



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Small Island Developing States:

Increasing the use of spatial data to monitor and report on biodiversity –
Lessons learned from the Sixth National Reports to CBD

Sixth National Reports (6NR) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) project

- The project provides support to Parties to the CBD to prepare a high quality, data driven and gender responsive 6NR
- 137 GEF-eligible Parties (64 UNDP – 73 UNEP)
- Reports should:
 - Review progress in the implementation of the NBSAP
 - Assess progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and related national targets
 - Inform the Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO 5) and the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



Why the SIDS?

- 38 GEF-eligible SIDS supported in the 6NR project
- SIDS face unique challenges of trying to advance their development whilst simultaneously tackling climate change and environmental issues
- 2 regional workshops in Samoa (September 2018) and Barbados (2019)





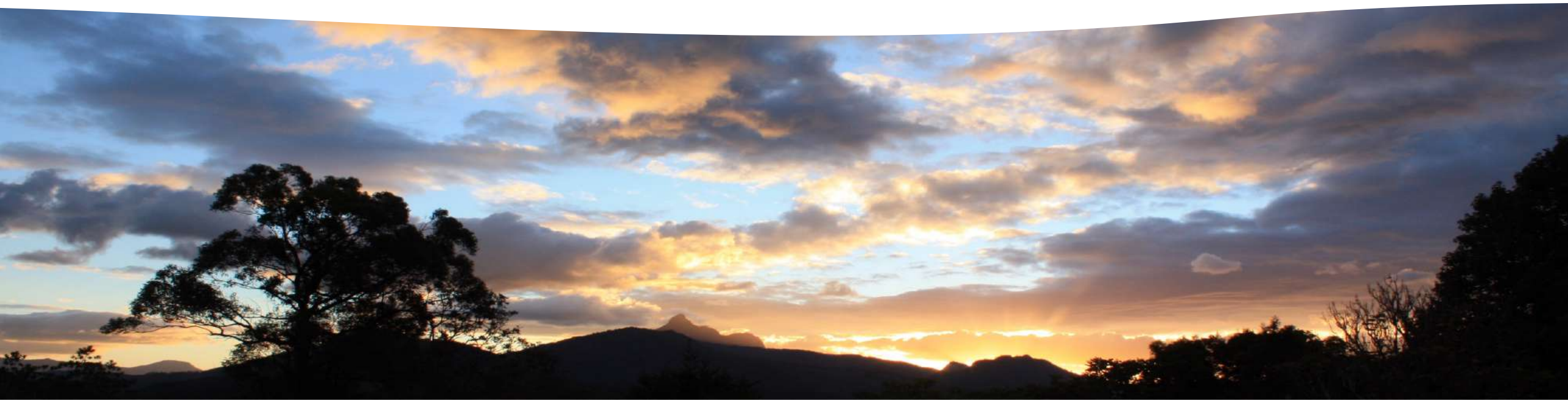
Samoa, Sept. 2018



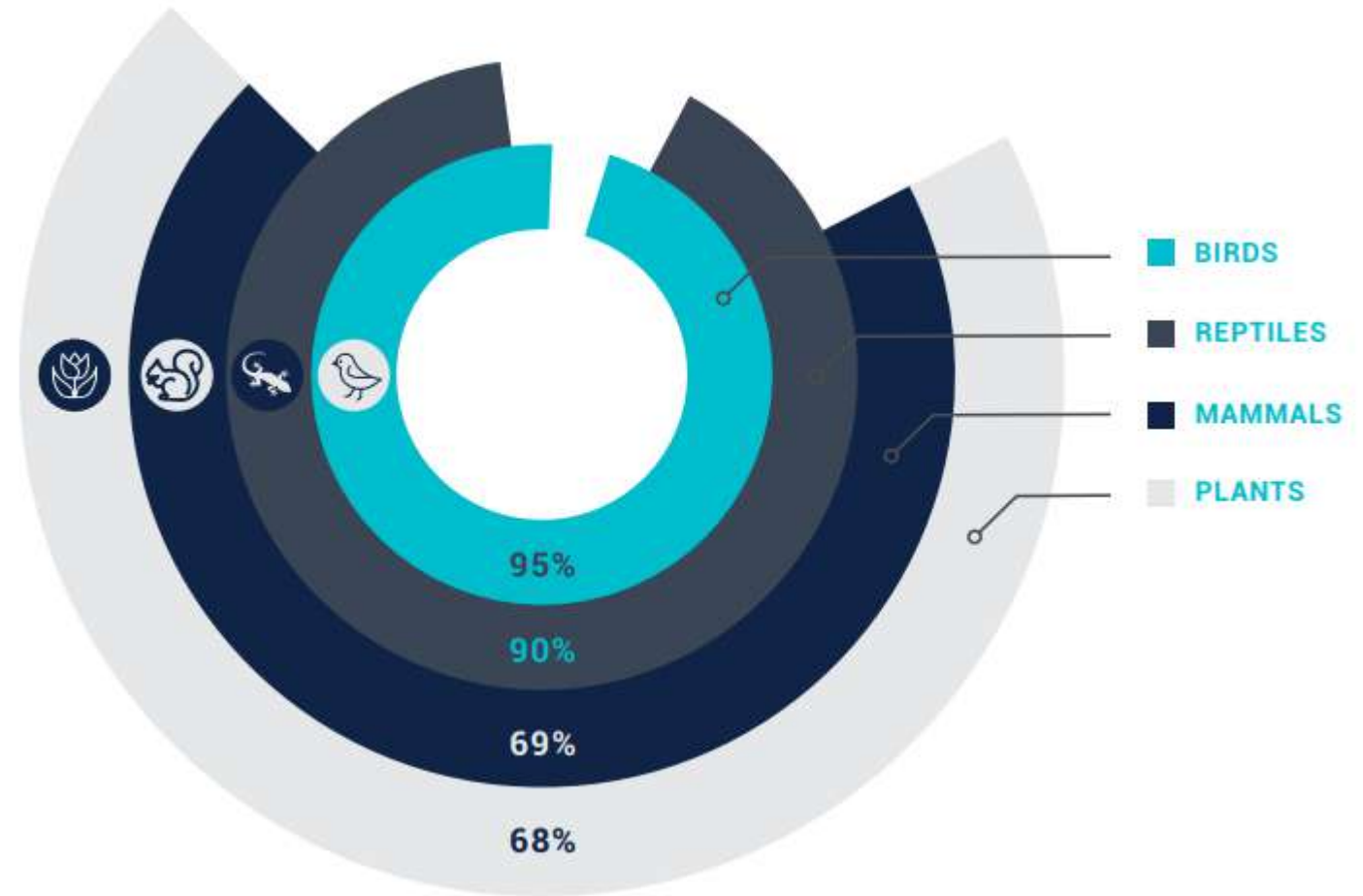
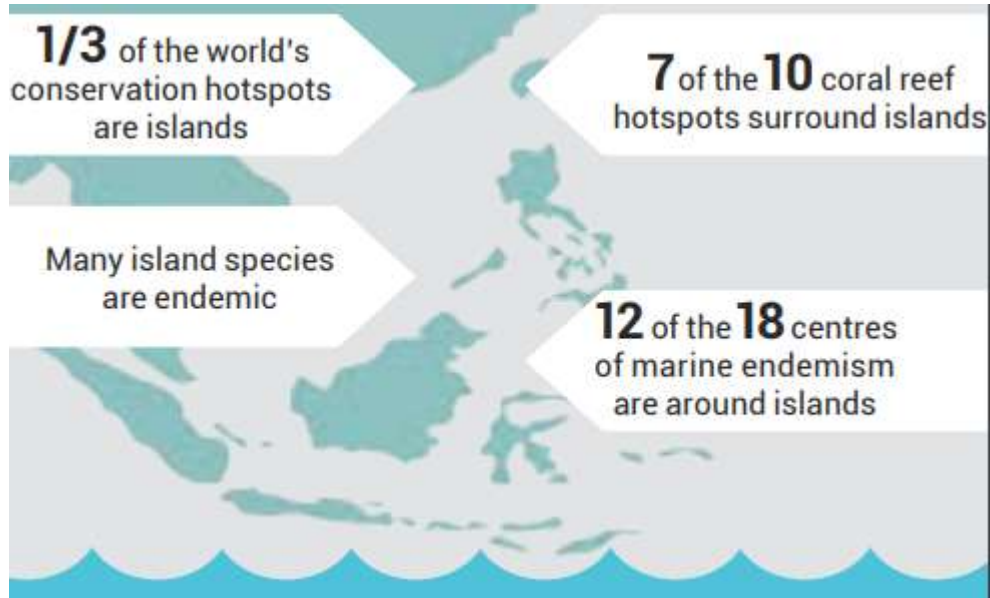
Barbados, Jan. 2019

SIDS play a key role to protect and conserve biodiversity & ecosystems

- SIDS have some of the most diverse and unique ecosystems in the world
- Caribbean: 10% of the world's coral reef and 1,500 species of fish and marine mammals
- Pacific: about 500 globally threatened species



Island Biodiversity



SIDS play a key role to protect and conserve biodiversity & ecosystems

- Biodiversity is an important contributor to the livelihood in many SIDS





Lessons learned – 6NR Project

- Achievements are measured against a **baseline**, which often does not exist or is not collected and presented geographically
