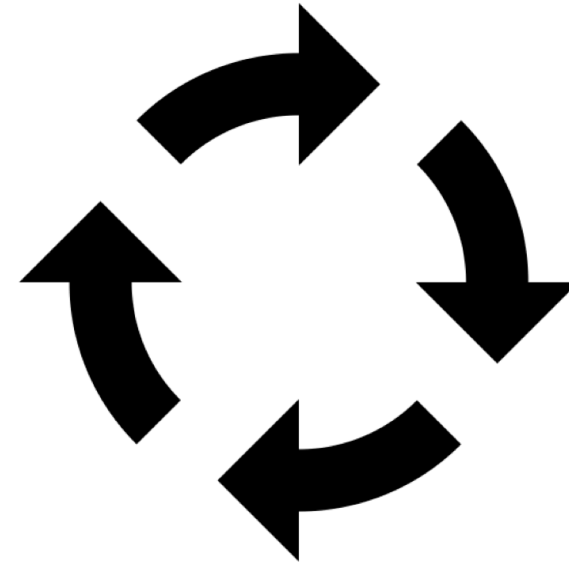
1- Develop and implement **simple and systematic national monitoring and reporting systems**



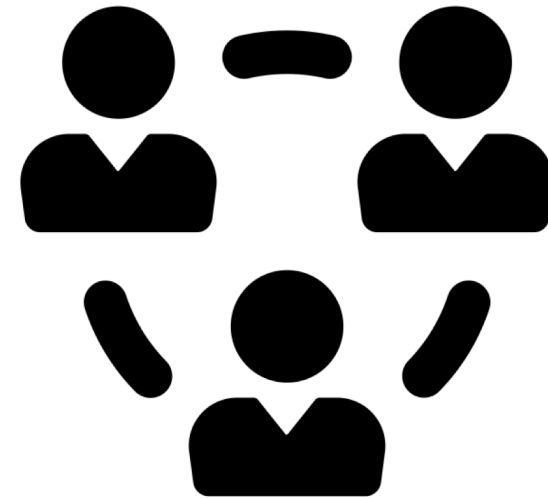
2- Establish **baselines** of biodiversity data and use **SMART indicators** to measure impact



3 - Revise measure/actions
according to this data to
ensure they are effective in
achieving national targets



4 – Develop **adequate capacity** across all agencies responsible for implementation of NBSAPs



5- Use the best available **national and global spatial data** to allow for more dynamic conservation decisions and help monitor indicators over time



An aerial photograph of a complex river network, possibly a delta or a large floodplain. The water channels are filled with vibrant colors, including deep blues, purples, and greens, suggesting different water compositions or perhaps a digital overlay. The surrounding land is a mix of brown, tan, and green, indicating a mix of vegetation and bare earth. The overall pattern is highly intricate and organic.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

We know what we don't want



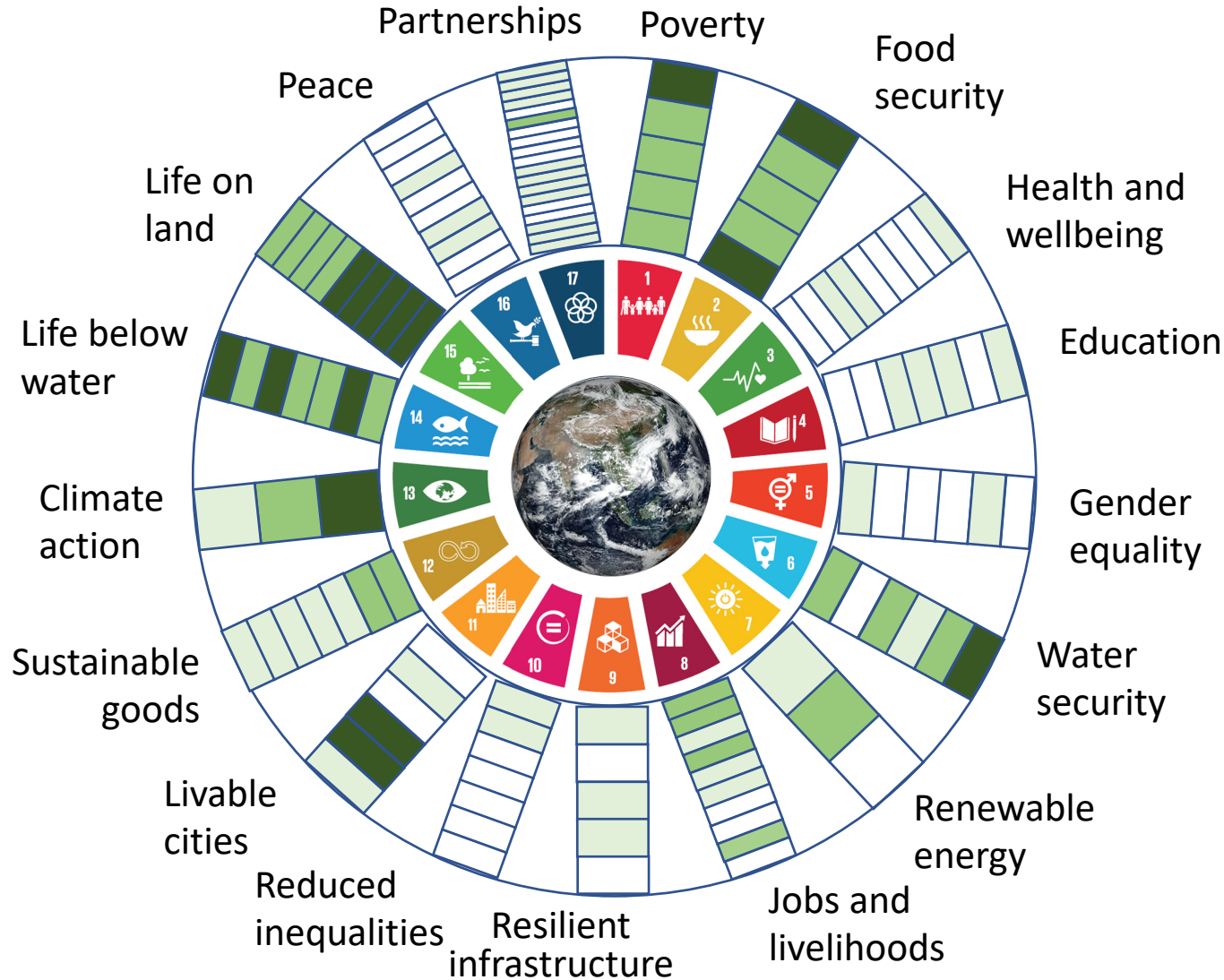
Too much detail to process



Static, outdated reporting



A heavy reporting burden for Parties



We know that nature underpins fully half of all SDG targets

Especially:

- Food security
- Water security
- Livelihoods
- Safety
- Carbon

If National Reporting and NBSAPs are the answer,
what is the question?

