



SIDE EVENT: Biodiversity Science Policy Challenges: Multifaceted Stakeholders Approaches

Organizers: International Sustainable Development Research Society (ISDRS) and the International University Network on Cultural and Biological Diversity (IUNCBD)

➤ **Tuesday 2018.11.20 at 18:15, Building 1, Luxor - Asia and the Pacific Room**

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- Presenting and discussing outcomes and lessons learnt in transdisciplinary biodiversity and sustainable development projects related to Science, Research and Policy
- Presenting related institutional challenges of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- Identifying gaps, perspectives, methodologies and stakeholders' contributions to science and policy making that we need to include more in the future.

PROGRAM

1. **Welcome & introduction: Volker MAUERHOFER (ISDRS/ISEE) & Pierluigi BOZZI (IUNCBD):** *Designing Research to Support Biodiversity Policy - ISDRS & IUNCBD Methods & Experiences*
2. **Joji Carino, Forest Peoples Programme:** *Indigenous and Local Knowledge made visible: Contributions to Research, Policy and Global Futures*
3. **Hien NGO (IPBES):** *IPBES: The state of science and knowledge...and what comes next*
4. **Andreas OBRECHT (UN Environment):** *InforMEA: knowledge for policy, law and research*
5. **Bolanle O. OBOH (University of Lagos - IUNCBD):** *Call to Action for Africa Biodiversity: Partnerships between Science Policy & Society*
6. **Final discussion**

Latest updates at: <http://www.isdrs.org> <http://www.iuncbd.org>

Light dinner will be provided



Introducing ISDRS

Objectives:

to generate, exchange and disseminate research and knowledge about sustainable development to work towards the future we want

Member based SD researchers society:

** 2500 form 100+ countries / Institutional members*

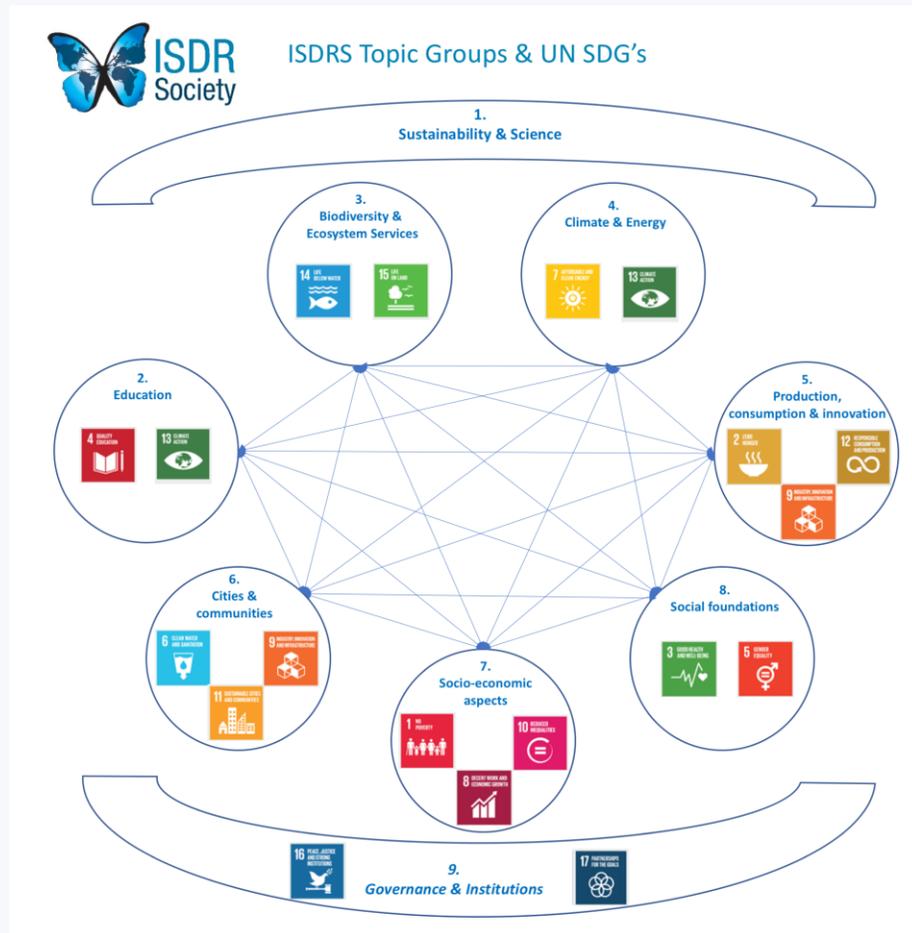
Activities:

