

Reporting requirements under CBD...condt.



ML Thakur

HP State Biodiversity Board, Shimla

The Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

(Living in harmony with nature)

- By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and **delivering benefits essential for all people.**
- The Mission: to take effective and urgent action to **halt the loss of biodiversity** in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and **contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication.**



Thematic Programmes CBD

Agricultural Biodiversity
Dry and Sub-humid Land Biodiversity
Forest Biodiversity
Inland Waters Biodiversity
Island Biodiversity
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
Mountain Biodiversity

Cross-Cutting Issues

Aichi Biodiversity Targets
Access to Genetic Resources and
Benefit-sharing
Biological and Cultural Diversity
Biodiversity for Development
Climate Change and Biodiversity
Communication, Education and Public
Awareness
Economics, Trade and Incentive
Measures
Ecosystem Approach
Ecosystem Restoration

Gender and Biodiversity
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
Global Taxonomy Initiative
Health & Biodiversity
Impact Assessment
Identification, Monitoring, Indicators
and Assessments
Invasive Alien Species
Liability and Redress - Article 14.2
New & Emerging Issues
Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue
Initiative
Protected Areas
Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
Technology Transfer and Cooperation
Tourism and Biodiversity
Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and
Practices - Article 8(j)

National Reports

How is biodiversity doing in a given country?

What a country is doing for biodiversity?

How effective are these actions in protecting and sustaining our biodiversity?

- **These show the current status of biodiversity and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level, and they identify what else needs to be done.**
- **National reports are available to the public.**
- **National reports are an important communication tool for increasing public awareness, conveying the urgency of the situation, and for taking action and mobilizing support from all sectors of society.**
- **They're also very useful to intergovernmental agencies, NGOs and scientists while designing and implementing strategies and programmes to assist governments addressing biodiversity issues.**

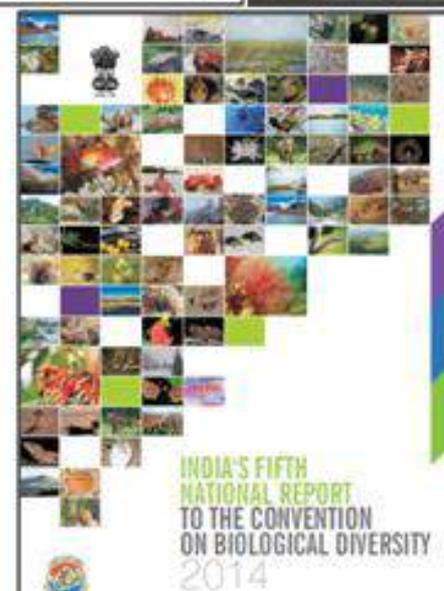
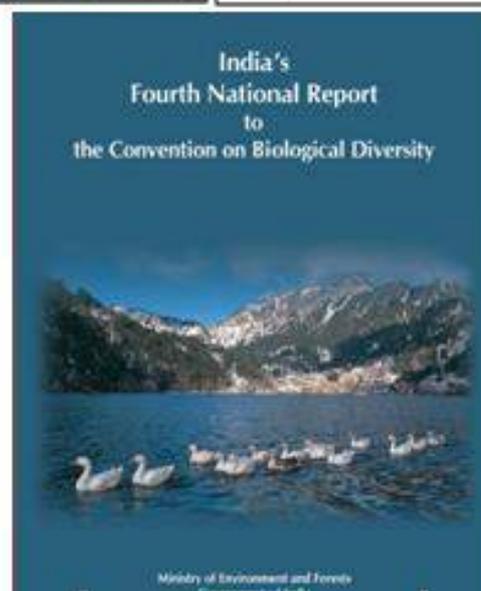
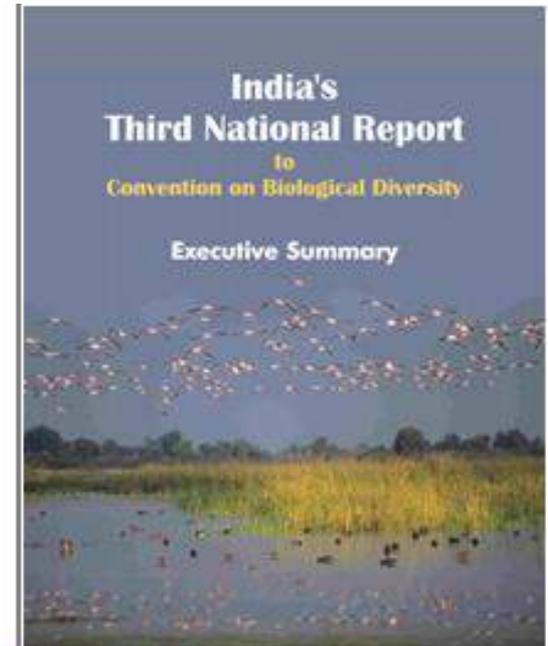
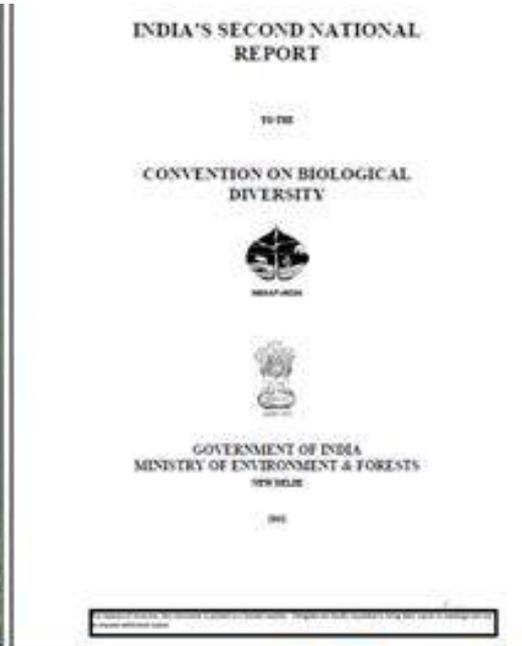
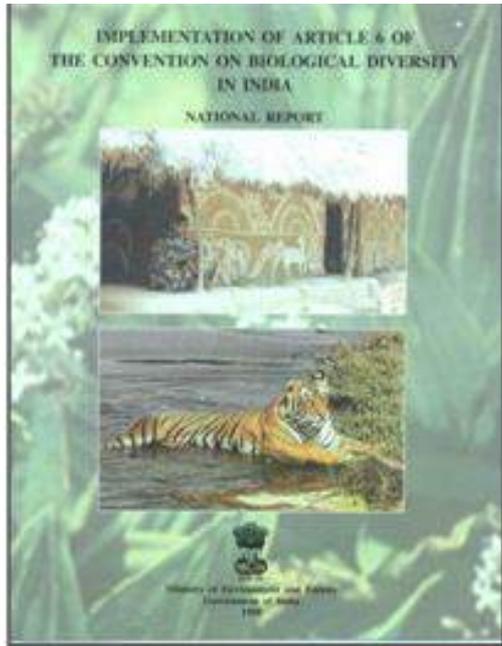
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER CBD