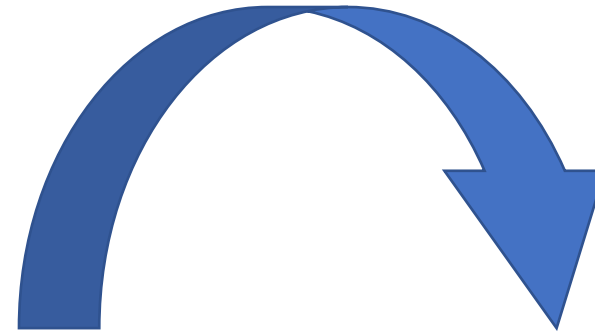
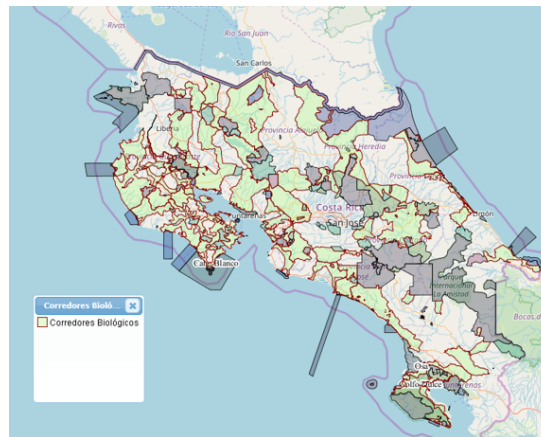
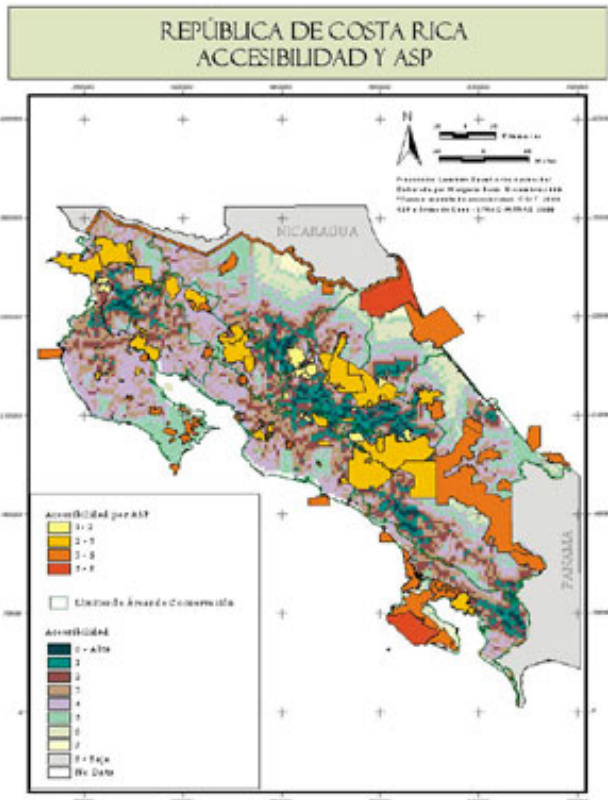
How are biodiversity status and trends affecting our
ability to achieve national sustainable development
goals, and to sustain life, now and in the future?

What must we do to create a nature-based safety net –
for people and for our planet?

What if user-friendly data portals made learning GIS

The screenshot displays the UNBiodiversityLab data portal interface. The top navigation bar includes 'ABOUT', 'DATA', 'STORIES', 'USER GUIDE', 'SUPPORT', and 'MY PROJECTS'. The 'DATA' tab is active, showing a map of Africa with various data layers. The left sidebar contains a search bar with 'Uganda' entered, a list of '18 biodiversity status maps', and a section for 'Apply Aichi Biodiversity Targets' with five targets (5, 11, 12, 14, 15) and their respective toggle switches. Below this is a 'Apply Themes' section with 'Biodiversity' and 'Climate & Carbon' themes. The main map area shows a color-coded map of Africa with a legend for 'CARBON' and 'Crop Suitability 1981-2010'. The legend includes a color scale from 0 to 60 and a 'Filter activated views' section with 'Advanced filter(92 / 92)'. The map also shows 'Continuous Land-Sea Administrative Boundary' and 'Crop Suitability 1981-2010'. The bottom of the interface includes a footer with 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Use', 'Copyright 2020 © United Nations', and logos for 'Convention on Biological Diversity', 'gef', 'UN environment', 'mapx', and 'UNDP'.

And what if national governments could easily drop and drag their own data sets into this reporting and planning portal?



UN Biodiversity Lab

ABOUT DATA STORIES USER GUIDE SUPPORT MY PROJECTS

Uganda

Explore 18 biodiversity status maps created for your country.

