Biodiversa+ Science Policy Forum on the Global Biodiversity Framework

This meeting is being recorded, the recording and slides will be shared on the Biodiversa+ website and Youtube channel.

18th of April from 1.30 to 5.45pm CEST
General introduction

By Sybille van den Hove, Bridging for Sustainability, Forum moderator
#BiodiversaPrague2023

Posting about the Science-Policy Forum on social media?

Don't forget to tag @BiodiversaPlus
Welcome words

By Hilde Eggermont, Biodiversa+ Chair and Coordinator, BeISPO
Biodiversa+ in a nutshell

By Hilde Eggermont, Biodiversa+ Chair and Coordinator, BelSPO
Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

‘a package deal’  ‘truly global framework’  ‘30 x 30’
Building on the best available knowledge

Convention on Biological Diversity

ipbes
Science and Policy for People and Nature

The global assessment report on BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS

Capacity building & development, technical and scientific cooperation

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Co-funded by the European Union
European Biodiversity Strategy 2030

- Protect Nature
- Enable Transformative Change
- Restore Nature
- EU For An Ambitious Global Agenda
Biodiversa+ the European Biodiversity Partnership

- Overall budget: €800M
- EU Contribution: €165M
- Partners: 80
- Countries: 40

Promote and support R&I programs and projects
Better connect R&I programmes and projects to policy
Internationalisation of European R&I
Promote and support transnational biodiversity monitoring
Promote and support Nature-based Solutions, and valuation of biodiversity in private sectors

Budget
>800M€
over 7 years
Communication and stakeholder engagement in European R&I
Common Vision and strategy
Biodiversa+ Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda

Cross-cutting Theme A
Better knowledge on biodiversity and its dynamics

Topical Theme 1
Biodiversity protection and restoration

Topical Theme 2
Transformative change

Topical Theme 3
EU’s global action

Cross-cutting Theme B
Better knowledge for Nature-Based Solutions in a global change context

Stakeholder engagement
Introduction of the science policy forum

By Hilde Eggermont, Biodiversa+ Chair and Coordinator, BeISPO
Biodiversa+ 2023 Prague events

18th of April
Science Policy Forum on the Global Biodiversity Framework

19th of April
Kick-off meeting of the 36 BiodivProtect projects

20th of April
Clustering workshop for the BiodivProtect projects
Participants of the science policy forum

- **97** registered participants on site
- **153** registered online participants

Participants of the science policy forum, registered online and on site:
- **Biodiversa+ Partners**: 32%
- **BiodivProtect projects**: 14%
- **European Commission, REA or the EEA**: 2%
- **Other Biodiversa funded projects**: 3%
- **Biodiversa+ AB or ESB**: 3%
- **BiodivProtect EvC**: 7%
- **Other**: 39%
Objectives of the forum ‘Knowledge & capacity to facilitate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF’

- Learn more about the **Global Biodiversity Framework** and its monitoring framework
- Learn about **Key Biodiversity Areas** and how they can contribute to the GBF
- Explore how to build a **coherent trans-European Nature Network of conserved areas** by building on national experiences and by building on new knowledge
- Find out about **transnational biodiversity projects** co-designed with stakeholders and how they can **generate knowledge** and support the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework
Agenda (1/2)

• 13.45 – 14.15: Presentation on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its modus operandi of indicators, by Jillian Campbell, CBD Secretariat

• 14.15 – 14.30: How can the European Union contribute to facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF, including through research & capacity building? By Francisco De Asis Sanchez Crespo, Policy Officer, European Commission – DG Environment and Bastian Bertzky, Policy Officer, European Commission – DG Research & Innovation

• 14.30 – 14.50: Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): What do they offer to reach the Kunming-Montreal GBF Goals and Targets? By Andrew Plumptre, KBA Secretariat

Agenda (2/2)

15.10 - 16.00: PANEL 1 / Widening protected areas - Interactive discussion on national experiences, needs and the barriers towards the set up a Trans-European Nature Network.
Panellists: Florent Merle – Karel Chobot – Milena Batakovic - Martin Jung

16.00 – 16.30: Break

16.30 – 17.30: PANEL 2/ Interactive discussion on knowledge and capacity to facilitate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
Panellists: Ester Serrao - Konstantina Spiliopoulou - Sigrid Engen - Virgillio Hermoso – Bastian Bertzky – Frédéric Lemaître

