



**biodiversa+**  
European Biodiversity Partnership

# Biodiversa+ Science Policy Forum on the Global Biodiversity Framework

REC

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

18<sup>th</sup> 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?**

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# Welcome words

By Hilde Eggermont, Biodiversa+ Chair and Coordinator, BelSPO



# Biodiversa+ in a nutshell

By Hilde Eggermont, Biodiversa+ Chair and Coordinator, BelSPO

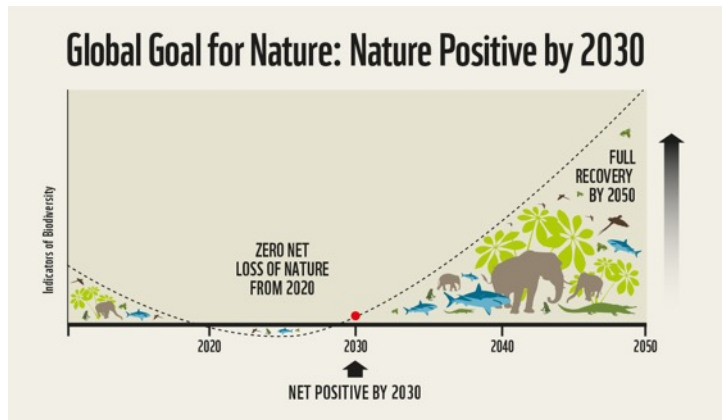
# Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



*'a package deal'*

*'truly global framework'*

*'30 x 30'*



**Convention on Biological Diversity**



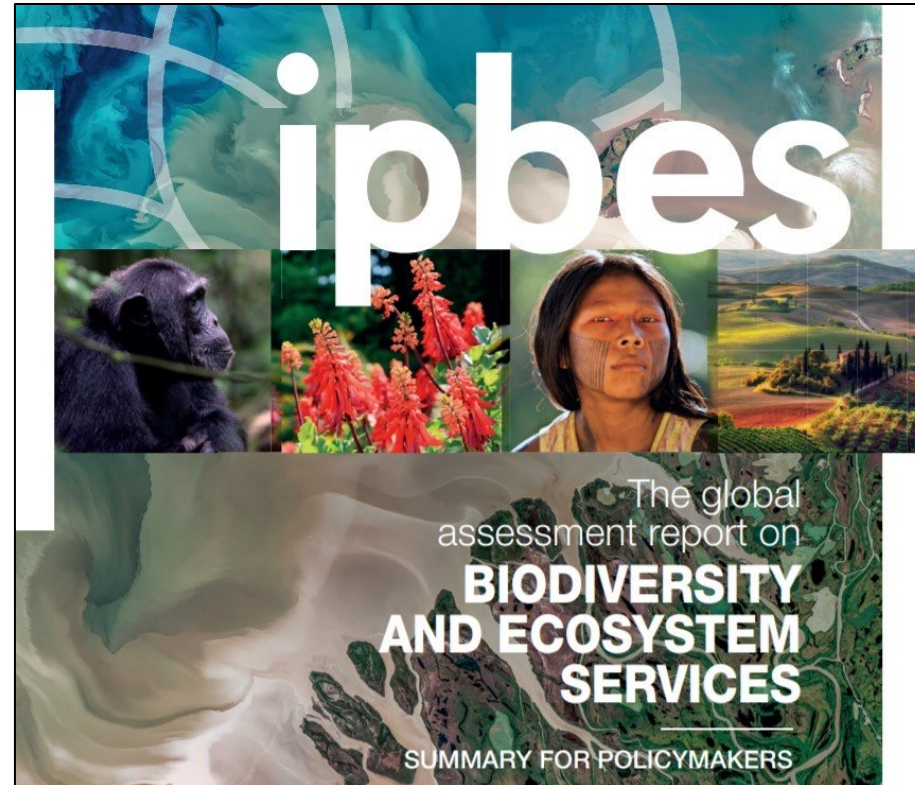
# Building on the best available knowledge



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



Science and Policy  
for People and Nature



Capacity building & development, technical and scientific cooperation

# European Biodiversity Strategy 2030



Protect Nature



Enable Transformative Change



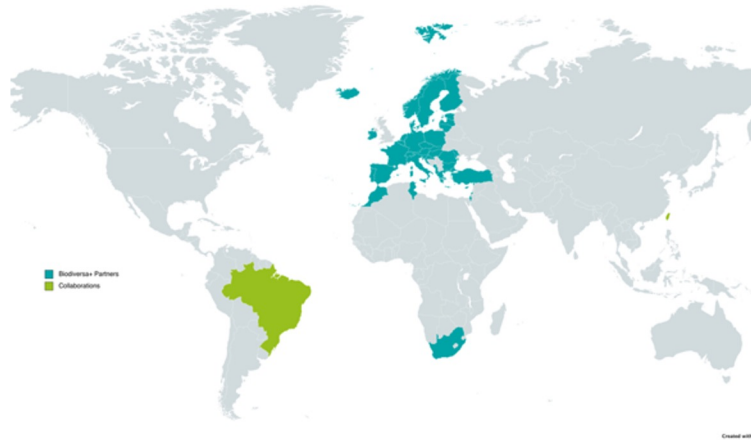
Restore Nature



EU For An Ambitious Global Agenda



# Biodiversa+ the European Biodiversity Partnership

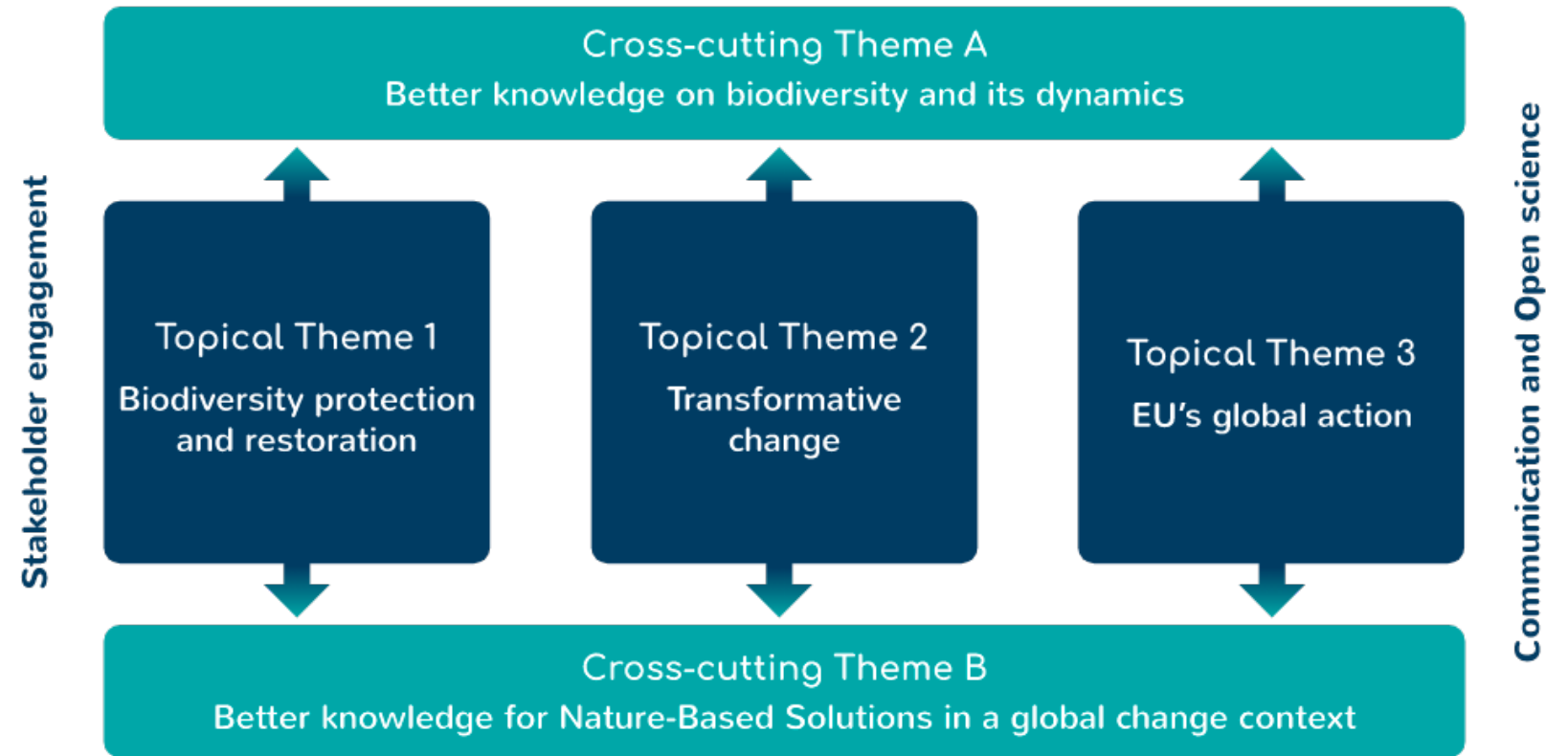




# Biodiversa+ Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda



Eggermont H., Le Roux X., Tannerfeldt M.  
Enfedaque, J., Zaubner, K. & Biodiversa+ partners  
(2021). Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda.  
Biodiversa+, 108 pp.