- Article 26 , of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), states that

“Each Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties (COP), present to the COP, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the CBD”

- COP is the main governing body of the CBD that meets every two years to review the implementation of CBD and accordingly takes decisions.
- National reports are submitted every 4 years.
- Till date five cycles of national reporting have been completed. India has submitted First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth National Reports in 1998, 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2014 respectively.
- The Sixth national report to the CBD is to be submitted by December 2018

India's National Reports Submitted so far



OBJECTIVE OF NATIONAL REPORTS

- Provides information on measures taken by Parties for the implementation of the CBD and the effectiveness of these measures.
- Enables Parties to monitor and review the status of implementation of the CBD, identify gaps in its capacity, constraints and impediments
- Assist relevant stakeholders to formulate focused strategies and programmes to assist Parties for effective implementation of the CBD
- Enables to identify common issues to be addressed by COP, which in turn facilitates development of cost-effective and mutually-supportive regional initiatives for implementation.
- Enables to formulate appropriate requests and guidance needed by Parties and to its subsidiary bodies, the Secretariat, the financial mechanism, and other organizations with expertise relevant to the implementation of CBD

REPORTING FORMATS/TEMPLATES

- **First report** – on collection of information available at national level related to biological diversity and towards implementation of Article 6 of CBD
 - **Second report** – facilitated to identify methodology for assessing state of implementation of CBD
 - **Third report** – focused on seeking inputs on developing strategic objectives and goals established under Strategic Plan and sharing of experiences and constraints towards implementing the NBSAPs.
 - **Fourth report** – collected information on the national trends in biodiversity and actions underway for implementing CBD and accordingly on basis of the information enabled assessment of progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target
 - **Fifth report** – provide information for mid term review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and also progress towards Aichi Targets
- Sixth Report** template focuses on information collection for the final review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets inclusive of the National Biodiversity Targets

GUIDANCE FOR PREPARATION OF SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT

- The COP decisions facilitate the preparation of guidance and resource manuals to assist Parties to provide appropriate information under each section of the National Reports.
- Accordingly as per decision XIII/27 of the COP 13, the CBD Secretariat has prepared the following:
 - Guidelines including reporting formats
 - Voluntary Online Reporting Tool and,
 - Resource Manual

The screenshot displays the website for the Convention on Biological Diversity, specifically the Sixth National Report Information Portal. The page features a navigation menu with links to 'The Convention', 'Cartagena Protocol', 'Nagoya Protocol', 'Programmes', 'Information', and 'Secretariat'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Sixth National Report Information Portal' and includes a section for 'Sixth National Report Guidelines'. This section provides information on the reporting templates and resource manual adopted by COP 13 in decision XIII/27, available in six UN languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, and Russian. It also mentions the 'Online Reporting Tool' and a 'Resource Manual' to assist with the preparation of the sixth national report. A sidebar on the right contains two callout boxes: one for 'COP 13 requests related to national reports/reporting' and another for 'Pre COP 13 regional webinars on the 6NR guidelines'. The bottom of the page includes a 'Calendar of meetings' for November 2016 and a note about national information submission through the online reporting tool and the Clearing-House Mechanism.

APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

- **The guidance for the sixth National reports provides four different approaches towards assessing progress for the National Biodiversity Targets.**
- **These four approaches are:**
 1. **Quantitative indicators**
 2. **Expert opinion**
 3. **Stakeholder consultation:**
 4. **Case studies**

The most appropriate approach or a combination of these approaches may be used towards reporting in the national context.

APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

1. Quantitative Indicators Towards Assessing Progress

India had developed 12 National Biodiversity Targets and associated indicators as a roadmap for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2014 viz., Addendum 2014 to the NBAP, 2008 . These can now be assessed for the progress made.

- 117 indicators of NBAP, Addendum provide for a fully replicable approach to be adopted, provided the same data is collected for subsequent monitoring cycles.
- Specific indicators require further interpretation and use of supplementary information or knowledge

APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

2. Expert Opinion Towards Assessing Progress can be categorized into expert advice and author opinion :

1. Expert advice:

The Expert opinion can be particularly useful to complement other approaches (for example, where data limitations make it difficult to use indicators). In case of gaps or discrepancies in expert knowledge, the information needs to be further supplemented through stakeholder or public consultations

- As expert may differ in opinion, it is important to draw on a diversity of different experts
- Different experts may have different levels of knowledge in different fields and their opinion needs to be accordingly taken into account.

2. Author Opinion :

- Based on the primary evidence gathered on the status and trends of biodiversity, synthesis of knowledge and information, the overall conclusions on the progress will be discussed by concerned agencies viz., MoEFCC, NBA and the State Biodiversity Boards.
- Given the broad nature of the issues covered by the sixth national report, no specific agency possess the expertise in all relevant subject areas.

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APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

3. Stakeholder Consultations Towards Assessing Progress

1. Stakeholder input

- Stakeholders with an interest in the areas covered in the national report are directly solicited to provide relevant information and input.
- Stakeholder contributions may be gathered through consultations, interviews, face-to-face or online workshops, or stakeholder review of documents.

2. Public and community consultations

- Individual interviews, questionnaires, online reviews, workshops or awareness-raising events.
- This approach helps to ensure an inclusive process and the different perspectives gained through these consultations could reveal localized issues and trends that are of concern or interest.

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APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

4. Case Studies Towards Assessing Progress

- In scenarios where obtaining quantitative information on the status and trends of biodiversity may be difficult, case studies can be used to provide a qualitative analysis.
- The qualitative process enables to provide description of the progress at the local level towards a national or global target.
- Case studies should clearly describe the limitations and uncertainties associated with them

TEMPLATE FOR SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT

- The Sixth national report comprises of seven reporting templates/sections . The seven sections include:

Section I: Information on the targets being pursued at the national level

Section II: Implementation measures taken, assessment of their effectiveness, associated obstacles and scientific and technical needs to achieve national targets

Section III: Assessment of progress towards each national target

Section IV: Description of the national contribution to the achievement of each global Aichi Biodiversity Target

Section V: Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

Section VI: Additional information on the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities

Section VII: Updated biodiversity country profiles

- Additional information in the form of any relevant websites, web links or documents can also be uploaded under each section.