17.30 – 17.45: Concluding words
The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its modus operandi of indicators

By Jillian Campbell, CBD Secretariat
Kunming-Montreal
Global Biodiversity Framework

GEF, Early Action Support, Inception workshop. Nairobi

Nadine Saad, May 2-4 2023
UN Biodiversity Conference 2022
Montreal, 7-19 Dec

- **COP15 (Part 2)**
  - 30 agenda items

- **Ministerial High-level Segment**
  - 15-17 Dec

- **CP COP-MOP 10 (Part 2)**
  - 20 agenda items

- **NP COP-MOP 4 (Part 2)**
  - 19 agenda items
COP15 Major Outcomes

- Kunming-Montreal GBF (decision 15/4)
- GBF Monitoring framework (decision 15/5)
- Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review (decision 15/6)
- Resource mobilization (decision 15/7)
- Capacity-building and development & technical and scientific cooperation (decision 15/8)
- Digital sequence information on genetic resources (decision 15/9)
Significant outcomes of the COP-MOPs to the Protocols

**Cartagena Protocol**
- Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2021 to 2030
- Capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

**Nagoya Protocol**
- Measures to assist in capacity-building
- Digital sequence information on genetic resources
- Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism
The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Builds from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and is a global response to the continued alarming loss of biodiversity and the threat that this poses to nature and human well-being.
The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- Catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action
- Ensure the full implementation of the Convention
- Guide the revision, development, updating, and implementation of policies, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans
- Monitoring and review of progress in a transparent and responsible manner
- Promote cooperation and partnerships among diverse actors
Implementation

The framework aims to:

- Catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, and subnational and local authorities, with the involvement of all of society,

- Enhanced collaboration, cooperation and synergies between at the global, regional, subregional and national levels,

This will require:

- A whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

- Requires political will and recognition at the highest level of government, and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society.
The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- A. Background
- B. Purpose
- C. Consideration for implementation
- D. Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- E. Theory of change
- F. 2050 Vision and 2030 Mission
- G. 4 Global Goals for 2050
- H. 23 Global Targets for 2030
- I. Implementation and support mechanisms and enabling conditions
- J. Responsibility and transparency
- K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake
The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**Vision**

A world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”
To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.
Goal A
Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

Goal B
Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Goal C
Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and sustainably increased

Goal D
The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Global Goals for 2050
Global Targets for 2030
Targets - Reducing threats to biodiversity

T.1. The use of all areas is planned or managed to reduce loss

T.2. 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration to enhance biodiversity

T.3. 30% of all areas are effectively conserved through protected areas or other effective area based measures

T.4. Extinction of known threatened species halted, extinction risk reduced and genetic diversity maintained

T.5. Use, harvesting, and trade of wild species is sustainable and safe and legal

T.6. The establishment and impacts of invasive alien species are reduced

T.7. Pollution risks and impacts are reduced

T.8. The impacts of climate change are minimized and resiliency is increased
Targets - Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

**T.9.** Management and use of wild species are sustainable

**T.10.** Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably

**T.11.** Nature’s contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced

**T.12.** The area, quality, connectivity and accessibility of green and blue spaces is increased, diversity maintained

**T.13.** Effective measures are in place for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources
**Targets - tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming**

**T.14.** The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision making processes at all levels

**T.15.** The negative impacts of business of biodiversity are reduced and positive impacts are promoted

**T.16.** Sustainable consumptions choices are enabled and overconsumption and waste are reduced

**T.17.** Biosafety measures are strengthened, and its benefits are distributed

**T.18.** Harmful incentives are eliminated, phased out or reformed and positive incentives are scaled up
T.19. Financial resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans from all sources are substantially and progressively increased, reaching 200 billion United States dollars per year

T.20. Capacity building, technology transfer and cooperation for implementation is strengthened

T.21. Data, information and knowledge for decision making is available

T.22. Decision making is participatory, inclusive, representative and gender responsive and rights are respected

T.23. Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach
The GBF-related decisions establish

**Enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review**
(designation 15/6)

**Strategy for Resource Mobilization**
(designation 15/7)

**Long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development**
(designation 15/8)

**Mechanism comprising a network of regional, and/or additional subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres**
(designation 15/8)