# Introduction of the science policy forum

By Hilde Eggermont, Biodiversa+ Chair and Coordinator, BelSPO

# 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*

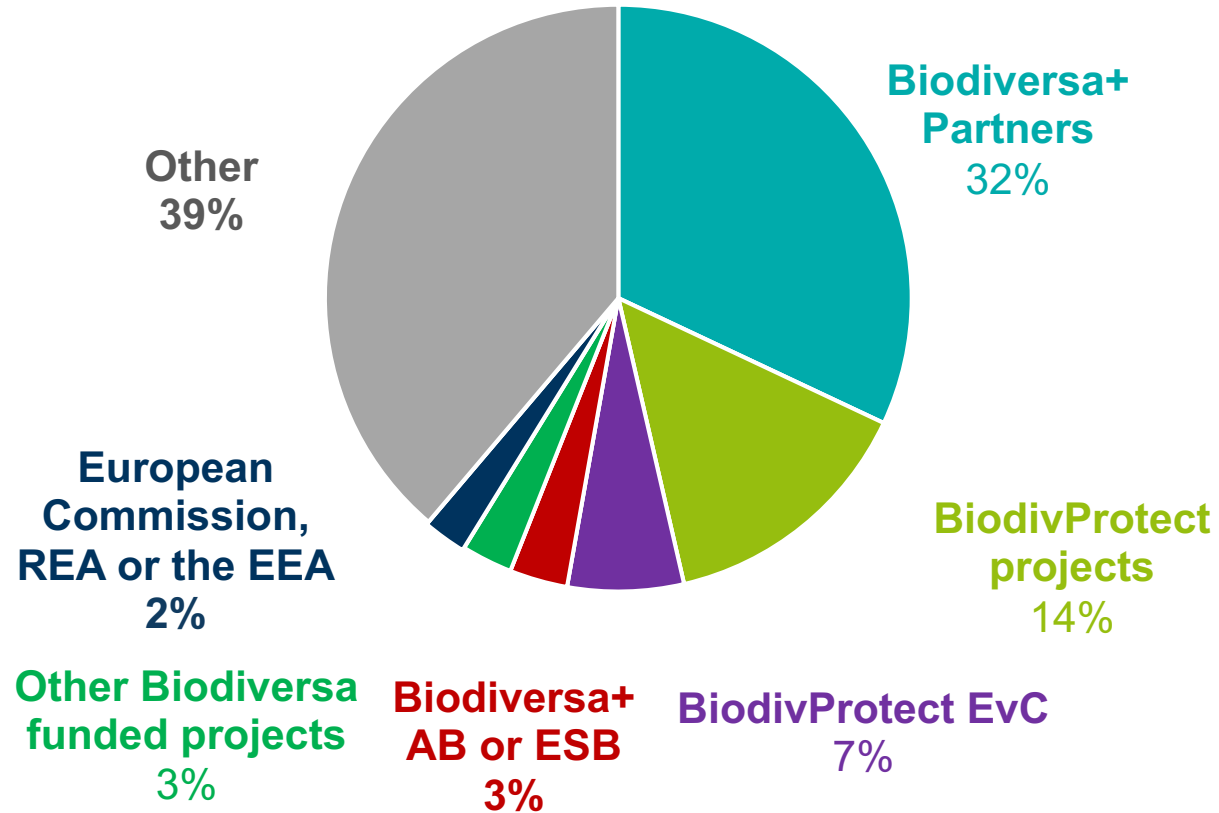
**Clustering  
workshop for  
the  
BiodivProtect  
projects**

# Participants of the science policy forum

97  
registered  
participants  
on site

153  
registered  
online  
participants

Participants of the science policy forum



# 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 Plumpton, KBA Secretariat*
- **14.50 – 15.10:** NaturaConnect: Building a coherent Trans-European Network of conserved areas for Nature and People, *by Martin Jung, IIASA, NaturaConnect.*

# 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**

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# 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