Apply Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

- Aichi Biodiversity Target 5
- Aichi Biodiversity Target 11
- Aichi Biodiversity Target 12
- Aichi Biodiversity Target 14
- Aichi Biodiversity Target 15

Apply Themes:

- Biodiversity

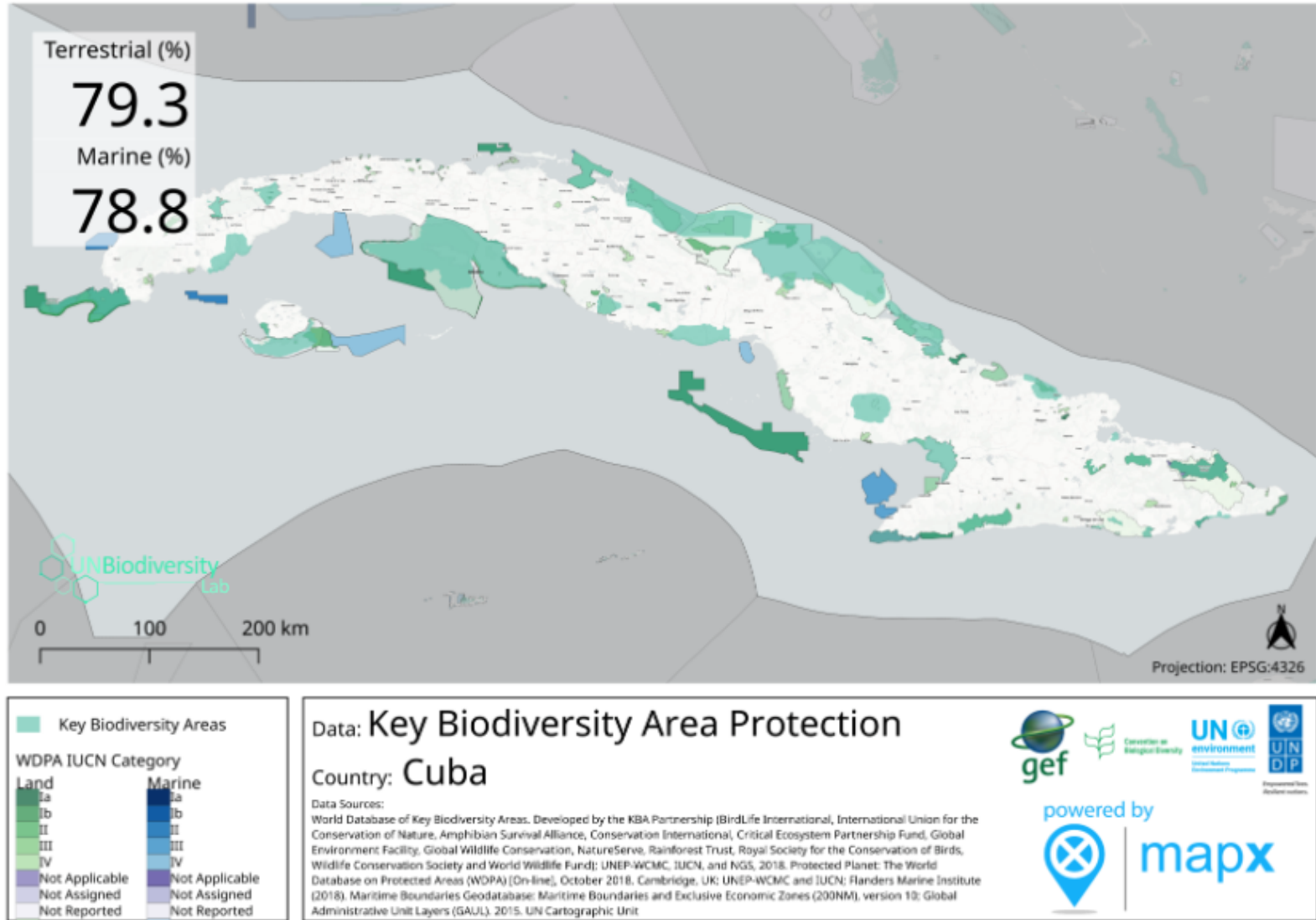
CARBON

Filter activated views: Advanced filter (12/13)

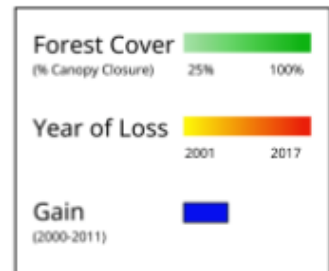
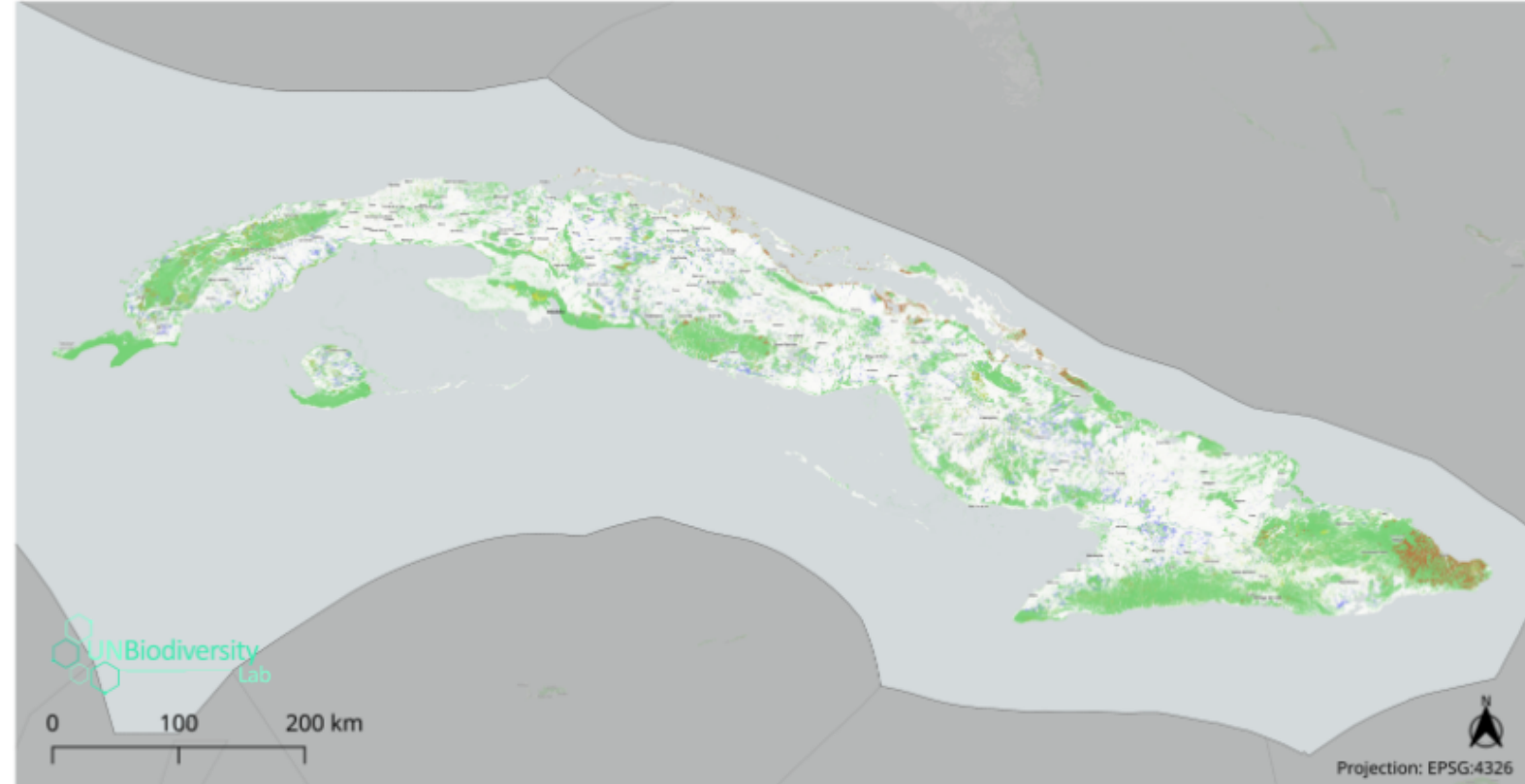
- Continuous Land-Sea Administrative Boundary
- Crop Suitability 1981-2010