**Agreement to establish a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources**
(designation 15/9)
Other GBF-supportive decisions address

Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations
(Decision 15/13)

Communications strategy
(CBD/COP/15/L23, decision 15/14)

Gender plan of action
(CBD/COP/15/L24, decision 15/11)

Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity (2021-2030)
(CBD/COP/15/L22, decision 15/12)

Guidance to the Global Environment Facility
(CBD/COP/15/L.23, decision 15/15)
Including request to GEF to establish Special Trust Fund
(Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Fund)
Examples of other COP 15 outcomes

Synthetic Biology
(CBD/COP/15/L.18, decision 15/31)

Nature and Culture
(CBD/COP/15/L.10, decision 15/22)

Biodiversity and agriculture
(CBD/COP/15/L.16, decision 15/28)

Biodiversity and health
(CBD/COP/15/L.17, decision 15/29)

Biodiversity and climate change
(CBD/COP/15/L.19, decision 15/30)
Implementation

- Rapid alignment of NBSAPs with GBF, including the development of national targets by COP-16
- Each COP until 2030 will review implementation of the GBF
- Monitoring framework with indicators for tracking progress
- Expecting governing bodies of other conventions and international organizations, including UNEA-6, to endorse the GBF, align strategies, and contribute to its implementation and monitoring
COP to be held in Türkiye in last half of 2024:

- **Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)** – October 2023 and Q1/2 2024
- **Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI)** – Q1/2 2024
- Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j)
- Ad hoc open-ended working group on benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources
- Ad hoc technical expert group on indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization
- Informal advisory group on technical and scientific cooperation
A. Adopted in decision 15/5: Headline indicators; Binary indicators; Component indicators and Complementary indicators

B. Parties are urged to use the headline indicators in their national reports

C. AHTEG established to guide work on the following:

1) technical advice on remaining and unresolved issues relating to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

2) guidance on the use of indicators in national planning and reporting,

3) guidance on ways to fill temporal and spatial data gaps, including through the use of big data, citizen science, community-based monitoring and information systems, remote sensing, modelling and statistical analysis, and other forms of data and other knowledge systems,

4) on the existing capacity, gaps and needs
Thank you!

Convention on Biological Diversity

2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP15 - CP/MOP10 - NP/MOP4
Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING - MONTRÉAL
Any questions?

Prague attendees: raise your hand

Zoom attendees: use the chat
How can the European Union contribute to facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF?

By Francisco De Asis Sanchez Crespo, Policy Officer, European Commission – DG Environment and Bastian Bertzky, Policy Officer, European Commission – DG Research & Innovation
How will the European Union contribute to facilitate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF, including through research & capacity building

Biodiversa+ Science Policy Forum on the Global Biodiversity Framework

Prague, 18 April 2023
The European Green Deal

Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

Increasing the EU’s Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050

Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy

Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way

A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment

Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

From ‘Farm to Fork’: a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system

Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

A European Climate Pact

The EU as a global leader

Transforming the EU’s economy for a sustainable future

And leaving no one behind

Designing a set of deeply transformative policies, under the Do No Harm principle

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
Implementation at global level: EU action

- We will only deliver, if there is a collective effort
- The EU wants to **lead by example**, based on ambitious action under the Green Deal on the implementation on the framework
- The EU wants work with its partners to **kickstart the implementation**
- The EU will keep biodiversity and the **implementation** of the framework on **top of our agenda** in multilateral, regional and bilateral engagement with **partner countries** and throughout the **UN system**
- **Leave no one behind**: The EU stands ready to support partner countries in implementing the agreement
Follow-up and implementation @ EU level

• Full implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:
  • Assessment of alignment and potential gaps
  • Discussion with MS in relevant groups (COM and Council governance)
  • Submission of alignment between global and EU targets to the CBD, 2023
  • Communication addressing main gaps, 2024

• Implementing the Decision on the Monitoring Framework and early preparations for the 7th National Report
  • Mapping & assessment of indicators
  • Discussion with MS in relevant groups (COM and Council governance)
  • Submission of alignment between global and EU indicators to the CBD, 2024
Monitoring Framework for GBF

26 Headline indicators (compulsory)

- Tools & solutions for implementation and mainstreaming: 5 Ready, 2 Development needed, 5 Binary, 1 None (T20)
- Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing: 3 Ready, 5 Development needed, 1 Binary
- Reducing threats to biodiversity: 8 Ready, 3 Development needed