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



**2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE**

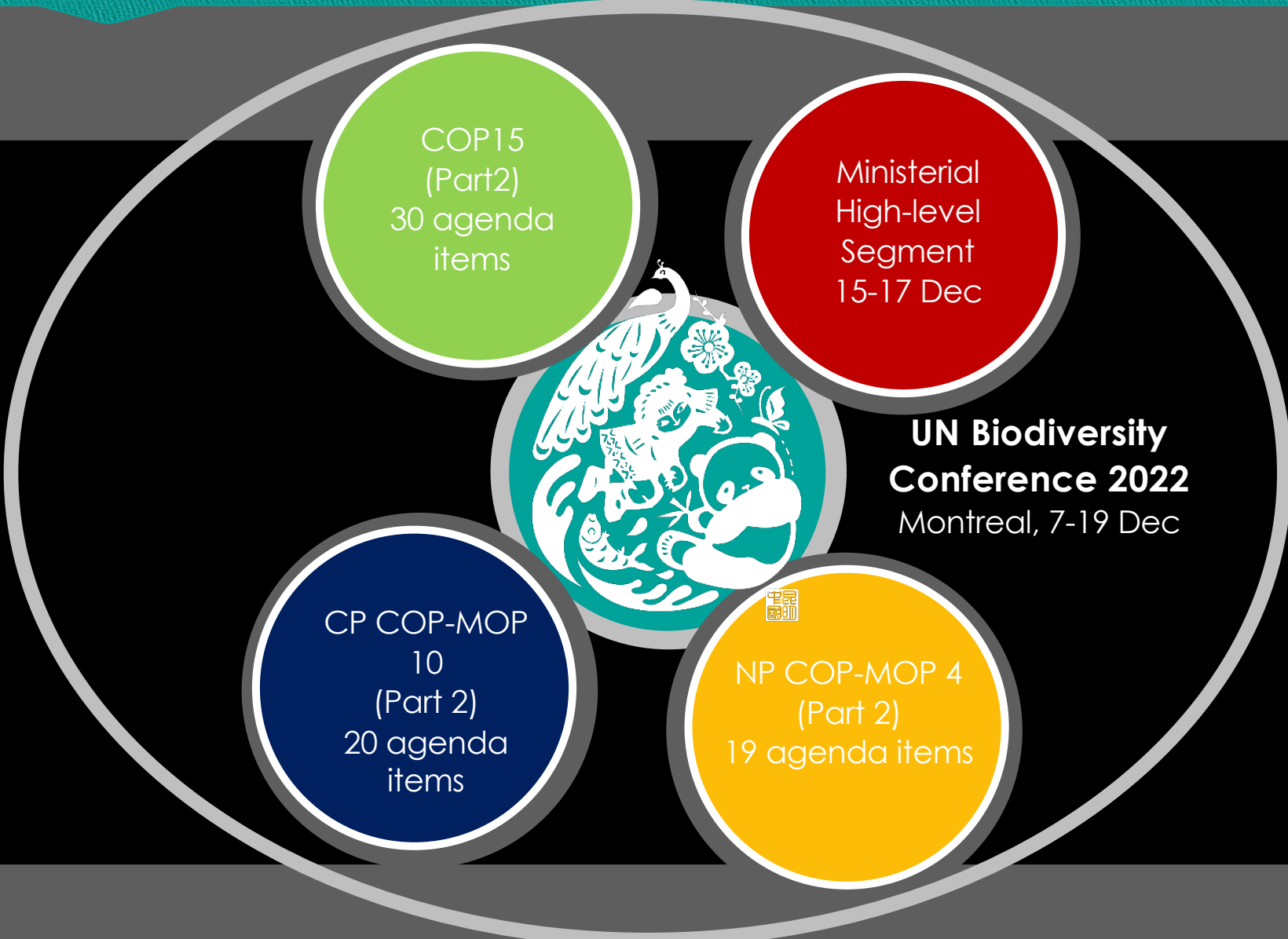
**COP 15 - CP/MOP 10 - NP/MOP 4**

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

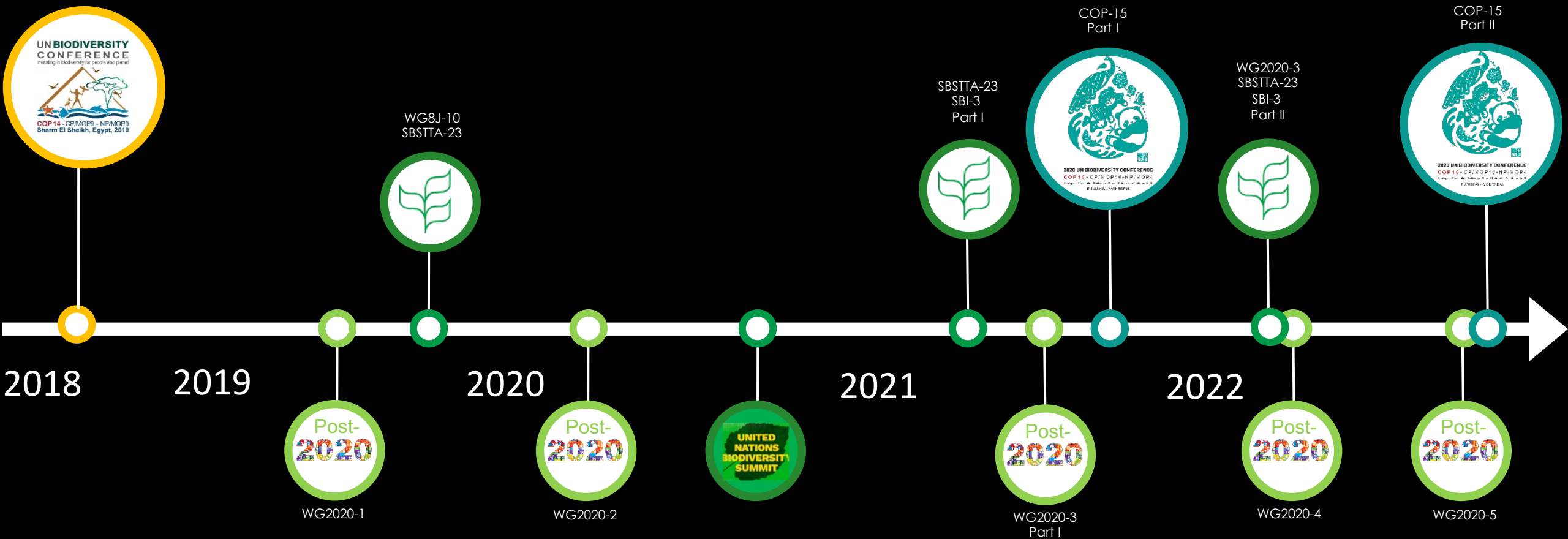
KUNMING – MONTREAL







# Intersessional Process COP 14 to COP 15





# 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)





## 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





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**.

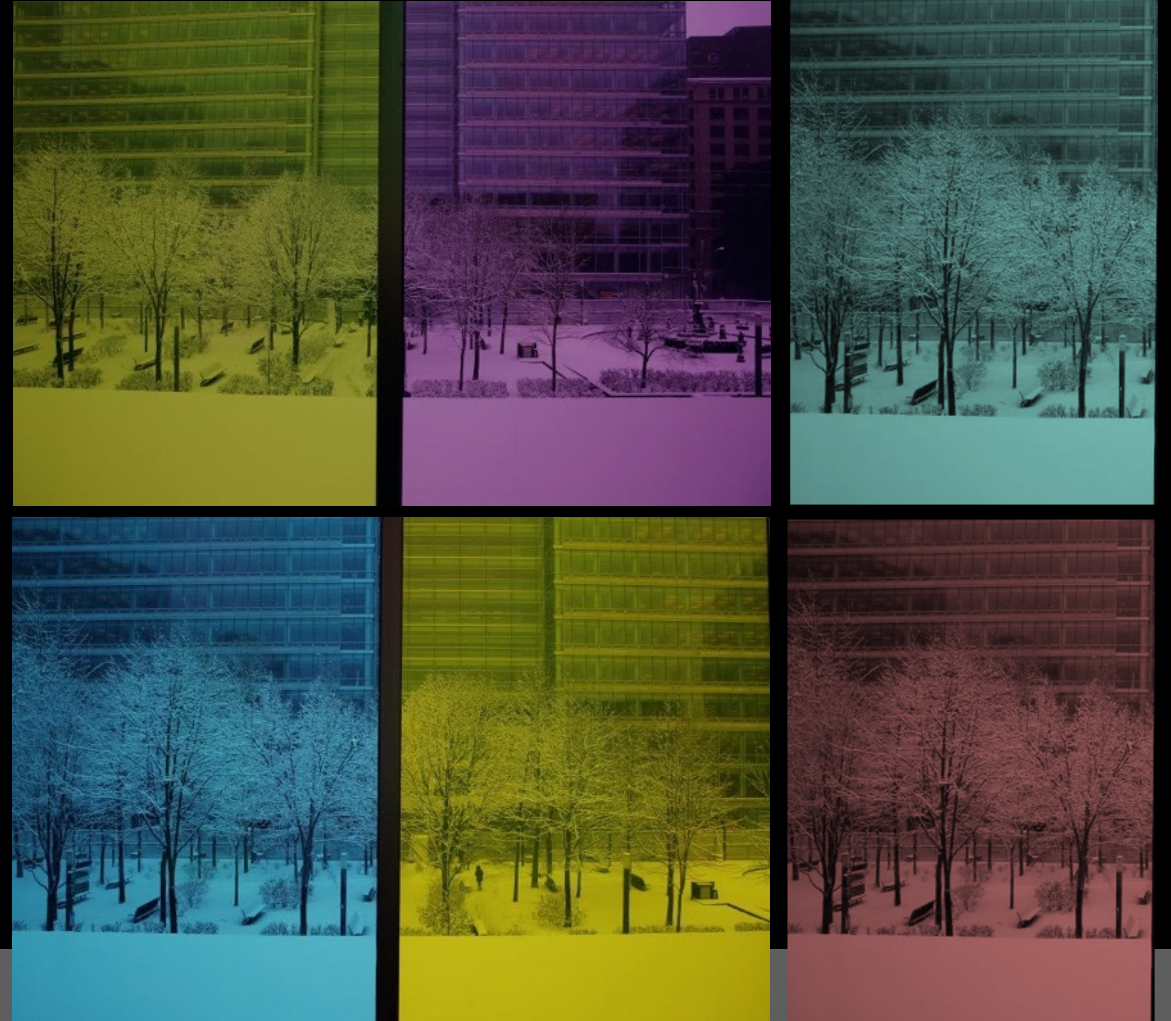


- Catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action
- Ensure the full implementation of the Convention
- Guide the revision, development, updating, and implementation of policies, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans
- Monitoring and review of progress in a transparent and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





- **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.



- 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



## Elements



## 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

## Mission





## 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 consumption 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



# Targets - tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

**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**

(decision 15/6)

**Strategy for Resource Mobilization**

(decision 15/7)

**Long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development**

(decision 15/8)

**Mechanism comprising a network of regional, and/or additional subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres**

(decision 15/8)

**Agreement to establish a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources**

(decision 15/9)



## 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)*







## **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/L16, decision 15/28)

## **Biodiversity and health**

(CBD/COP/15/L17, decision 15/29)

## **Biodiversity and climate change**

(CBD/COP/15/L19, decision 15/30)