SECTION I

INFORMATION ON THE TARGETS BEING PURSUED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- The section seeks information to assess, whether Parties to the CBD have effectively implemented the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 through adoption of National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs), in the following heads:
 - **National Target**
 - **Rationale for the national target**
 - **Level of application** (Specify the level to which the target applies viz., regional/multilateral, national or sub-national)
 - **Relevance of the national targets to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets** (Links between national targets and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.)
 - Main related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (either the entire target or the target component)
 - Other related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (to which there is indirect linkage)
 - **Other relevant information** (such as the process of developing and adopting the national target, the stakeholders involved or the strategies and plans in which this national target has been included)
 - **Relevant websites, web links, and files**

Information about the NBTs entered in this section is further linked to the Section III to review the progress towards implementation

SECTION II

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES TAKEN, ASSESSMENT OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, ASSOCIATED OBSTACLES AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL NEEDS TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL TARGETS

- The section seeks information on the major measures towards implementation of the National biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) under the following heads:
 - Measures taken to contribute to the implementation of NBSAP
 - Implementation measures contributing for which NBT or Aichi Target
 - Assessment of the effectiveness of implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes along with the tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness
 - Other relevant information
 - Obstacles and scientific and technical needs related to the measure taken
 - Relevant websites, web links and files

SECTION III

ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARDS EACH NATIONAL TARGET

The section seek information on the following:

- Category of progress towards the implementation of each NBT
- Date the assessment for each NBT
- Additional information - to provide evidence used in assessment
- Indicators used in this assessment – list of indicators used for each NBT, or may also describe any other tools or means used for assessment
- Level of confidence of the above assessment viz., comprehensive, partial or limited evidence
- Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment
- Description on how the target is monitored and indicate whether there is a monitoring system in place
- Relevant websites, web links and files

SECTION IV

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF EACH GLOBAL AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET

The section seeks information about the country's contributions towards being able to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets., which in turn also facilitates contributions towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as follows:

- Description on how and to what extent countries have contributed to the achievement of each of the Aichi Biodiversity Target along with a summarized evidence used to support each description
- Other activities contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target at the global level
- On basis of the above information to describe how and to what extent these contributions support the implementation of the SDGs

SECTION V

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE TARGETS OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

- The section about the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) is optional and seeks the following information:
 - National targets related to the GSPC Target
 - Any active networks for plant conservation present
 - Major measures taken for the implementation of GSPC
 - Category of progress towards the target of GSPC
 - Description on how and to what extent of achievement to the GSPC Target has been made and summarize the evidence used to support this description

SECTION VI

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- The section is optional
- It seeks to collect additional information on the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets if not captured in the previous sections.

SECTION VII

UPDATED BIODIVERSITY COUNTRY PROFILES

- To review and update the Biodiversity profile displayed on the clearing-house mechanism as a tool to provide an overview of information relevant to your country's implementation of the CBD through information about:

Biodiversity facts

- Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions
- Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity (direct and indirect)

Measures to enhance implementation of the Convention

- Implementation of the NBSAP
- Overall actions taken to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Support mechanisms for national implementation (legislation, funding, capacity-building, coordination, mainstreaming, etc.)
- Mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing implementation

MAKING USE OF OTHER RELEVANT REPORTING PROCESSES

As many countries are Party to various other relevant international conventions and multilateral environmental agreements and/or participate in various international processes related to biodiversity, the information from these various reporting processes can also provide useful information for the preparation of sixth national report. Examples of global agreements or processes

Agreement	Possible information source
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	National reports prepared for meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Ramsar information sheets (RIS)
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	CITES Implementation Reports, CITES annual trade reports, CITES annual illegal trade reports
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	National reports related to the CMS and its agreements
World Heritage Convention (WHC)	WHC periodic reports
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	National reports
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	National reporting obligations
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	National reports
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	National Communications
United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)	National reports
Stockholm Convention (POPs)	National reports
Reporting processes related to agriculture, fisheries and forestry under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Country reports
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals	Discussions regarding the reporting process are ongoing, meanwhile a number of countries are preparing voluntary national reports

Process of Preparation of India's Sixth National Report

- **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal ministry for the CBD.**
- **The process of preparation of the sixth national report will be led by MoEFCC and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA).**
- **The preparatory process towards collection of information includes:**
 - A. Data compilation and data analysis**
 - B. Stakeholder Consultations**
 - C. Separate webpage for submission of information**

CONTRIBUTIONS BY VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS

How you can contribute:

- Sharing of documents/reports relevant to any of the NBTs
- Information on activities underway for achieving NBTs (direct/indirect)
- Sharing of reports of any meetings/consultations
- Case studies



WORKSHEET-1

Web based collection of information

<http://www.nationalreport6.in/>

Home page-----Registration-----Signup/login

User registration

Get user name and password

12 NBTs----

**Inputs to NRs-----quantitative data, case studies,
documents**



Thank you