+ 63 Component indicators (optional)

+ 236 Complementary indicators (optional, thematic, in-depth)
Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity and new mechanisms

- GKSSB is an initiative developed and supported by the European Commission and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)
- Establishment of regional and/or sub-regional capacity-building centres for technical and scientific cooperation
- Establishment of a mechanism comprising a network of regional and/or subregional support – so-called ‘global entity’
- Establishment of an Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation
- Key role of EC Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (KCBD) Steering Group (SMB)
Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity

• Supporting national capacity on biodiversity data, information, and knowledge

• Options for enhanced cooperation:

1. Invest in national biodiversity institutions

   National data+global resources / Upgrade IS / Planning policies / monitoring & reporting progress

2. Interoperability and data sharing

   Data standards / National DT strategies / Peer to peer support

3. Enhance collaboration at regional and global levels

   Engage Regional Commissions / Align w. SDG mechanism & UNSEEA / NBSAP learning & training services
Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity

• Some considerations:

  • Lack of proper indicator at an international level, identified as an obstacle

  • COM aware of the capacity need for the COP15 GBF and its monitoring framework. GKSSB is expected to contribute them both.

  • Expected to provide key support services on a need basis. Not only data but knowledge

  • Participation of stakeholders in the design phase is crucial. Must be developed in a way so that it meets the needs of parties.

  • Governance structure and financing mechanism to be developed for long-term
Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity

- Co-design workshop, 18-21 April 2023, Cambridge, UK
  - To gather further views on the Global Knowledge Support Service and build common understanding
  - Builds on consultations, to refine elements for enhanced cooperation & collaboration on data, knowledge & tools at national, regional, and global levels
  - Scope, content, functionality, governance, financing for a long sustainability of the service
Broader challenges arising from GBF for R&I policy

- “Mainstream” transformative change into R&I
- Prepare and promote “ratcheting up” through policies driving research
- Strengthen coherence between EU and MS approaches to science-based activities in relation to the GBF targets and indicators
- Roll out EU tools which can serve as examples for global instruments
- Further strengthen EU involvement, incl. uptake of EU research, in IPBES
- Improve broader uptake of R&I outcomes (dissemination and exploitation)
Integration of GBF into EU research framework

Relevant for EU research programming (HE 2025-2027 and FP10):

- Biodiversity mainstreaming into Horizon Europe Strategic Planning 2025-2027 in pillar II across clusters and across pillars
- EU Green Deal Missions to reflect on taking up results
- European Partnerships to contribute to GBF implementation
- Input to long-term strategic research agenda for biodiversity (to 2030/40/50)
- HE regulation - mainstreaming biodiversity - with a budgetary contribution of 7.5% as of 2024, and 10% in 2026 and 2027 in the MFF
Examples of Horizon-funded strategic initiatives

- **EUROPA BON**
  - 2020-2023

- **EU4IPBES**
  - 2019-2023 (phase 1, phase 2 under eval)

- **biodiversa+**
  - European Biodiversity Partnership
  - 2021-2028

- **bioagora**
  - 2022-2027

- **IPBES / IPCC Support**
  - Call in HE WP 2023-2024 (under eval)

- **CO-OP4CBD**
  - 2022-2026

- **IPBES / IPCC Support**
  - Call in HE WP 2023-2024 (under eval)
Thank you

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Slide xx: element concerned, source: e.g. Fotolia.com; Slide xx: element concerned, source: e.g. iStock.com
Any questions?

Prague attendees: raise your hand

Zoom attendees: use the chat
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): What do they offer to reach the Kunming-Montreal GBF Goals and Targets?

By Andrew Plumptre, KBA Secretariat
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): What do they offer to reach the Kunming-Montreal GBF Goals and Targets and support the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030?