- **Significant gaps in biodiversity data** –countries need to develop baseline spatial data before they could begin monitoring progress
- **Spatial data is a powerful tool** to monitor and report on biodiversity targets achievement
- There is an urgent need to support GEF-eligible SIDS to **develop baselines** so that they can more effectively measure the impacts of implementation of NBSAPs and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Looking forward – SIDS

- Build in-house data management mechanisms and **spatially explicit monitoring systems**
- Refine biodiversity **indicators**
- Obtain **political support** in accessing, sharing and using spatial data for better planning, monitoring and reporting
- Continue to receive **access to training and capacity building activities on spatial data** after the submission of 6NR
- **Work with data providers** to update global databases with accurate and validated national data
- **Develop national biodiversity baselines and datasets**
- **Develop, access, and share spatial data, and use it for decision making**



Objectives of the webinar

- How to **overcome obstacles** and **develop effective, long-term, spatially explicit monitoring systems**?
- How to better capture important biodiversity data from **indigenous and local communities**, and to understand the different roles of different stakeholders in biodiversity conservation?
- **What is UN Biodiversity Lab?** What are the available features to upload national datasets, access, share and use spatial data to support action planning, monitoring and reporting?
- **Open discussions** on possible ways to develop information for national baselines of biodiversity data.





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Thank you!