** Annual conferences (2019 25th in Nanjing)*

** Topic groups in 9 themes*

** Newsletters (4x per year)*

** Collaborative activities with partners and institutional members*



Introducing IUNCBD



Established:

under the agreement with the CBD Secretariat

Objectives and Activities:

- special focus on developing and megadiverse countries
- Innovative grassroots level strategy: “Biodiversity 2020 Action Plan: Linking Education Science Policy and Society”
- Introducing the studies of the biodiversity policy agendas into integrated teaching-research-outreach academic programmes considering the local context, the needs of society, and the vision of indigenous/local communities



ISDRS & IUNCBD Partnership



- Jointly develop partnerships initiatives and an action plan aimed at
 - combining the ISDRS academic and scientific views and studies on sustainable development with the IUNCBD complementary grassroots level universities visions and needs
 - focused on the South and Science/Policy/Stakeholders approach in the field of cultural and biological diversity (announced in Messina June 2018)





ISDRS – IUNCBD Side event CBD-CoP 2018

**Short presentation of the Policy Briefs
provided by ISDRS Topic groups**

Presenter: Dr. Volker MAUERHOFER MAS, MSc, MA (Leeds)
ISDRS Executive Secretary (elect)

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International Sustainable Development Research Society



Policy Brief on Ecosystem Restoration to reverse loss of biodiversity (ISDRS Topic group 3a&b)

The targets related to ecosystem restoration of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets D (Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services) as established in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development-Technical Note, Secretariat CBD 2010) are far from being achieved (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2014. Global Biodiversity Outlook 4, Montreal).

Biodiversity Targets related to ecosystem restoration

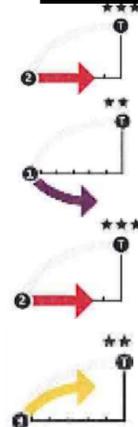
14.1 Ecosystems providing essential services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being, are **restored** and safeguarded

14.2 ..taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

15.1. Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced through conservation and **restoration**

15.2. At least 15% of degraded ecosystems are **restored** contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation , and to combating desertification

Status



Comment

No significant overall progress

High variation across ecosystems and services. Ecosystems particularly important for services, e.g. wetlands and coral reefs, still in decline.

Worse, rather than better. Poor communities and women especially impacted by continuing loss of ecosystem services

No significant overall progress. Despite restoration and conservation efforts, there is still a **net loss of forests**, a major global carbon stock.

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate.

Hard to assess (insufficient data) whether restoration activities under way will restore 15% of degraded lands (by 2020, 2050).

Symbols as in CBD 2014. *Global Biodiversity Outlook 4. Montreal;*

* Levels of confidence of the Status



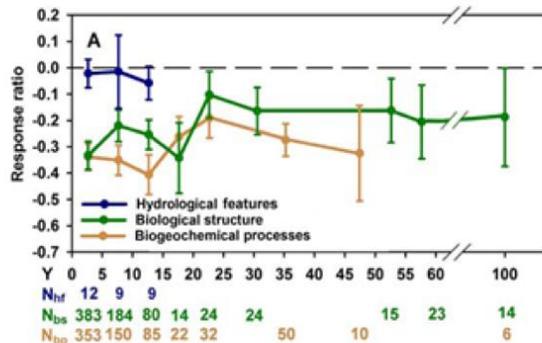
Policy Brief on Ecosystem Restoration to reverse loss of biodiversity (ISDRS Topic group 3a&b)