Andy Plumptre, Head KBA Secretariat
18th April 2023
Kunming-Montreal GBF and EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
Bringing nature back into our lives
Relevance of KBAs

• EU Biodiversity strategy
  ▪ Guiding protection of 30% by 2030
  ▪ Guiding strict protection areas
  ▪ Identifying important areas for restoration
  ▪ Support a European Business for biodiversity movement
  ▪ Strengthen the Commission’s biodiversity proofing framework
  ▪ Incorporated in long-term strategic research agenda for biodiversity in the future Horizon Europe

• Global Biodiversity Framework
  ▪ Goal A – Nature Conserved
  ▪ Goal D – financing and technical cooperation
  ▪ Target 1 – spatial planning
  ▪ Target 2 – Restoration
  ▪ Target 3 – Protection of 30% by 2030
  ▪ Target 4 – species extinction
  ▪ Target 14 -Mainstreaming
  ▪ Target 15 – Private sector impacts
  ▪ Targets 20 & 21 – making data available
  ▪ Targets 22 & 23 – Gender and IPLCs
**Target 1 and Target 3 language**

**Target 1:** Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of *areas of high biodiversity importance*, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Target 3:** Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, *especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity* and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories.
A Global Standard

A globally standardized science-based approach for identifying KBAs

Definitions, criteria and quantitative thresholds designed to ensure that KBA identification is:

• Objective, repeatable, transparent

KBA Partnership established at same time as KBA Standard in 2016
KBA Criteria

KBA criteria are designed to capture biodiversity at genetic, species and ecosystem levels.

Collectively, the criteria identify ways in which a site can be important for the global persistence of biodiversity.

Data from various sources including citizen science.
IDENTIFYING AREAS OF IMPORTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY

**CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE:**
- Threatened species
- Geographically restricted species
- Geographically restricted assemblages of species
- Aggregations of species
- Refugia for species
- Spawning sites
- Threatened ecosystems
- Geographically restricted ecosystems
- Sites of ecological integrity
- Irreplaceable sites

* Use mostly qualitative criteria

Making data available – KBA website & database e.g. KBAs in Europe – many Natura2000 sites

99% of KBAs in Europe are Natura 2000 sites (80% SPAs, 82% SACs sites)
Remote sensing monitoring of KBAs

Integrating with monitoring platform to manage data from the field
KBAs as global indicators: SDGs, CBD, IPBES
Protected area & OECM coverage of KBAs

Donors using KBAs to guide investment

- EU Horizon & Biodiversa funding to scope KBAs in Europe
- KfW using KBAs to guide their locations of Legacy Landscapes
- AFD funding KBA identification in Southern Africa
- USAID funding KBA identification processes
- Bezos Earth Fund – KBAs guiding where to invest
KBA data used by Private sector

- KBAs – ‘Critical Habitat’ (IFC Performance Standard 6, Equator Principles, Société Générale)
- Banks and biodiversity no-go policy: http://banksandbiodiversity.org
- KBA language proposed in TNFD, SBTN, GRI etc. for company disclosures on impacts on biodiversity
- Guidelines for Businesses and governments developed around KBAs
Various platforms using KBA data

- RepRisk
- UN Biodiversity Lab
- Digital Observatory of Protected Areas
- Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) for commercial use

Geospatial Analytics Case Study
Oleoducto de Crudos Pesados (OCP) | Ecuador
January 2023

In this case study, we explore the proximity risks of a pipeline in Ecuador and trace the recent history of ESG risk incidents that had an impact on biodiversity. The results reveal the nature of the risks around projects of similar scope operating near Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and protected areas, helping to understand current and future implications.
Using KBAs in national spatial planning
IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 081

• Calls upon governments at all levels to:
  a) develop or update spatially explicit conservation plans to incorporate sites and areas of importance for the global persistence of biodiversity across multiple taxa and ecosystems (KBAs), along with the connectivity required to ensure biodiversity persistence, and use these to inform plans to expand networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; and
  b) incorporate these plans into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and integrate them through cross-sectoral planning across government and non-governmental institutions, using them prior to, and at all stages of, national land- and sea-use planning, to avoid or otherwise minimise negative impacts on biodiversity;
Governments using KBAs to guide Protected area and OECM expansion

• Ensure 30% protection by 2030 occurs in right places (through PAs or OECMs)

• Mozambique - complete comprehensive assessment across vertebrates, plants and invertebrates
  ▪ KBAs incorporated in National Territorial Plan
  ▪ KBAs can be funded as offsets for impacts elsewhere
KBAs identified nationally

- Encourage the establishment of KBA National Coordination Groups
KBA National Coordination Groups

