The contribution of the Regional Resource Hub to biodiversity monitoring in Eastern and Southern Africa

in the context of the

Post-2020 global Biodiversity Framework

October 18, 2022 15h00 EAT
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<td>Christine Mentzel, BIOPAMA Program Coordinator, Eastern and Southern Africa, IUCN</td>
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<td>Erie Tamale, Head, Capacity Building and Knowledge Management - The Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat (CBD)</td>
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The Draft Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and Relevant COP Decisions

Online Event for the BIOPAMA Regional Observatory for Eastern and Southern Africa
18 October 2022
Post-2020 process

Roadmap to OEWG-5 and COP-15.2

1. Preparatory work
   - Technical review of draft (coherence, ease of communication)
   - Issues briefing & Consultations
     Co-chairs and Secretariat to facilitate

2. GBF Informal Group meeting (26-30 Sept 2022)
   - Review for coherence, consistency
   - Remove duplication, redundancies
   - Provide avenues of compromise

5 delegates/regions + ex officio

WG2020-4

SBI & SBSTTA intersessional work

Technical advice

Indicators; Planning, Reporting and Review

High-level engagement (HLPF, UNGA, UNFCCC CoP)
CBD Post-2020 process

Post 2020 GBF Process: Theory of Change

Current Status

- Ecosystems degraded
- Species and genetic diversity loss
- Human wellbeing jeopardized

Targets

Tools & Solutions
- Government Action
- Business action
- Citizens actions
- Biotech risks
- Reduce Cost
- Increase Resources
- Information
- Engagement

Reducing Threats
- Plan & Retain
- Restore
- Protect & Conserve (30x30)
- Species recovery
- Harvest & Trade
- Invasive alien species
- Pollution (pest.
- Climate

Means of implementation

Enabling conditions

Vision
- Living in Harmony with Nature

Goals
- Human Needs Are Met
- Benefits shared equitably

GBF

Mission: Urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people.

Vision: Living in Harmony with Nature

Means of implementation

Benefits shared equitably

GBF Current 2030 2050

Responsibility & Transparency - Planning, Reporting & Review

Current

2030

2050
GBF Negotiation: 3-pronged approach

- Goals and Targets
- Means of Implementation
- Accountability
- Transparency
Post 2020 GBF Process: Expectations

- Deliver framework for adoption at COP15.2 with ambitious goals and targets
- Enabling conditions/adequate means of implementation: capacity building, TSC, technology transfer, knowledge management, partnerships for implementation, reporting and reviews
- Alignment with other global agendas (SDGs, Paris Agreement), multi-stakeholder engagement
Linkages between GBF, SBI and SBSTTA

SBI
- Resource mobilisation & Financial mechanism
- Mainstreaming
- Capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation
- KM and CHM
- Cooperation
- Monitoring, Reporting Review
- Gender Plan of Action

WG2020
- GBF
  - F. Goals & G. Targets
  - H. Implementation
  - I. Enabling Conditions
  - J. Responsibility and Transparency

SBSTTA

Agenda item:
Monitoring Framework (indicators)
Capacity development and TSC

COP 15 is expected to consider SBI Recommendation 3/8:

- Adopt a long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development to support implementation of the post-2020 GBF.
- Invite Parties to use the guidance in the strategic framework for the design and implementation of their own capacity building and development initiatives.

Adopt the proposals to strengthen TSC in support of the GBF, including options for institutional mechanisms to facilitate TSC discussed at SBI 3:

- A network of regional support centers; or
- A hybrid of a global support center working with a network of regional centers; or
- A hybrid of the Secretariat working with a network of regional centers.