- 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**

**COP 15 - CP/MOP 10 - NP/MOP 4**

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING – MONTREAL

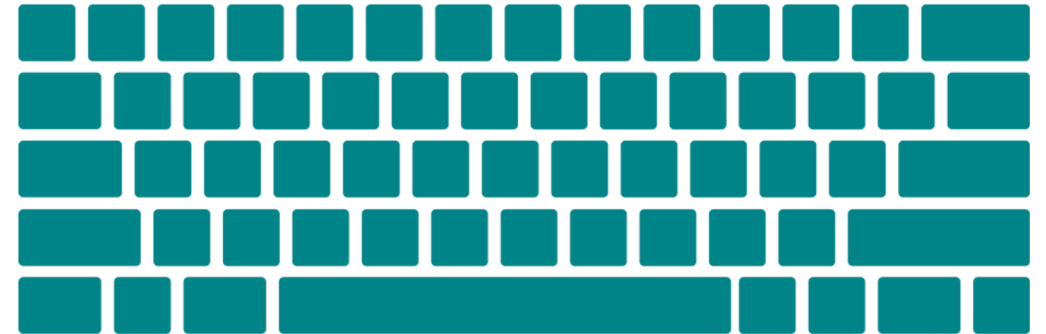




# Any questions?



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*



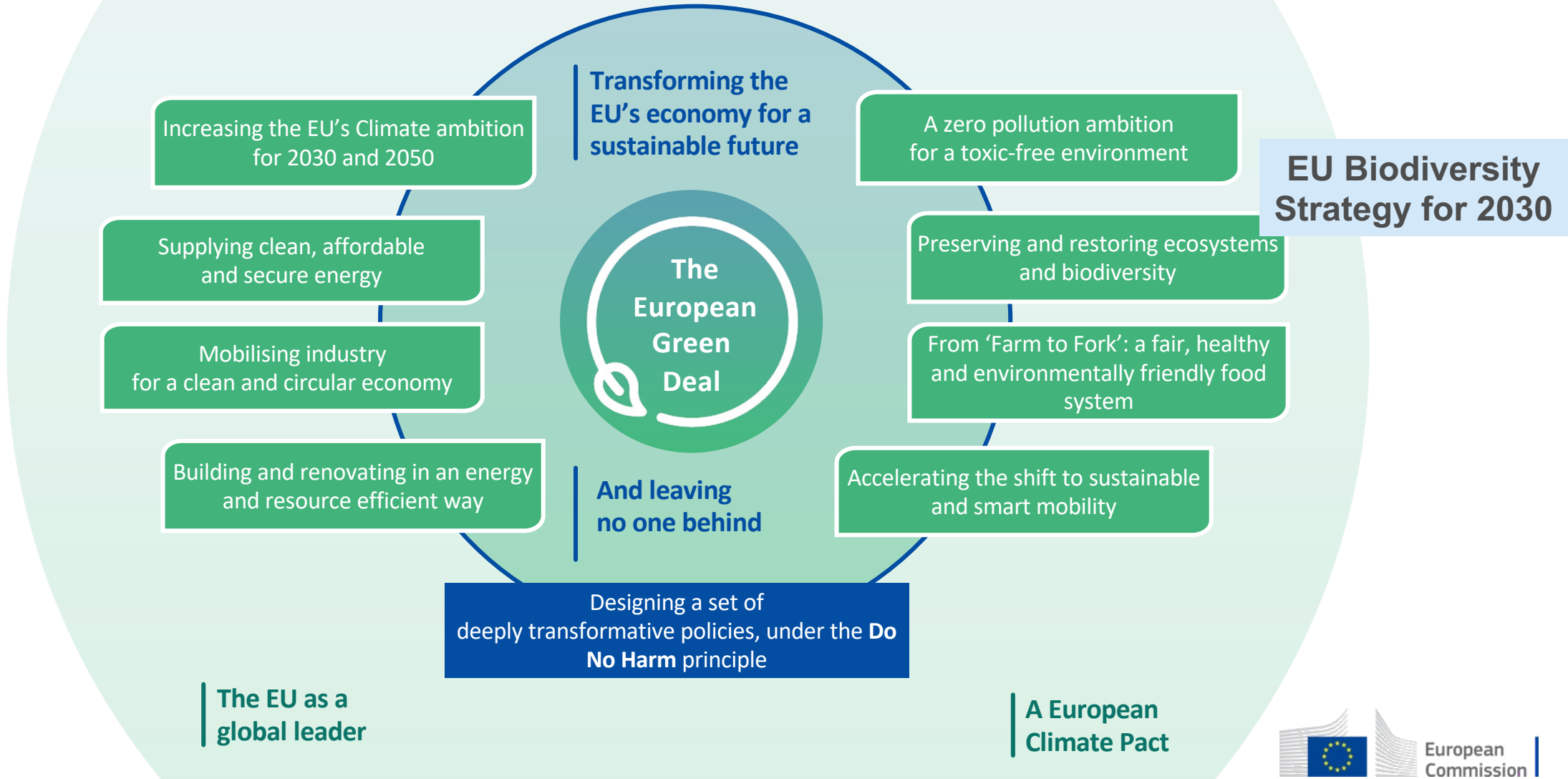


# How will the European Union contribute to facilitate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF, including through research & capacity building

**Biodiversa+ Science Policy Forum on the Global Biodiversity Framework**

*Prague, 18 April 2023*

# Kunming Montreal Framework & European Green Deal



# 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

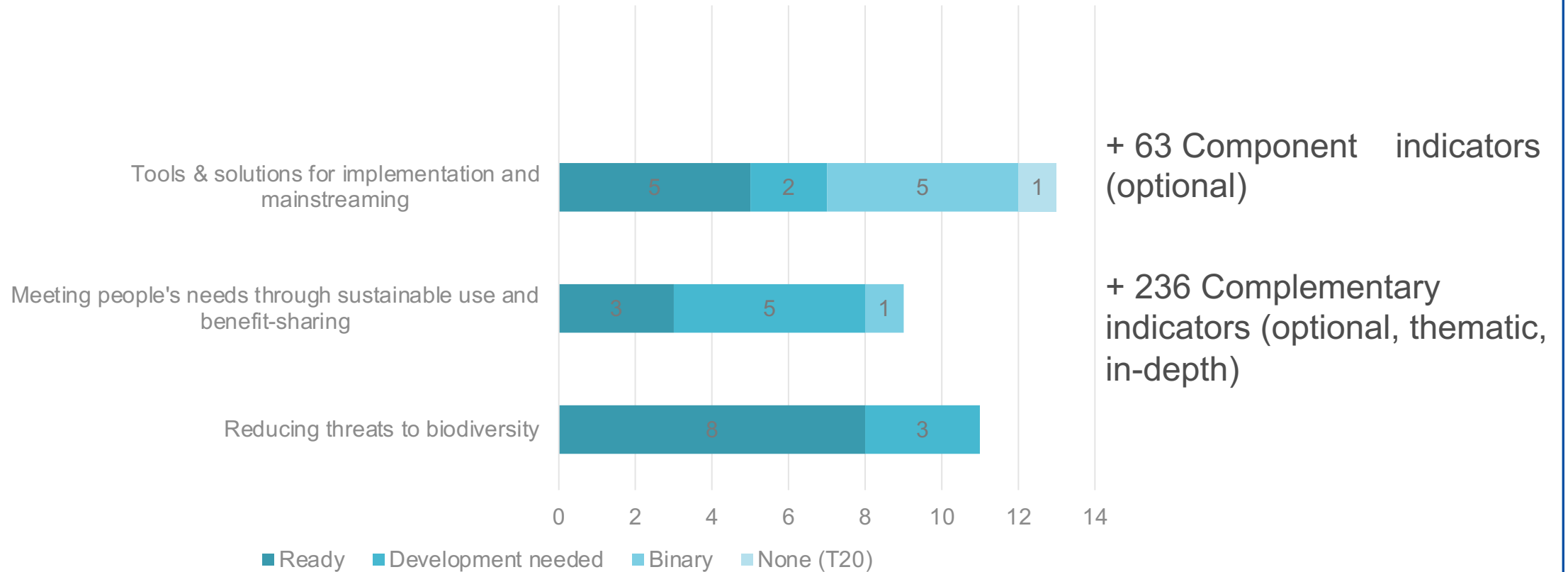


# Follow-up and implementation @ EU level

- 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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

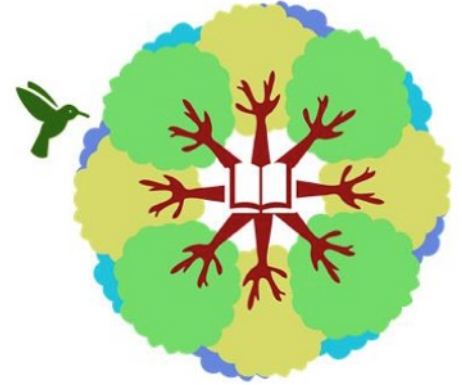
## 26 Headline indicators (compulsory)



+ 63 Component indicators (optional)

+ 236 Complementary indicators (optional, thematic, in-depth)

# Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation



- 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

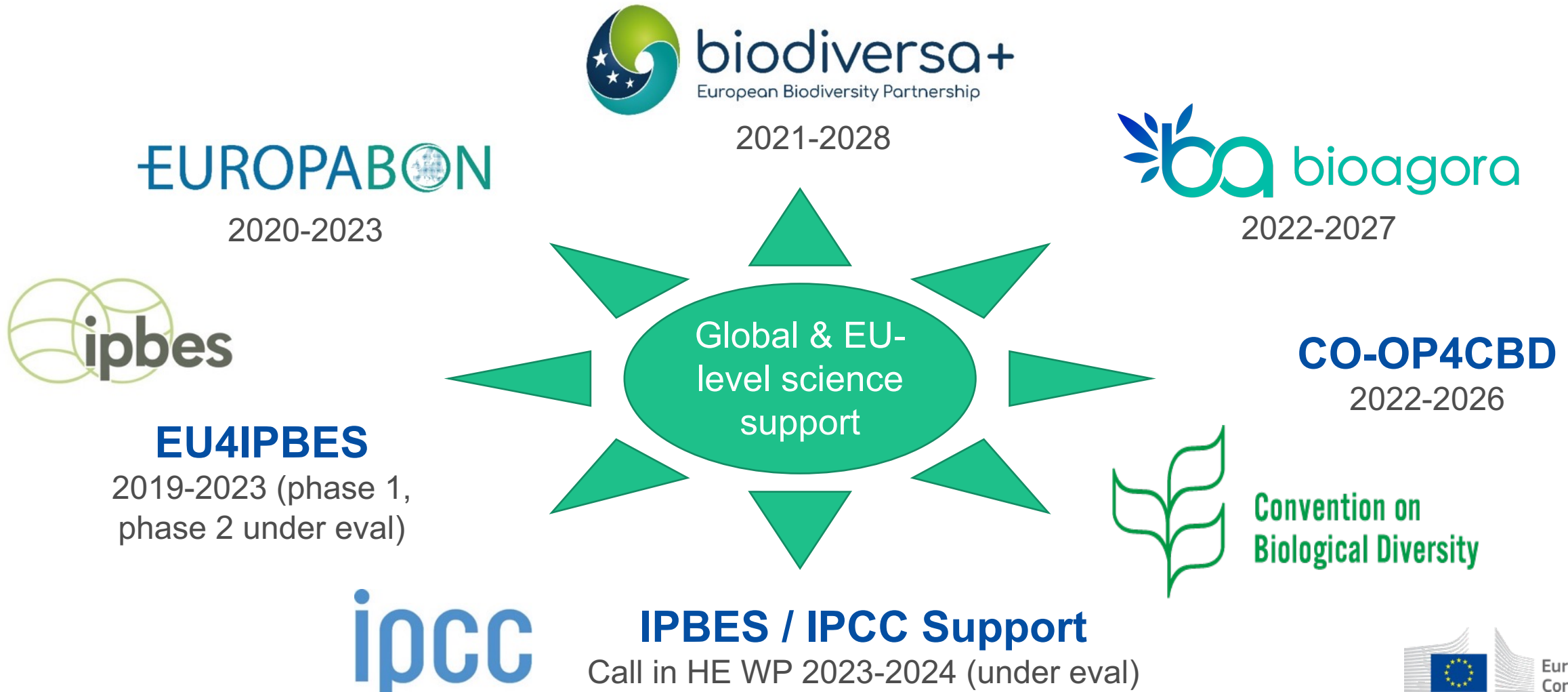
- “Mainstream” transformative change into R&I
- Prepare and promote “ratcheting up” through policies driving research
- Strengthen coherence between EU and MS approaches to science-based activities in relation to the GBF targets and indicators
- Roll out EU tools which can serve as examples for global 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