• Formation of KBA NCGs leads to:
  ▪ Data sharing by experts
  ▪ Common goal and objectives for guiding 30% by 2030
  ▪ Compilation of data on biodiversity across a country
  ▪ Encouraging research on biodiversity across all taxa
  ▪ Identification of key species and ecosystems to monitor at sites
  ▪ Can also inform which sites need connectivity
  ▪ Re-patriating biodiversity data from Europe to Central Africa
  ▪ Structure to monitor and conserve sites in country
  ▪ Easier to incorporate KBAs in policy and legislation
Plants & Fungi

This group includes:

- Vascular plants like flowering plants and conifers
- Non-vascular plants like mosses
- Fungi like mushrooms and lichen
KBAs in Australia

Carpentarian Grasswren Project
The identification and delineation of Key Biodiversity Areas is an important process, and SANBI and BirdLife South Africa are leading the initiative for South Africa.
The role of transnational research in guiding 30 x 30

- KBAs identified mainly for birds in Europe
- Scoping KBAs for other Taxa
- Forming KBA NCGs in 5 countries
- Identifying KBAs
- Integrating KBAs in systematic conservation planning and connectivity
- KBAs help guide where and what to monitor
- Engaging with national and regional policy to ensure expansion of protection is representative and in the right places
Links and contacts:

www.keybiodiversityareas.org; Conservationtraining.org - biodiversity
aplumptre@keybiodiversityareas.org
Any questions?

Prague attendees: raise your hand

Zoom attendees: use the chat
NaturaConnect: Building a coherent Trans-European Network of conserved areas for Nature and People

By Martin Jung, IIASA, NaturaConnect
Area-based conservation in the EU: towards 2030

Martin Jung & Piero Visconti
IIASA International Institute for Applied System Analysis

Designing a resilient and coherent Trans-European conservation network for nature and people

Funded by the European Union
The EU Conservation Network

- **25.7%** of land (1.06 M km\(^2\)) and **11.1%** of the sea in the EU27 (556K km\(^2\))
- 760 000 km\(^2\) (**18%**) are part of the Natura 2000 network on land and 440 000 km\(^2\) (**8%**) at sea
- **23%** of the European (38 EEA countries) terrestrial landscape and around **8%** of the marine realm

Source: EEA
European policy context by 2030

Where to conserve, restore or sustainably manage ecosystems?

Legally protect at least 30% of the land, including inland waters, and 30% of the sea in the EU. At least 1/3 of this should be strictly protected.

Include restoration on 20% of lands, contributing to the process of actively or passively assisting towards good condition.

Facilitate ecological corridors and support sustainable land management, while increasing resilience through climate mitigation and adaptation.
Establishing a Trans-European Nature Network (TEN-N)
Comprehensive
Adequate
Resilient
Effective
>60% of countries struggle with high levels of missing or unknown information in Article 17 and 12 reporting (EuropaBON 2022)

An unknown coverage is reported for over half of reptile, amphibian and mammal species (EEA 2020 State of Nature in the EU reporting 2013-2018)

Lack of monitoring data on the taxa that are not addressed in the Directives (EuropaBON 2022)

Raw data or georeferenced data are seldom available and traceable in workflows (EuropaBON 2022)
Addressing comprehensiveness: data integration, extrapolation and dissemination

- In situ observations
  - Surveys
  - Citizen science
  - eDNA
- Remote sensing
- Primary observations

Data integration

Biodiversity models

Species distribution

Essential Biodiversity Variables

Ecosystem extent

EBV integration

Reporting units e.g. countries, ecoregions

Biodiversity Change Indicator

New and openly available European high-resolution current and future projection of species, habitats and ecosystem services

Adequate – conservation for whom?

Source: O’Connor et al. 2021, Science
Adequate coverage

Source: EEA State of Nature report (2022)
Addressing adequacy: How much do we need?

Favorable Reference Values (FRV)

“Range within which all significant ecological variations of the habitat/species are included for a given biogeographical region and which is sufficiently large to allow the long-term survival of the habitat/species”

(Art 17, DocHab-04-03/03 ver.3)

Source: Santini et al. 2014 Div & Distr
Adequate – size and fragmentation

Source: Lawrence A, Friedrich F, Beierkuhnlein C (2021)
Addressing adequacy: Spatial prioritization to close gaps in coverage

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Resilient – future climate and land-use change

Nature Futures Framework (NFF)
Source: Mansur et al. 2022

Source: Heikkinen et al. 2021
Addressing resilience: Future proof planning

Replicable framework and tools for priority setting in the face of climate change and plausible land-use scenarios

Identification of climatic refugia, stepping-stones, and future suitable habitat

Figure concept: Montferrat et al. 2019
The role of GBI in the Matrix
Corridors of variable width between the Natura 2000 woodland sites in mainland Spain

- Connector through a narrow band in a high-resistance area
- Connector through a wide area with low resistance
- High-resistance area without connector
- Low-resistance area without connector

Source: Fernandez et al.