Privacy Policy Terms of Use Copyright 2020 © United Nations UN gef environment mapx

What if we could use reporting portals to generate maps that give us real insight, such as the percentage of KBAs protected in a country?



What if we could easily visualize status and trends over time, such as forest cover loss?

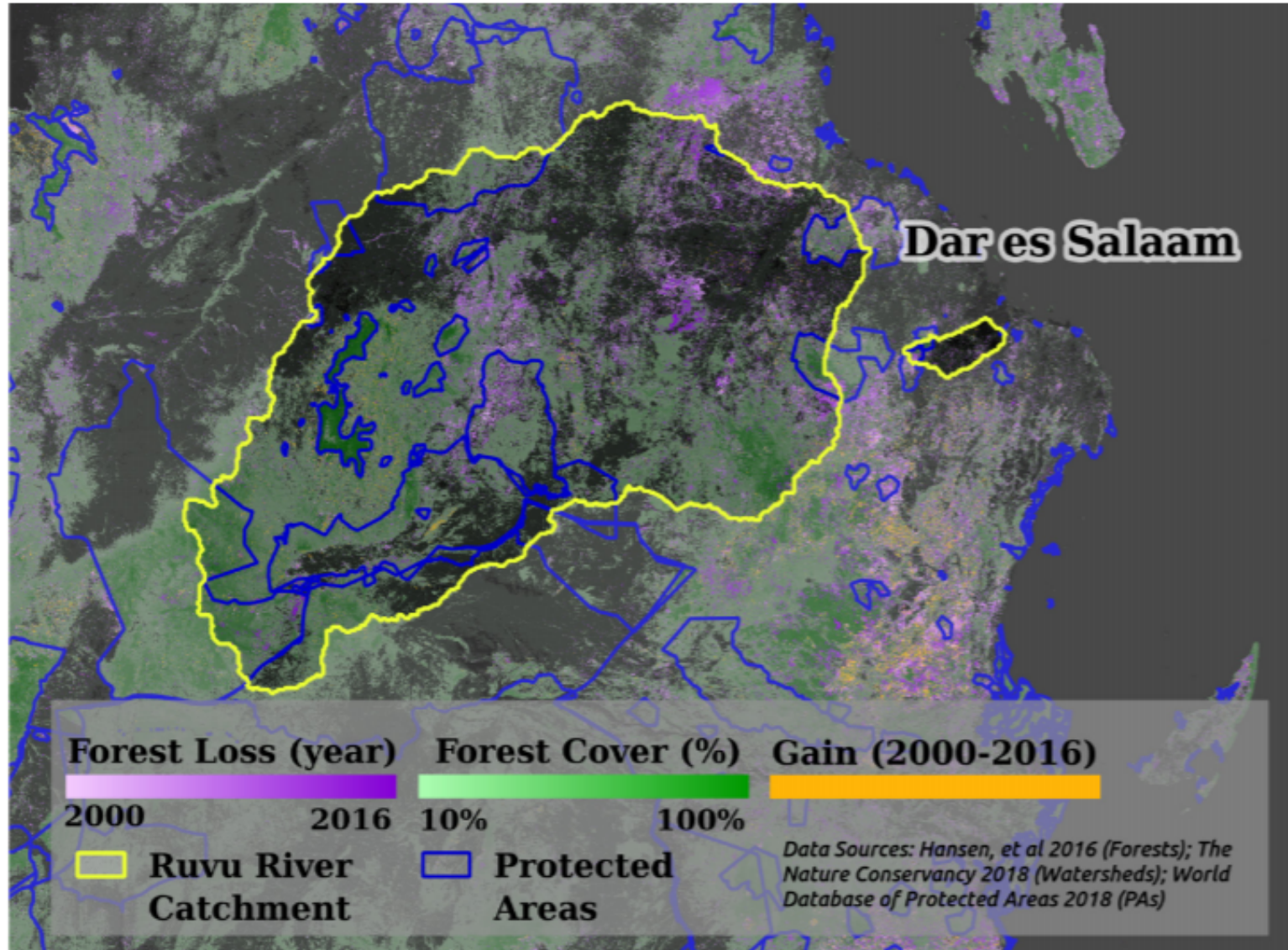


Data: Forest Cover Loss (2000-2017)
Country: **Cuba**

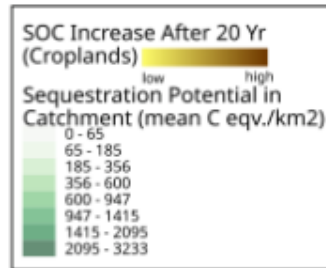
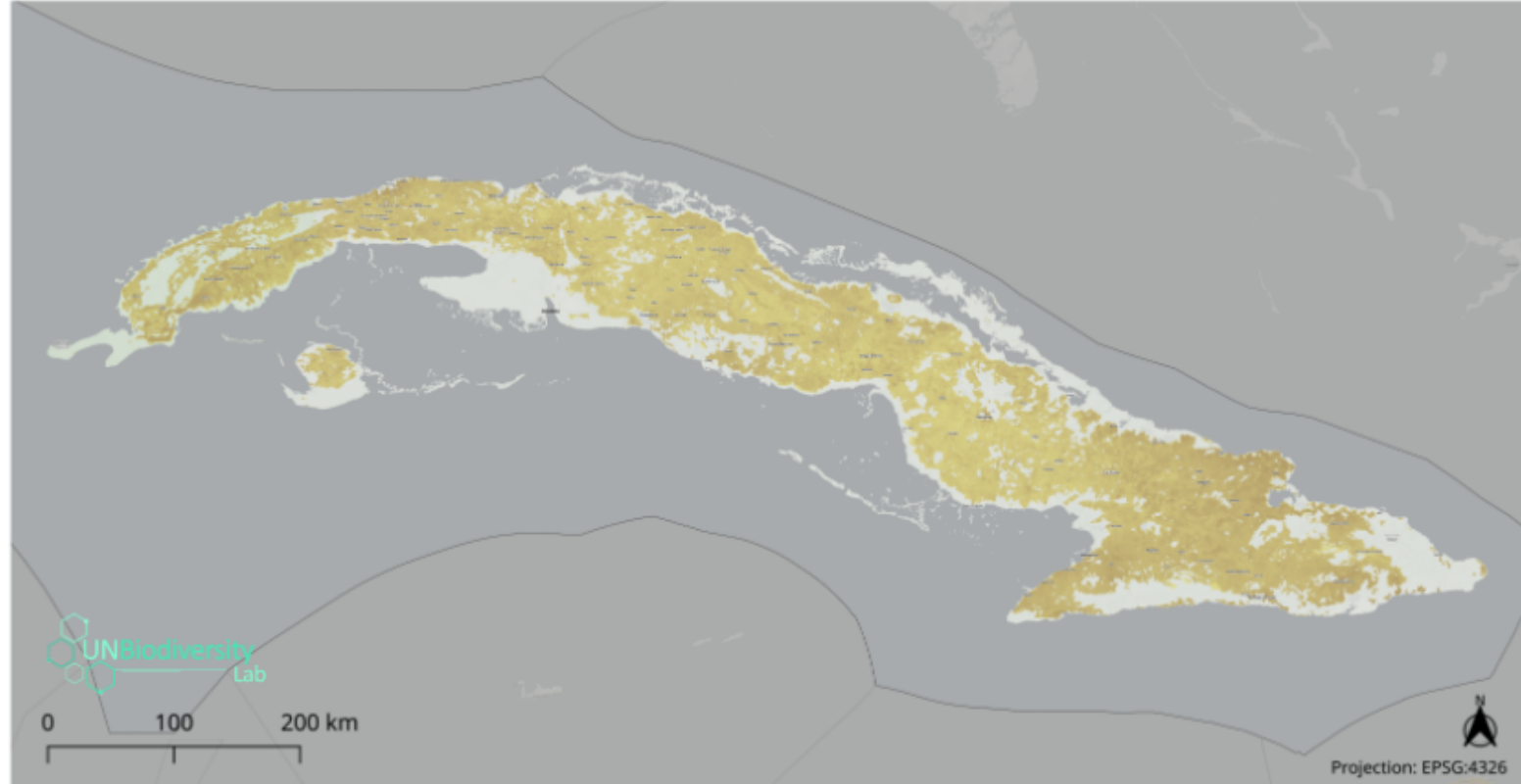