# Keep in touch



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# Thank you



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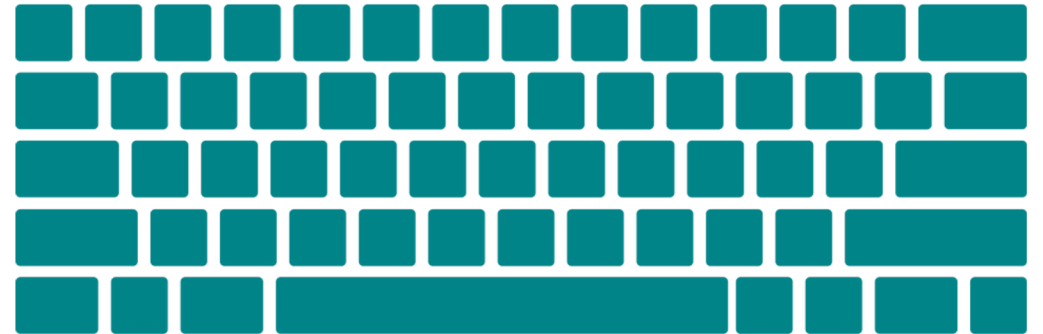
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# Any questions?



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**

18<sup>th</sup> April 2023





# Kunming-Montreal GBF and EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030





# 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

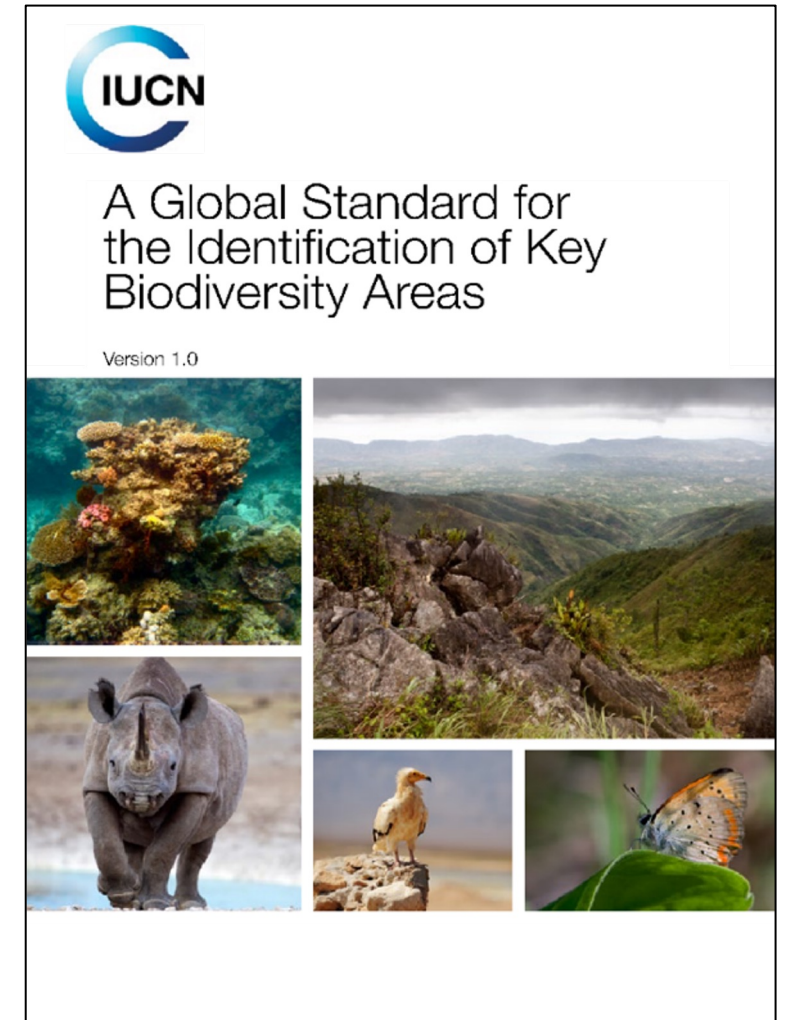
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A globally standardized science-based approach for identifying KBAs