© 2018, Adapted from De la Fuente et al.
Effective – well-resourced

Financial needs EUR 10.1 billion per year *(source: EU summary of PAFs)*
  
  • 66% -annual costs
  • 34% -one-off costs

Maintenance and restoration (EUR 4.8bn, 47%)

Additional green infrastructure measures beyond Natura 2000 (EUR 2.5bn, 24%)

Horizontal and administrative measures (EUR 2.1bn, 21%)

Species specific measures (EUR 0.9 bn, 8%)
Addressing effectiveness: Factsheets and decision support

Financing Natura 2000
EU Funding Opportunities in 2021-2027

The European Regional Development Fund
Fact-sheet

InvestEU and the Natural Capital Financing Facility
Fact-Sheet

The LIFE programme
Fact-sheet

Revised Report May 2022
NaturaConnect Key outputs

- **Spatial priorities for national and international designations** to close conservation gaps towards a sufficient and coherent TEN-N
- **Evaluation of national pledges** for sufficiency in covering protection gaps and trans-boundary coherence
- **Provide capacity building** that will optimize the functionality and usability of NaturaConnect data, methods and tools.
- **Proposal for supporting MS monitoring and reporting of TEN-N performance**
Thank you for listening and stay in touch!

naturaconnect@iiasa.ac.at, visconti@iiasa.ac.at, jung@iiasa.ac.at

www.naturaconnect.eu

@naturaconnect
Any questions?

Prague attendees: raise your hand

Zoom attendees: use the chat
Panel 1 - Widening protected areas - National experiences, needs and the barriers towards the set up a Trans-European Nature Network.

With the panellists: Florent Merle, OFB, France – Karel Chobot, NCA CZ, Czech Republic – Milena Batakovic, EPA_M, Montenegro and Martin Jung, IIASA, NaturaConnect
#BiodiversaPrague2023

Posting about the Science-Policy Forum on social media?

Don't forget to tag @BiodiversaPlus
Any questions?

Prague attendees: raise your hand

Zoom attendees: use the chat
Let’s take a break!

We will be back at 4.30pm CEST

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Prokop Valley, Czech Republic
Panel 2 - Interactive discussion on knowledge and capacity to facilitate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

With the panellists: Ester Serrao, University of Algarve, CCMAR - Konstantina Spiliopoulou, National and Kapodistriana University of Athens - Sigrid Engen, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research - Virgillio Hermoso, University of Sevilla - Bastian Bertzky, European Commission – DG Research & Innovation - Frédéric Lemaître, FRB
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Structured decision making

INSPIRE: INtegrated Spatial PlannIng across REalms for biodiversity conservation and human development in a context of change

**What?**

1. **Co-design** objectives: management plans for biodiversity and other land/sea uses

2. **Facilitate** informed decision-making, with adequate data and tools, understanding trade-offs

3. **Communicate** results widely, adapted to individual needs

**How?**

- Consultation to stakeholders
- Development of management plans, with priorities
- Trade-offs analyses
- Policy briefs, reports, newsletters, social media, videos
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Any questions?

Prague attendees: raise your hand

Zoom attendees: use the chat
Conclusion of the meeting

By Hilde Eggermont, Biodiversa+ Chair & Coordinator, BelSPO
What did you find inspiring today?

Share your final thoughts, first Menti outcomes.
Something I would like to explore further
Reminder of the next meetings

18th of April
Science Policy Forum on the Global Biodiversity Framework

19th of April
Kick-off meeting of the 36 BiodivProtect projects

20th of April
Clustering workshop for the BiodivProtect projects

Start at 9am
Social diner

• 19.30: Diner at the hotel restaurant, Vienna House Diplomat Hotel, Evropska 370/15, Prague 6
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Thank you!

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