Consider the core functions of the proposed mechanism(s).
SBI Recommendation 3/8

COP

- [29. ...decides, in light of the advantages, disadvantages and costs presented in document CBD/SBI/3/INF/16, to pursue [option B] [a hybrid of] [options A and B] [options B and C] of the institutional mechanisms to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation proposed in section IV of annex II below, whereby a global technical and scientific cooperation support centre would work together with a network of regional support centres, other relevant organizations, and indigenous peoples and local communities;]

- [32. ...drawing on the lessons learned from, and maximizing synergies with [other technology transfer initiatives and mechanisms, including] the Climate Technology Centre and Network [, the BIOPAMA Regional Observatories and Reference Information Systems, the technology facilitation mechanism under the 2030 Agenda, WIPO GREEN, and others, and to clearly define the costs of the centre in order to mobilize the necessary funds for its operations;]
Scenarios for TSC

A: If the review of TSC programmes mandated by SBI 3 is completed before COP 15:

B: If the review cannot be completed before COP 15:

- Request SBI 4 to consider the proposals and make recommendations for consideration by COP 16
- In the interim, consider to upscale the Bio-Bridge Initiative
Knowledge Management and CHM

COP 15 is expected to consider SBI Recommendation 3/10 and, inter alia:

- Adopt a knowledge management component of the GBF
- Urge Parties and invite organizations to provide support for/ implement the KM component actions grouped under:
  - Knowledge generation and synthesis
  - Knowledge discovery and collection
  - Knowledge organization and sharing
  - Knowledge uptake, use/application
  - Knowledge audit and review.
- Welcome the:
  - Global Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity
  - PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet
  - Amazon Regional Observatory (ARO)
  - Data4Nature initiative
- Extend and update the CHM work programme for 2022-2030
Call to Action

Call upon all Parties and stakeholders to:

- Support the development of an ambitious and transformative framework for adoption at COP 15

- Proactively support/spearhead implementation of the GBF and the relevant decisions when adopted

We cannot afford to fail yet again to achieve the targets to be set. We must mobilize resources and other means of implementation commensurate with the level of ambition of the GBF.
Thank You
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA RESOURCE HUB
Delivering information for better decisions

Regional Resource Hub Portal
https://esahub.rcmrd.org

Ngugi Kimani - RCMRD
RCMRD is the Host Institution, located in Nairobi, Kenya.
INTERVENTION AREA
(Countries Coverage)
The Regional Resource Hub (RRH) is a knowledge hub for the Eastern and Southern Africa region that supports better decision making for fair and effective management and governance of protected and conserved areas.

**How its done**

The Hub compiles relevant data and provides information to support field interventions, policy dialogue and decision-making processes at local, national and regional levels.
RRH Implementing Partners

• International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European commission.
The Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the RRH are the protected area actors at the regional, national and local levels, whose efforts will continue to be supported by the provision of tools, services, capacity development and the possibility to finance actions at the site level.

- Ministries of Environment and National agencies leading on biodiversity conservation
- Protected Area agencies
- Regional organizations
- Local communities living in and around protected areas and
- Convention on Biological Diversity Actors
Key species

While Namibia has generally had a relatively lower number of species compared to those countries with wetter climates, it does have a high level of endemism, particularly among plants, invertebrates, reptiles and frogs. Namibia is home to 50 species of amphibians (12 endemic), 618 species of arachnids (11 endemic), 592 species of birds (2 endemic), 114 species of fish (8 endemic), over 6,400 species of insects (24 endemic), 229 species of mammals (7 endemic), more than 4,000 species of plants (14 endemic), and 254 species of reptiles (28 endemic).

Pressures and Threats

The main threats to biodiversity in Namibia are:

**Protected Areas**
- 148 Areas Protected
- 313,534 km² Land
- 9,646 km² Ocean

**Terrestrial and Inland Water**
- 37.89% Area protected, as per WDPA
- 17% Area protected, as per country reports

**Coastal and Marine Coverage**
- 1.71% Area protected, as per WDPA
- Not found Area protected, as per country reports

**Namibia**

**Global designations and other priority areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protected and conserved areas designated as global sites of importance</th>
<th>Number of sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Natural or Mixed)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [Ramsar, 2019: UNESCO, 2019a, 2019b]
Regional Reference Information System Namibia

This is a tool for Data and Information for Protected Areas Management and Biodiversity Conservation

Click on the logo to explore and learn

Data Portals
- Namibian Biodiversity Database
- Threats to Namibia’s biodiversity
- Namibia Wildlife
- Namibia wildlife guide

Global Links
- World Database on Protected Areas
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Digital Observatory for Protected Areas
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
Value Addition to increase uptake

Enhancements – Knowledge Management

- Regional Statistics and Indicators Dashboard
- Build Simple to use Apps
- Geo-Infographics
State of protected and conserved areas in Eastern and Southern Africa

Rwanda Example

8.15 Rwanda

Protected and conserved areas in Rwanda

Rwanda has 10 protected areas covering 4,878 km² of the land (UNEP-WCMC & IUCN, 2016).