Data Sources:
Hansen, M.C., et al., 2013. High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change. Science 342, 850-853.
Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL). 2015. UN Cartographic Unit.

powered by

What if we could combine multiple data sets, like forest cover loss, protected areas, and hydro-sheds, to be able to gauge water security?



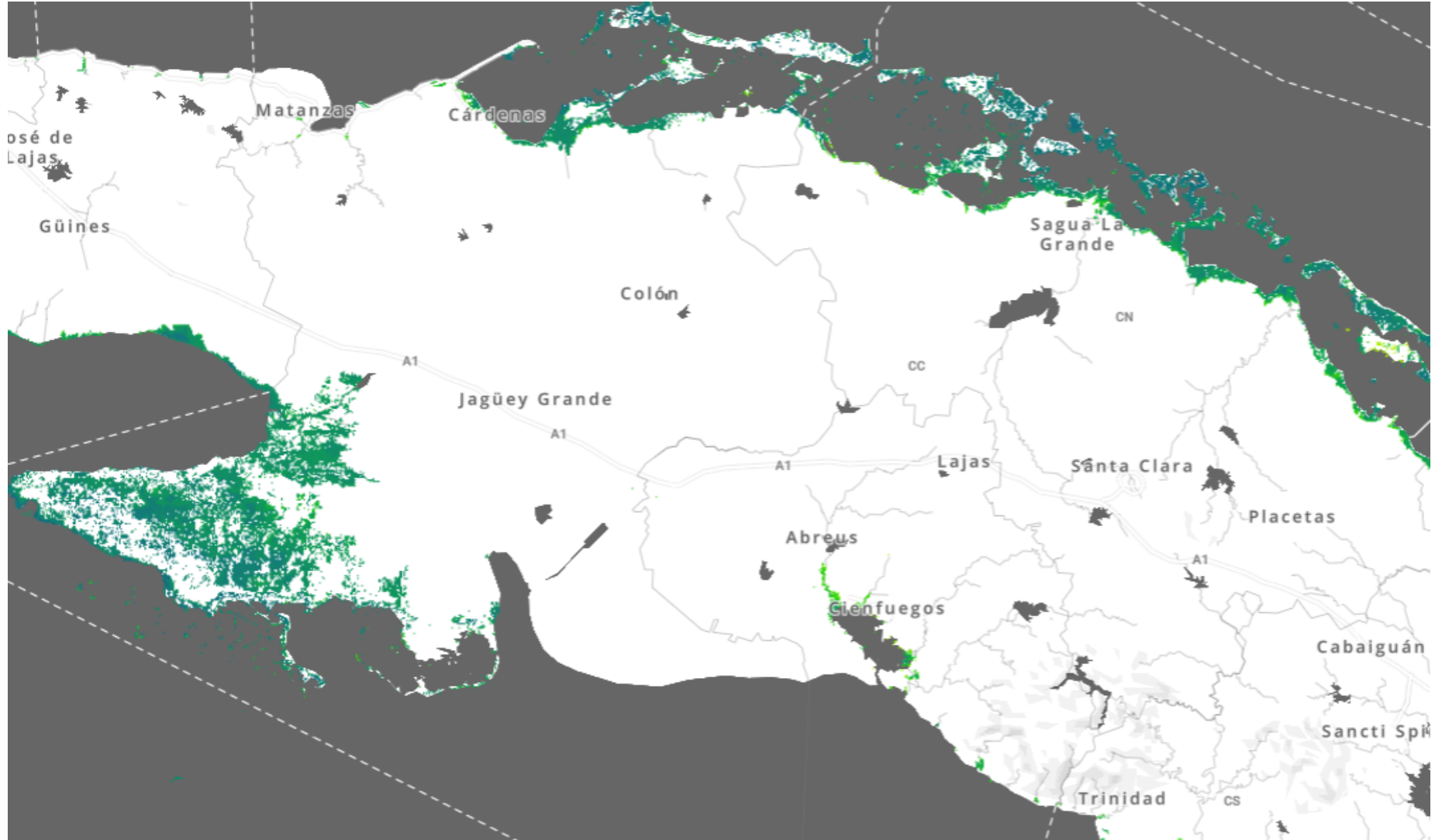
What if we could identify where nature-based solutions could guide us on climate mitigation...?