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





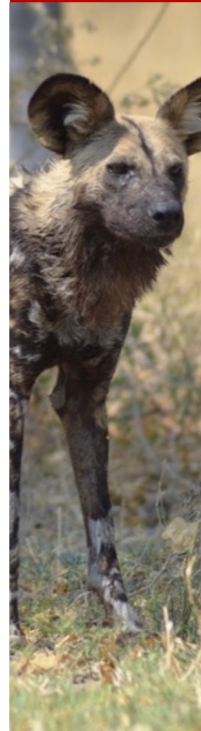
# KBA Criteria

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

## A. Threatened biodiversity



## B. Geographically restricted biodiversity



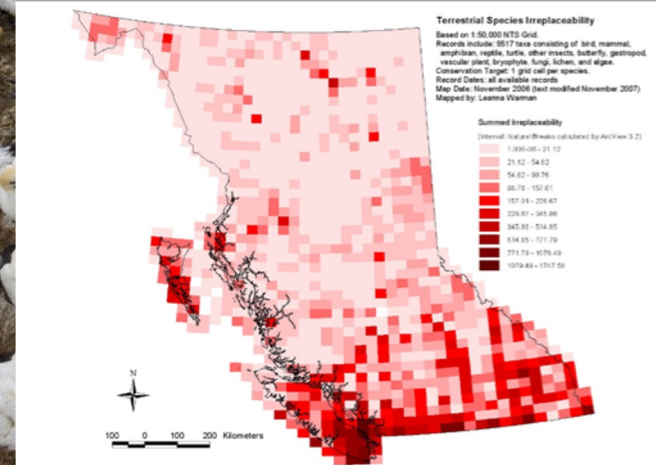
## C. Ecological integrity



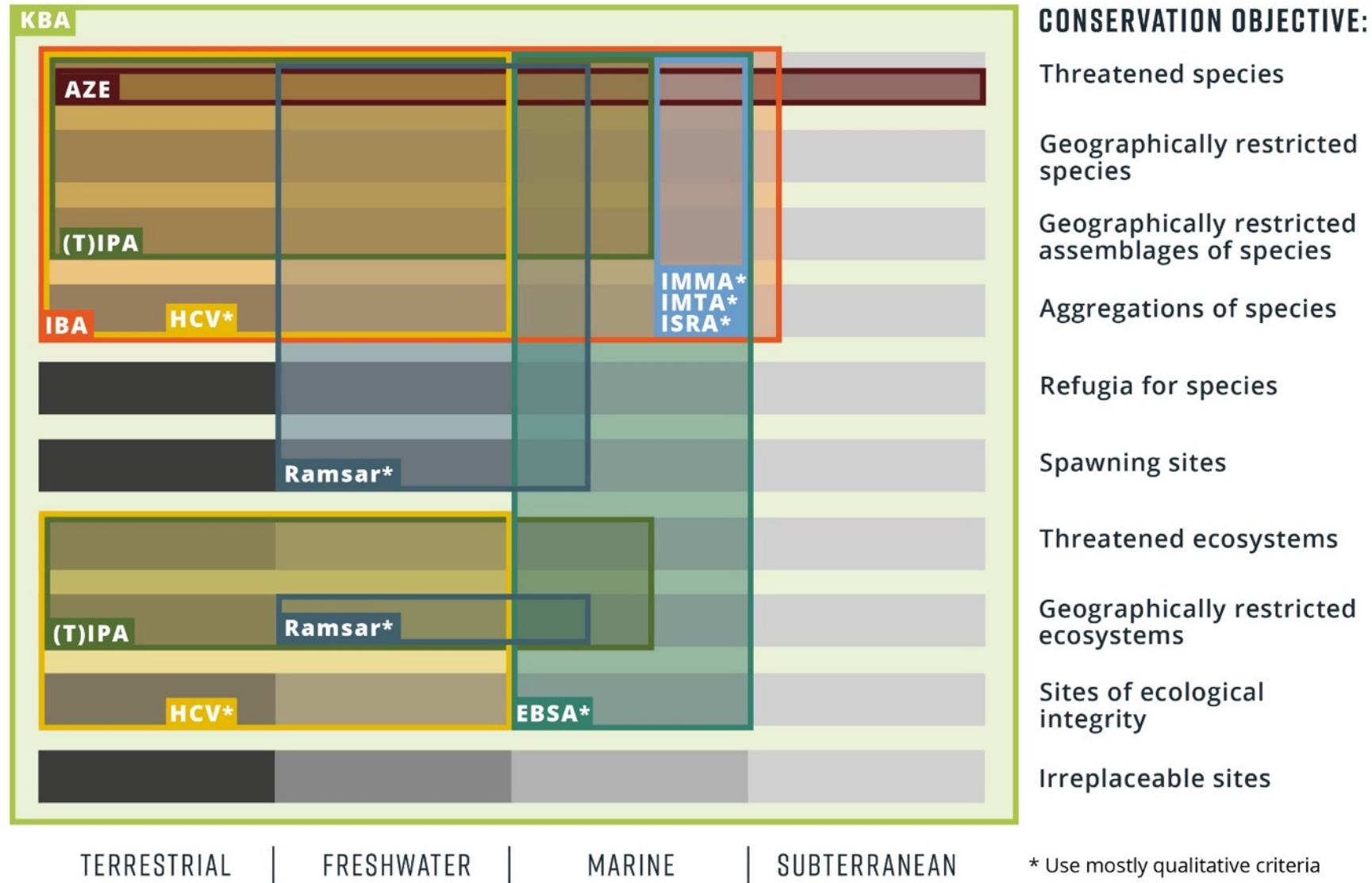
## D. Biological processes



## E. Irreplaceability through quantitative



# IDENTIFYING AREAS OF IMPORTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY



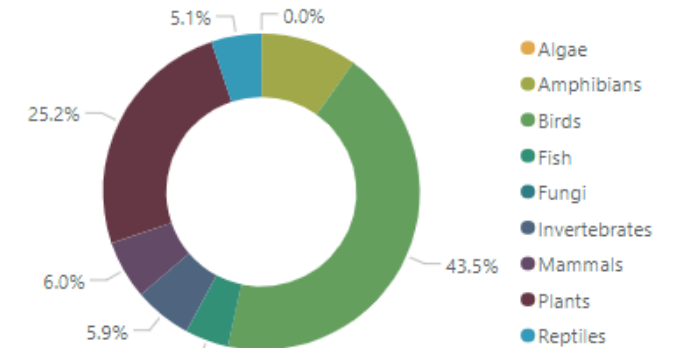
AZE: Alliance for Zero Extinction site, IPA: Important Plant Area, IBA: Important Bird Area, HCV: Area of High Conservation Value, IMMA: Important Marine Mammal Area, IMTA: Important Marine Turtle Area, ISRA: Important Shark and Ray Area, Ramsar: internationally important wetland, EBSA: Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area

# Making data available – KBA website & database

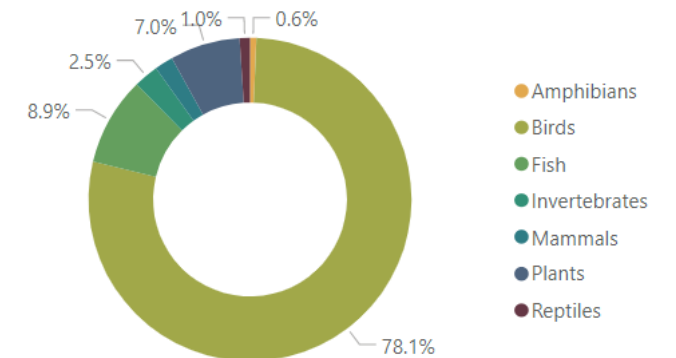
## e.g. KBAs in Europe – many Natura2000 sites



Global Trigger species



EU Trigger species



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





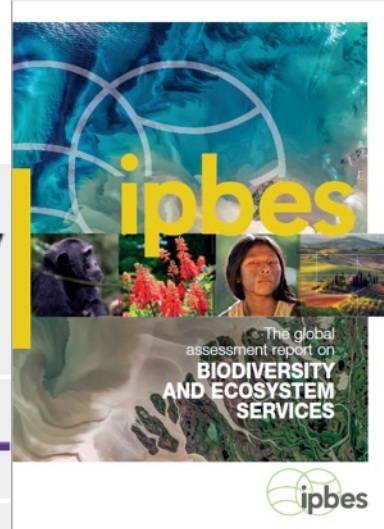
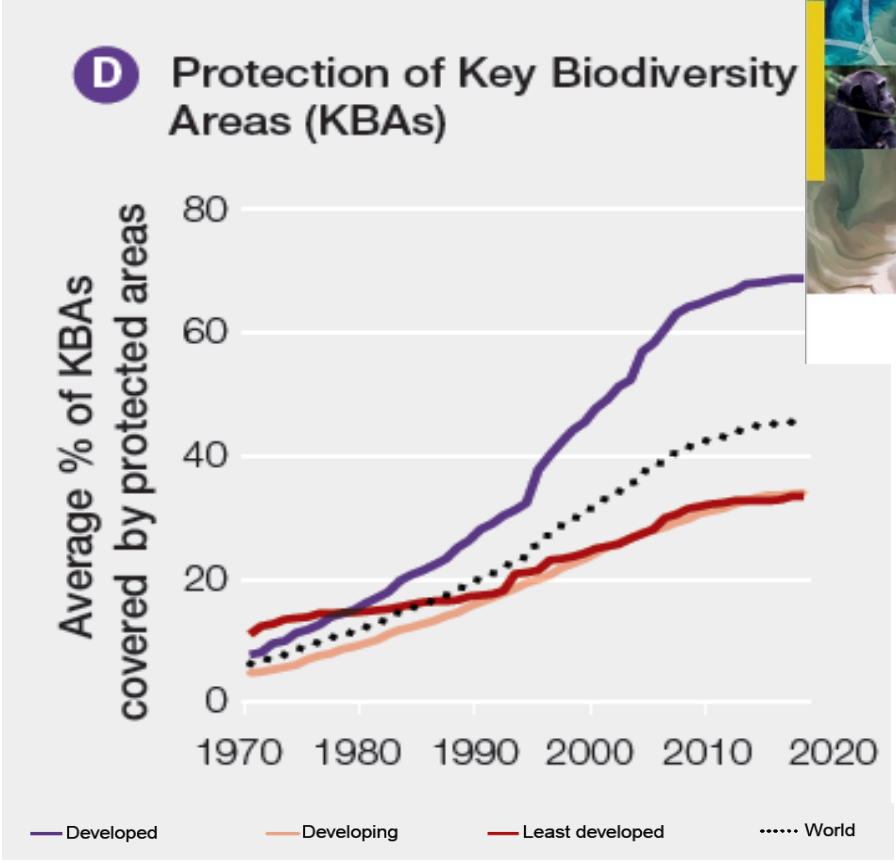
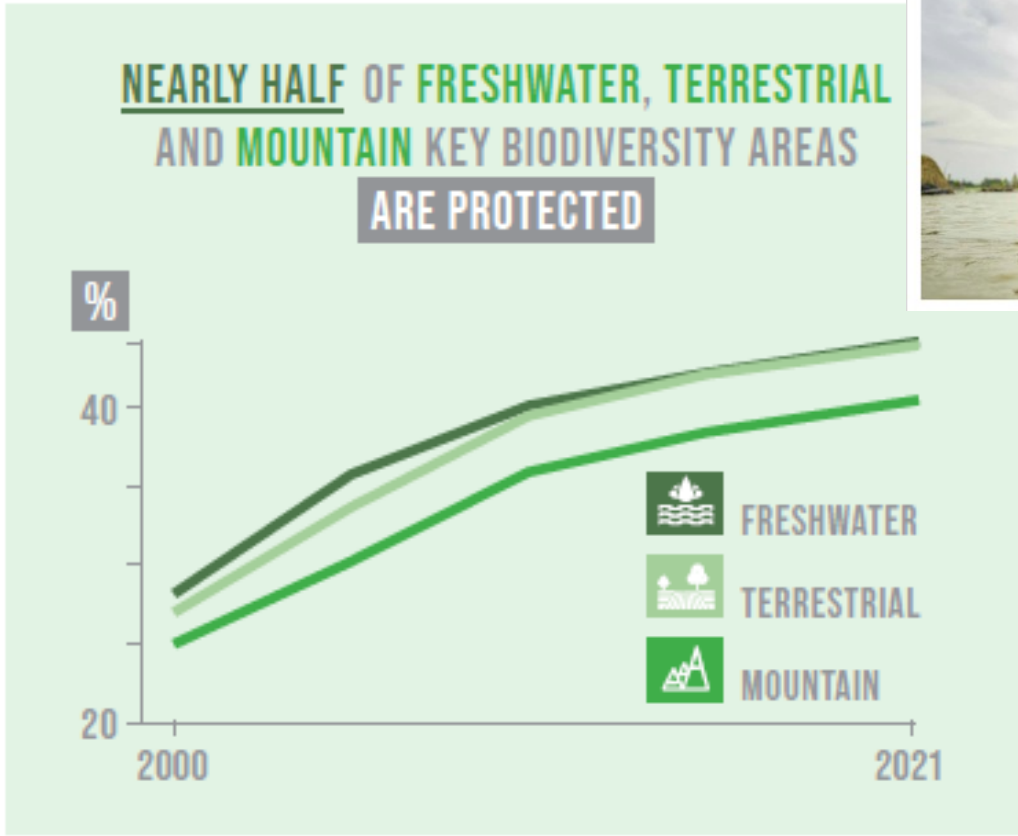
Remote sensing  
monitoring of KBAs