The majority of the national ecosystems in the country are under protected, in particular wetlands which are recognized as sanctuaries of rich genetic diversity. An ecological gap analysis for Rwanda has been identifying new sites to be designated as protected areas. Akagera National Park is managed through a public-private partnership with African Parks.

Key species

Biodiversity is highly threatened due to high human population and the associated pressures on natural resources. Within the protected areas, including national parks and forests, overexploitation of selected species is a growing threat to biodiversity. Rwandan is home to the migratory gorilla (Gorilla gorilla beringei), a population shared with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda that has shown a significant increase in population size. Akagera National Park has undergone an extensive rehabilitation effort. Rwanda’s land diversity is very rich, particularly as there are as many diverse habitats across the country. The extensive area also home to a diversity of fish species, including some endemic.

2023 Report will start to prepared this year
Statistics of protected areas at REC Level

Protected Areas at SADC Region

- **Number of Protected Areas**
  - SWZ = 14
  - MWI = 57
  - COM = 7
  - BWA = 18
  - COD = 49
  - MDG = 144
  - TZA = 830 (Total: 1,599)

- **Reported Area (km²)**
  - MOZ 6%
  - LSC 0%
  - ZMB 10%
  - SWZ 20%
  - MWI 1%
  - COM 0%
  - BWA 6%
  - COD 12%
  - MDG 3%
  - ZAF 15%
  - NAM 13%
  - ZWE 2%
  - TZA 10%

Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors
The Reference Information Systems (RRIS) Brings together science and knowledge and make it easily accessible, at regional, country and site level, supporting policy making on the inter-linked themes of biodiversity, conservation and development.
What can RRH offer to CBD Actors

- Assessment tools for Protected Area Management Effectiveness & Protected Area Governance and Equity
- Baseline data to inform decision making
- Knowledge Products – SOPACA 2023
- Capacity building – Mapping, Data Collection, Assessments etc.
- Data & Information based on set policies and targets at Regional, National Level and local level (RRIS)
- Policy and Legislation
DATA INPUTS
- Protected Planet
- PA Agencies & Managers
- National Government Managers
- REC’s
- International Organizations

ANALYSIS
- Verification
- Cleaning
- Conformation
- Filtering
- Verification
- Transformation
- Visualization

OUTPUTS
- PA Dashboards
- Reports e.g. SOPACA
- Country Profiles
- Story Maps

USERS
- PA Managers
- REC’s
- NGOs and CBOs
- National Government Agencies and Departments
- Partners such as IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, JRC
BIOPAMA Regional Observatories supporting knowledge management

Trevor Sandwith
Director IUCN Centre for Conservation Action
Lift The Brackets on Our Future
A new Target 3 to replace Aichi Target 11 being negotiated

*Draft formulation:*

Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people [and the provision of ecosystem services], are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.
What counts?
Africa

8791 Total Protected Areas
1067 With management effectiveness evaluations

Terrestrial and Inland Waters Protected Areas
Marine Protected Areas
Other effective area-based conservation measures

344 Total Other effective area-based conservation measures

58

Terrestrial protected area coverage
14.19%
Coverage
4,245,192km² Land area covered
29,926,592km² Total land area

Marine protected area Coverage
17.06%
Coverage
2,534,607km² Marine and coastal area covered
14,856,378km² Total marine and coastal area
Examining quality metrics for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality measure</th>
<th>Measurable or assessible target</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS</td>
<td>1 Areas of importance for the persistence of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2: Representivity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3: Connectivity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4: Design adequacy</td>
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</table>
• Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and associated ecosystem services

% KBAs in protected areas and OECMs

• and contributions to people
• Ecologically representative

% of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions [or national equivalents] which are conserved by PAs or OECMs.