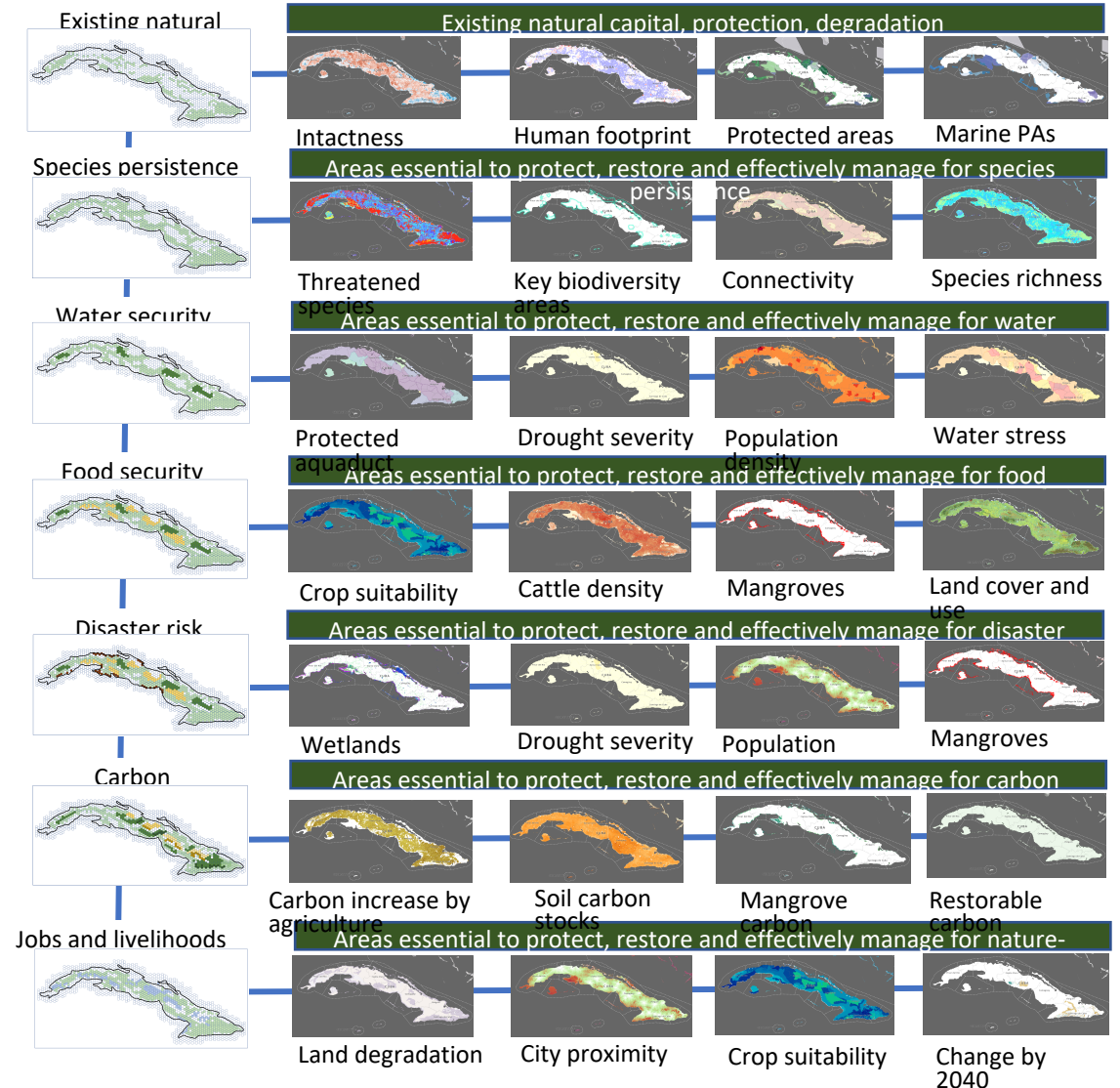
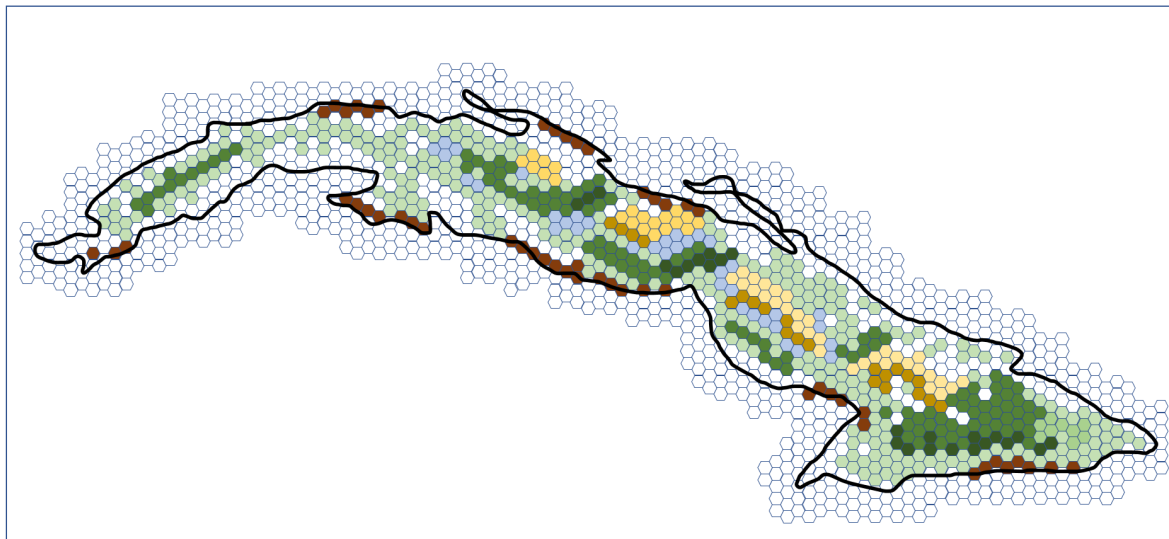
Data: Carbon Sequestration Potential
Country: Cuba