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

**CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM**  
PARTNERSHIP FUND



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

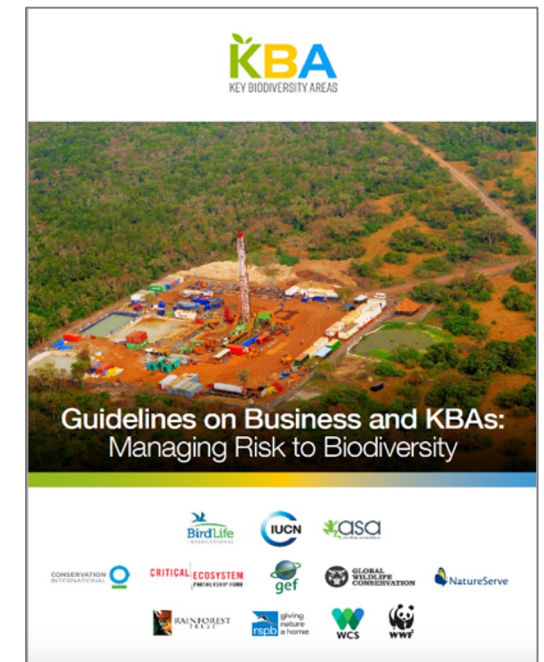
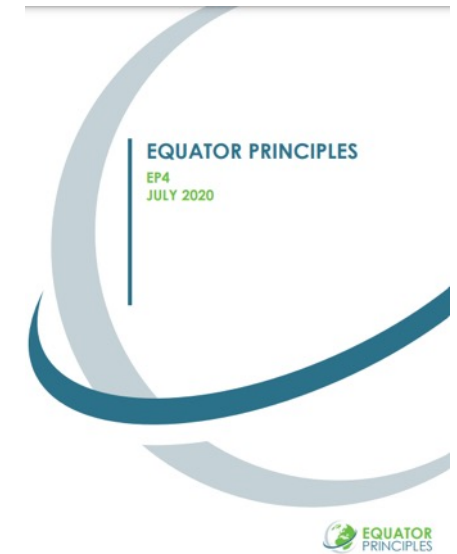




## KBA data used by Private sector

---

- 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



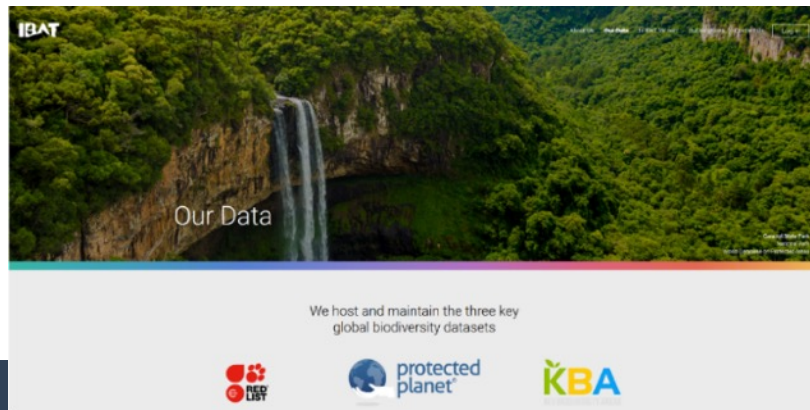
# Various platforms using KBA data

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

RepRisk Approach Solutions Clients News & research About Platform login [Request a demo](#)

The world's largest and most comprehensive database  
 Updated daily to help you make timely and actionable decisions on ESG and business conduct risks  
 The only ESG data provider that systematically covers private companies (212,097) and emerging and frontier markets

226,622	63,970	34	Global
Companies	Projects	Sectors	Analysis



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

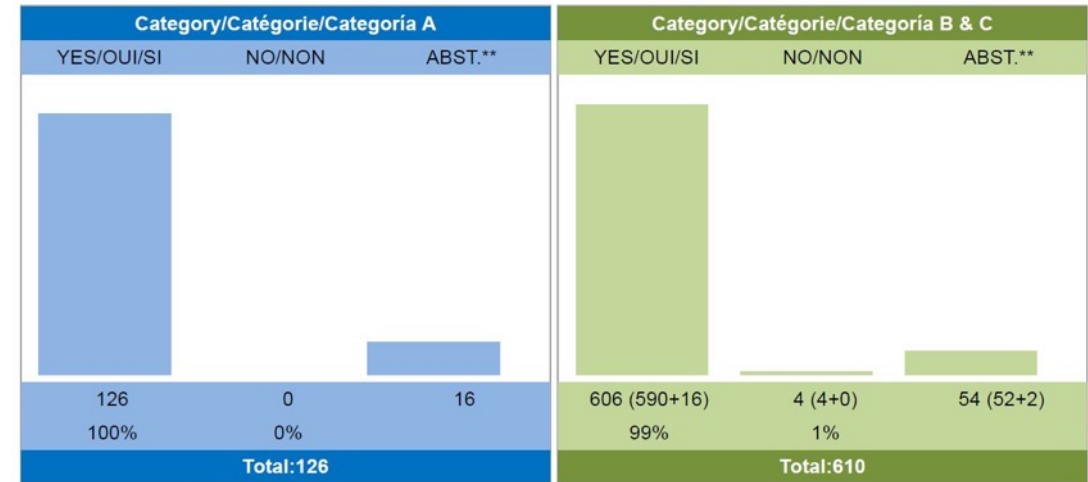
January 2023

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;