Figure 8. Protected area coverage (in percentage) of the world’s terrestrial (green gradient) and marine (blue gradient) ecoregions of the world. Source: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2018a.
• Well-connected

“Protected area connectness index PARC-connectness
“Protected Connected ProtConn”
Raising the bar: Who counts?
### Examining quality metrics for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

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<tr>
<td>EQUITABLE GOVERNANCE of SYSTEM and SITES</td>
<td>1. Diversity and quality of governance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2: Equitable recognition</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3: Equitable procedures</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4: Equitable distribution of costs and benefits</td>
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Systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)
• Diversity

“The number and area of protected areas and OECMs in each of the four IUCN Governance Types”

• Good governance and equity

“The percentage of protected areas and OECMs that have conducted a governance assessment and have a governance and equity action plan”

[with the participation, and free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous people and local communities]

[through appropriate recognition and support for collective lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples and local communities]
### Raising the bar: What matters?

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EFFECTIVE PAs and OECMs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Effective planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: Equitable governance</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: Effective management</td>
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<td>3: Achieving outcomes</td>
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Raising the bar: Applying the only global standard: IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas

IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas: Standard, Version 1.1
The global standard for protected areas in the 21st Century

A Global Register of Competences for Protected Area Practitioners
A comprehensive directory of expert user guide to the skills, knowledge and personal qualities required by managers, staff and volunteers of protected and other conserved areas
Compiled by Mike Appleton
Effective protected and conserved areas

% of areas that have equitably set conservation objectives

Ministries and agencies

Sites and local partners

Experts, academia, PA community

% of these areas that are effectively meeting their conservation objectives

Good Governance

- Enabling policies
- Governance
- Diversity
- Inclusivity and equity

Design and Planning

- Connected
- Representative
- Values identified
- Objectives set

Conservation Outcomes

- Set thresholds for success, M&E
- Demonstrate successful conservation of priority values

Management Effectiveness

- Structure
- Operations
- Capacities
- Investment

National System
Raising the bar: regional observatories, information management and knowledge management
State of protected and conserved areas in Eastern and Southern Africa

First ever Africa Protected Areas Congress
[32. Invites the United Nations Environment Programme to establish, in collaboration with relevant organizations [and indigenous peoples and local communities], the global technical and scientific cooperation support centre for biodiversity to catalyse, facilitate and enhance technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, [ensuring equitable geographic coverage,] to support [the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the] achievement of the goals and 10 See CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/28....

drawing on the lessons learned from, and maximizing synergies with [other technology transfer initiatives and mechanisms, including] the Climate Technology Centre and Network [, the BIOPAMA Regional Observatories and Reference Information Systems, the technology facilitation mechanism under the 2030 Agenda, WIPO GREEN, and others, and to clearly define the costs of the centre in order to mobilize the necessary funds for its operations];] [33. [Decides][Proposes] that the core functions of [the global support centre and] the regional support centres and organizations, will be [carried out in coordination with the Secretariat and in line with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]
Next steps

- Ensure that regional observatories include all of the relevant information to support decision-making for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Make sure that national focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity are aware of and support the use of the information in the regional observatories.
- Ensure that national delegations call for ambitious targets and quality measures at OEWG 5 in June 2022 in Nairobi and at COP15 later this year.
- Track and measure performance on key indicators using the BIOPAMA Regional Reference Information Systems.
- Build capacity to implement the key actions required.
The contribution of the Regional Resource Hub to biodiversity monitoring in Eastern and Southern Africa

Questions?
The contribution of the Regional Resource Hub to biodiversity monitoring in Eastern and Southern Africa

**RRH offering for monitoring of global targets:**

- Dashboards on area coverage, Governance and Management types and assessments;
- Capacity development on data management and analysis;
- Country profiles that can be customised with the countries;
- Regular publication of the State of Protected and Conserved Areas in Eastern and Southern Africa report (next due in 2023).

Find the full brochure on the RRH web portal: https://esahub.rcmrd.org/
Endorse the Regional Resource Hub as your regional reference information centre!