Data Sources:
Potential for Tropical Forest Carbon Sequestration. NatureServe Dashboard. www.natureserve.org;
Zomer, R.J., Bossio, D.A., Sommer, R., Verchot, L.V., 2017. Global Sequestration Potential of Increased Organic Carbon in Cropland Soils. Scientific Reports 7, 15554.; Flanders Marine Institute (2018).
Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 10.; Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL). 2015. UN Cartographic Unit.

...and climate adaptation decisions, such as mangrove protection?



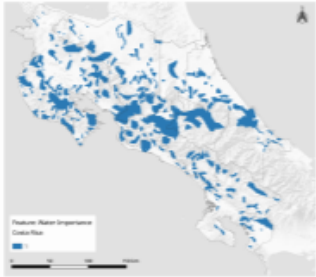
What if we could identify where protecting, managing and restoring nature would let us achieve all 3 Rio Conventions while securing nature-dependent SDGs?



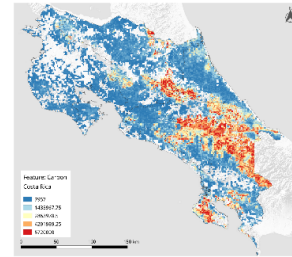
What if biodiversity planning and reporting were so important that key economic sectors, like energy and agriculture, were involved?



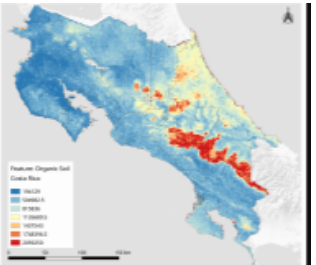
What if you could test multiple scenarios for conservation planning, based on different national values?