In order to speed up the achievements of the SDG Goals & Aichi Biodiversity targets 14 & 15 it is required

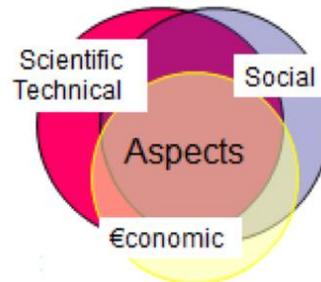
Establishing more realistic targets based on scientific-technical expertise

Integrating the evaluation of ecosystem services as a tool for efficient restoration planning

Involving local people and stake holders as relevant actors of restoration plans and actions



Time to recover wetlands features (Moreno-Mateos et al. 2012)



Assessment of Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem Restoration & Biodiversity improvement





Policy Brief on ‘The Smarter Use of Certification’ (ISDRS Topic group 5d)

1. Issue to be addressed

- Increasing numbers and uptake of sustainability certification initiatives in international trade
- Positive and counter-effect impacts

2. Key findings in recent scientific research

- Diversity in approaches of sustainability standards/certification initiatives (scope, participation, assurance; governance);
- New assessment methods available for sustainability standards and certification schemes

3. Implications for policy makers

- Apply ‘smart governance’ to support and strengthen voluntary sustainability initiatives: strengthen public-private collaboration
- But only for accredited certification initiatives (see new assessment methods)



Policy Brief on Sustainable Supply Chain Initiatives: How Governments Can Increase their Impact (ISDRS Topic group 5d)

1. Issue to be addressed

- Sustainability certification: limited efficacy in tackling deforestation and biodiversity loss alone
- Supply chain sustainability initiatives are diversifying now, but impact evidence is weak

2. Key findings in recent scientific research

- Sustainable supply chain initiatives – varied mechanisms (reflects complexity of global value chains).
- Offer potential to scale up impact, but also risks reproducing inequalities.
- Sustainability standards may continue to play a role, but need to be more effective.
- Other measures also needed (e.g. smallholder quality improvements).

3. Implications for policy makers

- Governments should support supply chain sustainability initiatives that demonstrate effectiveness
- Supplier governments should support supply chain sustainability initiatives (appropriate policies and laws), public procurement, effective land use planning.



Policy Brief on Sustainable Landscape Initiatives: Expectations and Challenges (ISDRS Topic group 4d)

1. Issue to be addressed

- ‘Sustainable Landscapes Initiatives’: Engage wider sets of landscape stakeholders.
- Little evidence so far (as quite new), but intense global attention.

2. Key findings in recent scientific research

- Key elements: enabling environment changes, governance innovations, education, sets of incentives/disincentives.
- Need long-term support & tailoring to context.
- Strong community land rights bargaining power – key foundation
- Participation of communities in multi-stakeholder processes for equitable outcomes.
- Challenges: public capacity gaps at different scales, electoral political turnover, intensity of facilitation processes, leakage.

3. Implications for policy makers

- Advance Sustainable Landscape Initiatives via supportive policies and laws. Align public procurement with most effective sustainability standards.
- Ensure civic space for community groups in multi-stakeholder processes. Scale support for community land rights & negotiation capacity. Support real-time monitoring on environmental and social outcomes to improve approaches



Policy Brief on applying the “Convention Check” (ISDRS Topic group 9d)

National park Thaya Valley/Austria

How can my protected area contribute more to MEAs' implementation?