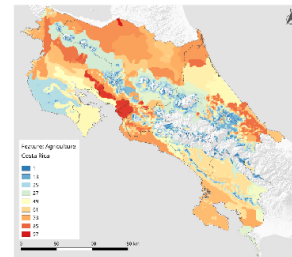
Carbon



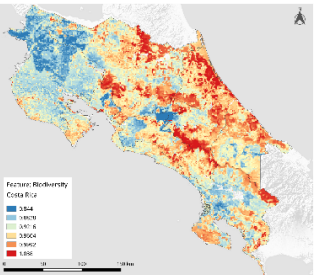
Water



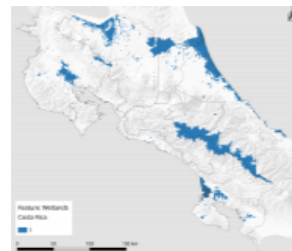
Food



Disaster risk reduction

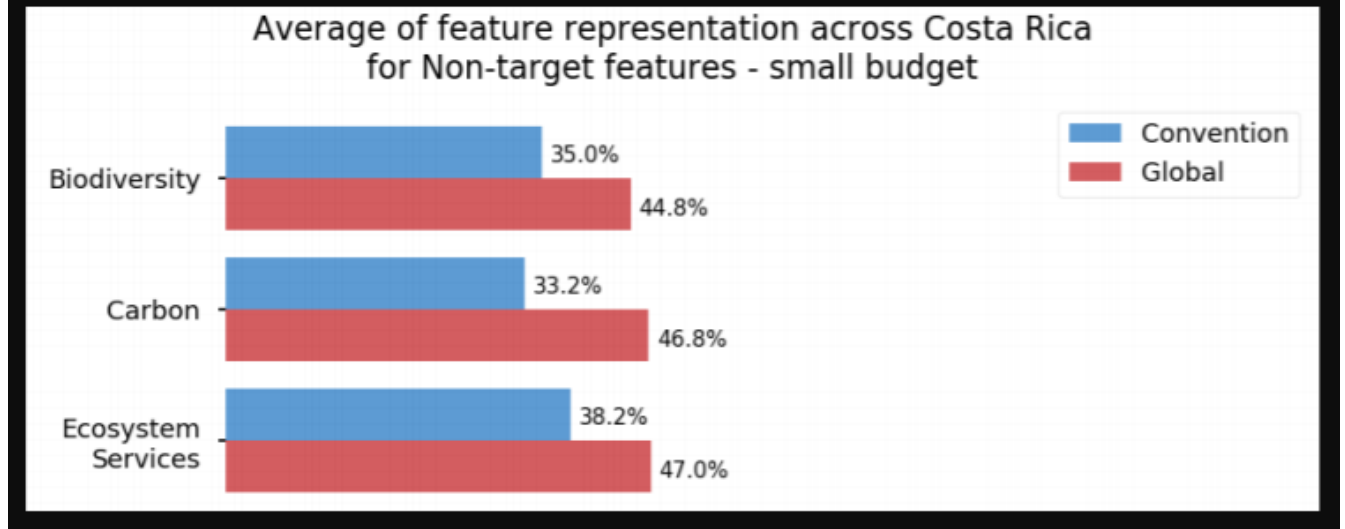
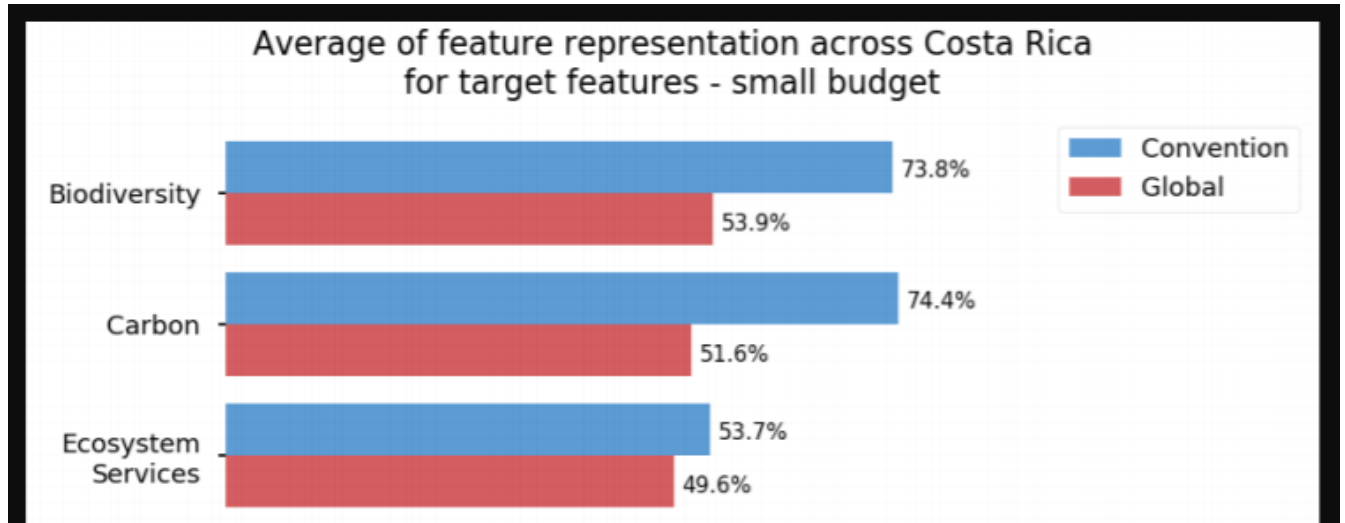
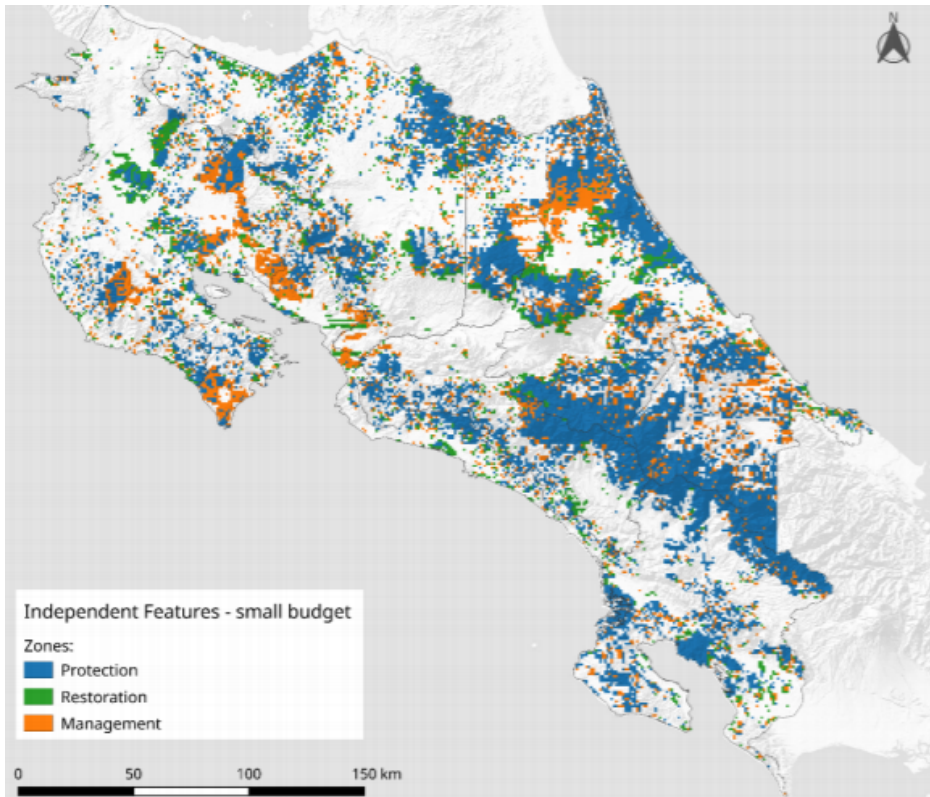


Livelihoods



Key Biodiversity Areas

What if we could use maps to report on progress on national targets?



What if national biodiversity planning and reporting were linked to national and global dashboards that catalyzed national action?

The screenshot shows the UN Biodiversity Lab dashboard. It features a navigation menu with 'ABOUT', 'DATA', 'STORIES', 'USER GUIDE', 'SUPPORT', and 'MY PROJECTS'. A sidebar on the left allows users to 'Select country/region' and explore '18 biodiversity status maps created for your country'. Below this, there are sections for 'Apply Aichi Biodiversity Targets' (Targets 5, 11, 12, 14, 15) and 'Apply Themes' (Biodiversity, Climate & Carbon). The main area is a world map with colored overlays representing biodiversity status. The footer includes 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Use', 'Copyright 2020 © United Nations', and logos for the Convention on Biological Diversity, gef, UN environment, mapx, and UNDP.



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Too much detail to process



Static, outdated reporting



A heavy reporting burden for Parties

Are we ready to create a biodiversity and
planning and reporting system that is an
adequate response to our planetary
emergency?