- ~ 80 Breeding Bird Species
- ~ 950 Butterfly Species
- ~ 19 Bat Species





Methodology + Results + Conclusions

Implementation

- Six steps incl. **Table of Concordance**, workshops in order to gain **status quo** + recommendations

Jan (year 1)

Sept (year 1)

(155 norms of 5 MEA's assessed, for >50% activities set, 82 recommendations)

Evaluation (+ causality!)

- Four steps in order to gain ex-post results on the rate of implementation of 82 recommendations.

Oct (year 3)

Dec (year 3)

(→ significant number implemented!)

Artikel MEA/Äquivalent in law/ fact. implement./recommendation

Art 2 CBD	Kein Äquivalent ersichtlich	Das Thayatal ist ein biogenetisches Reservat im Sinne der Bestimmungen des Europarates. Biogenetische Reservate sind Teil der Umsetzungsstrategie der Berner Konvention.	Aufnahme von Begriffsbestimmungen in VER zumindest betreffend „Lebensraum“ sowie „ex-situ Erhaltung“. [So spricht etwa Art V Abs 1 Z 2 VER vom Schutz des Lebensraumes (vgl auch Art III Abs 1 Z 3 VER „Lebensräume“). Und die gesamte VER handelt ua von der Erhaltung des NP Thayatal.]
Art 2 CBD Begriffsbestimmungen zu „biologische Ressourcen“, „biologische Vielfalt“, „Biotechnologie“, „domestizierte oder gezüchtete Arten“, „Ex-situ-Erhaltung“, „genetische Ressourcen“, „genetische Ressourcen zur Verfügung stellendes Land“, „genetisches Material“, „In-situ-Bedingungen“, „In-situ-Erhaltung“, „Lebensraum“, „nachhaltige Nutzung“, „Ökosystem“, „Organisation der regionalen Wirtschaftsintegration“, „Schutzgebiet“, „Technologie“, „Ursprungsland der genetischen Ressourcen“			Aufnahme von Begriffsbestimmungen in NPG zumindest betreffend „biologische Vielfalt“, „Ökosystem“, „Lebensraum“ sowie „ex-situ Erhaltung“. [So spricht etwa § 2 Abs 1 Z 2 NPG ua von Artenvielfalt der Ökosysteme (vgl auch § 2 Abs 1 Z 3 NPG) und § 2 Abs 4 NPG ua von der für dieses Gebiet repräsentativen Tier- und Pflanzenwelt einschließlich ihrer Lebensräume. § 6 Abs 3 NPG handelt zudem von Ausnahmen zur Erhaltung der Lebensgemeinschaften.]
Anmerkungen:	Keine der Rechtsgrundlagen (VER, G, VO) enthält bislang Begriffsbestimmungen.		
Art 3 CBD: Grundsatz	Äquivalent im nÖ Recht (VER, G, VO)	Tatsächliche Umsetzungsaktivitäten	Empfehlungen
Art 3 CBD Grundsatz der souveränen	Nicht erforderlich	Nicht erforderlich	Nicht geprüft



(Mauerhofer, 2011)

See also IUCN:
<http://www.solutionsexplorer.org/solutions/assessment-of-individual-pas-contribution-to-environmental-conventions>



ISDRS – IUNCBD Side event CBD-CoP 2018

See and download the ISDRS Policy Briefs also on the ISDRS website:

<http://isdrs.org/side-event-cbd-cop-egypt-november-2018/>



What's need to be addressed more in the future?

Gaps: Productive Sectors, IPBES requests

Perspectives: 2030 (for all)

Methodologies: Indicator oriented, community-based monitoring and information system (Joi), InformMEA extended (Science \leftrightarrow InformMEA)

Stakeholder contributions': Woman and Youth, Indigenous people, local communities (everywhere), local universities



The 25th International Sustainable Development Research Society Conference
Sustaining Resources for the Future
26-28 June 2019, Nanjing, China



南京大學
NANJING UNIVERSITY



Theme: Sustaining Resources for the Future

<http://www.isdrsconference.org/>