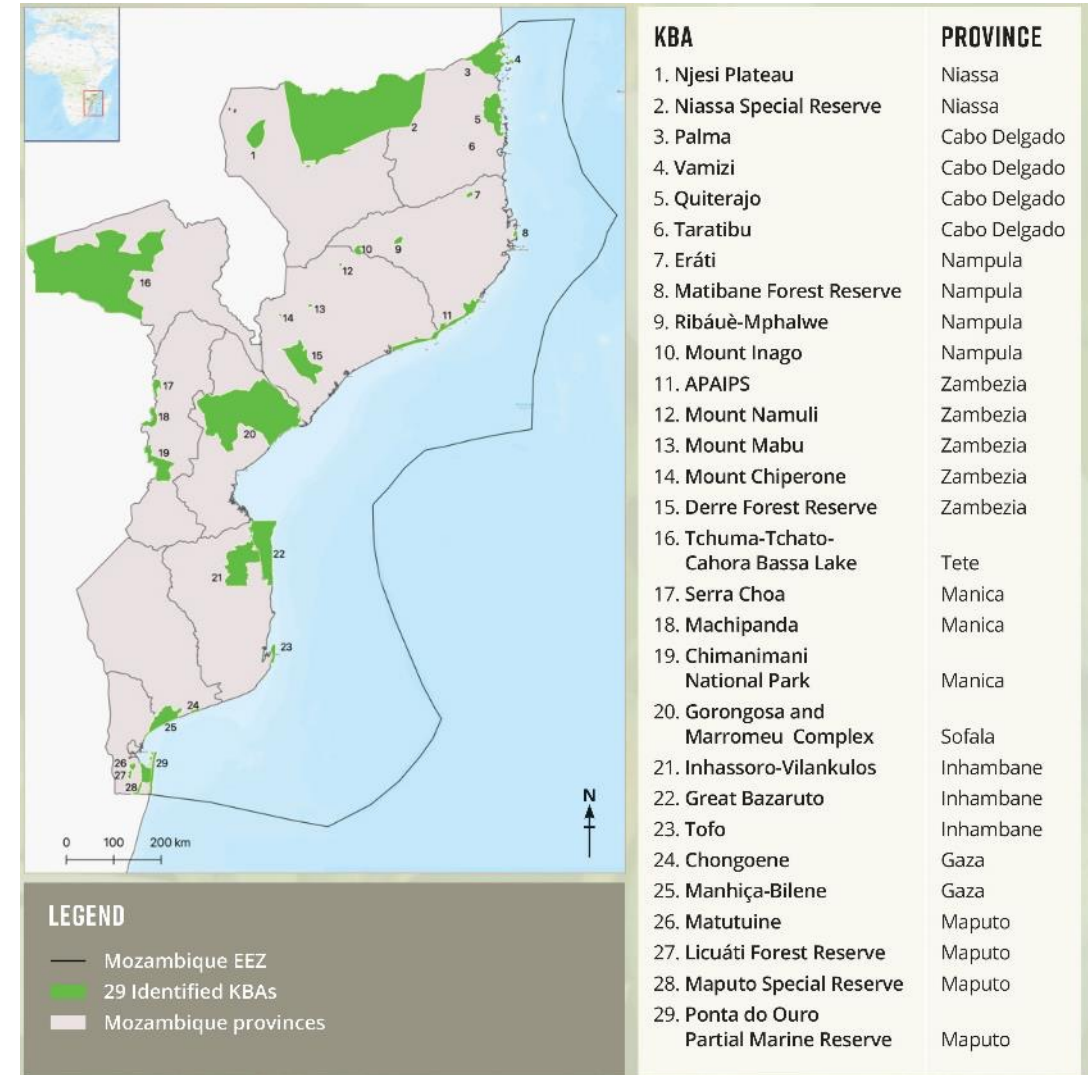


\*\* Abstentions are not counted as votes cast (Art. 32) /  
 Les abstentions ne sont pas comptées comme suffrages exprimés (Art.32) /  
 Las abstenciones no se contabilizarán como votos emitidos (Art.32)



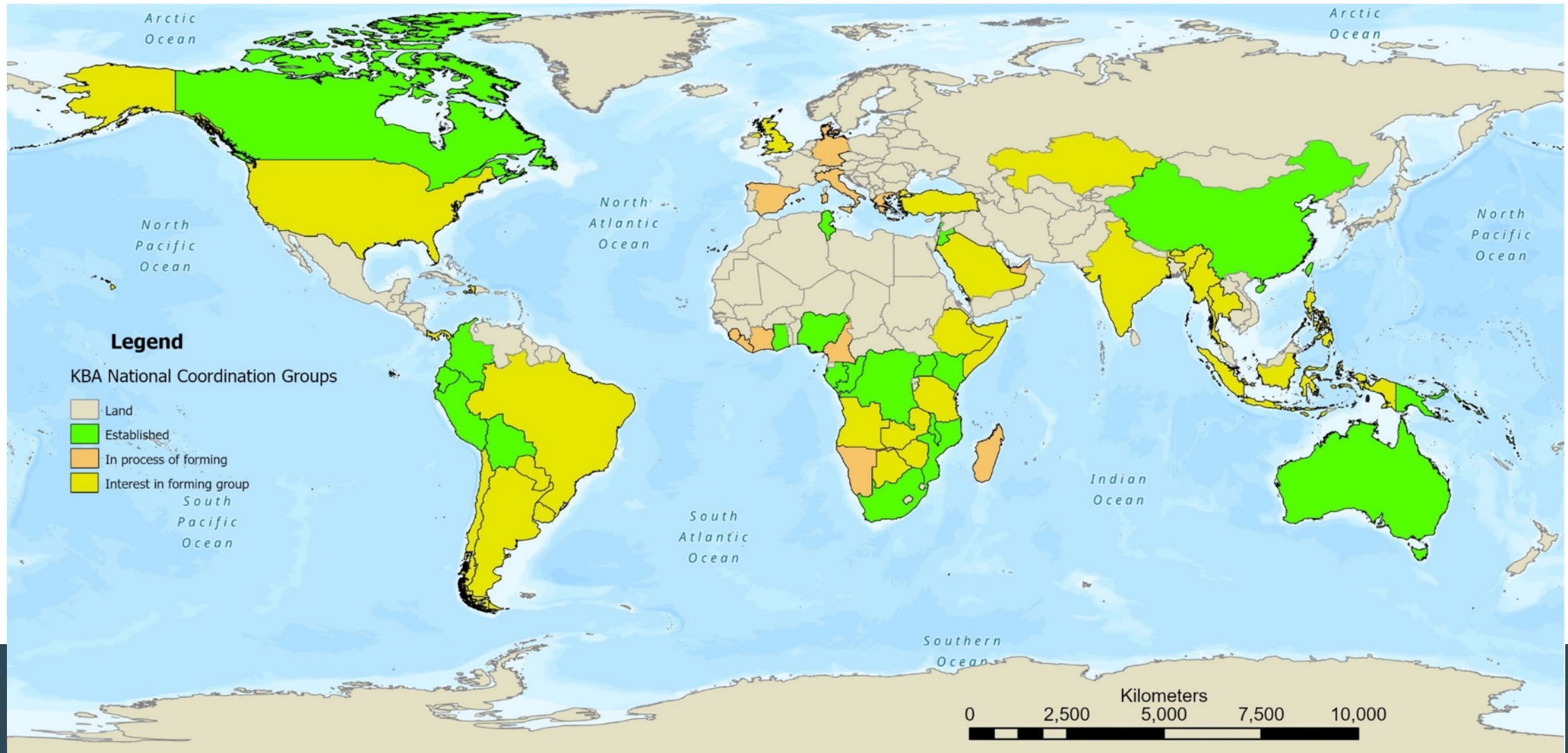
## Governments using KBAs to guide Protected area and OECM expansion

- 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



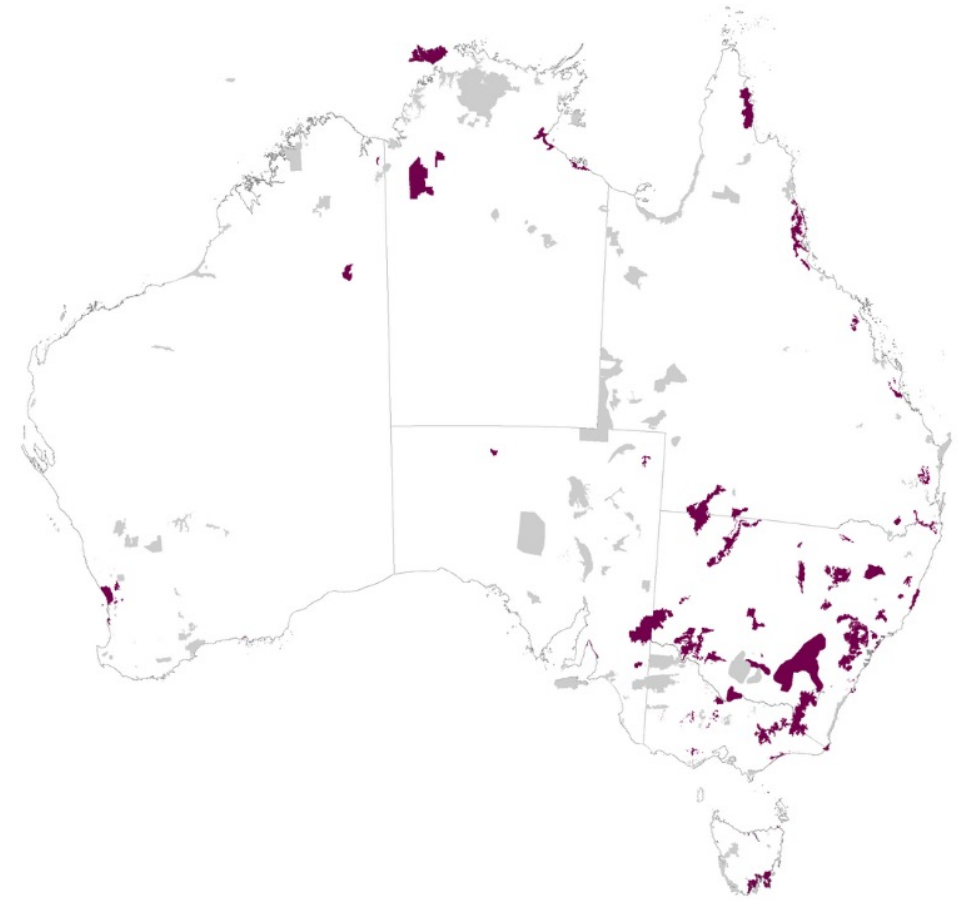
# KBAs in Australia

[HOME](#) [NEWS](#) [KBA MAP](#)

[NATIONAL COORDINATION GROUP](#) [PROPOSE A KBA](#)

[INDIGENOUS GRANT](#) [KBA PROJECTS](#) [GET INVOLVED](#)

[RESOURCES](#) [CONTACT](#)



# KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS IN SOUTH AFRICA



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.

FOUNDATIONS



BUILDING KNOWLEDGE



SCIENCE INTO  
POLICY/ACTION





# 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:

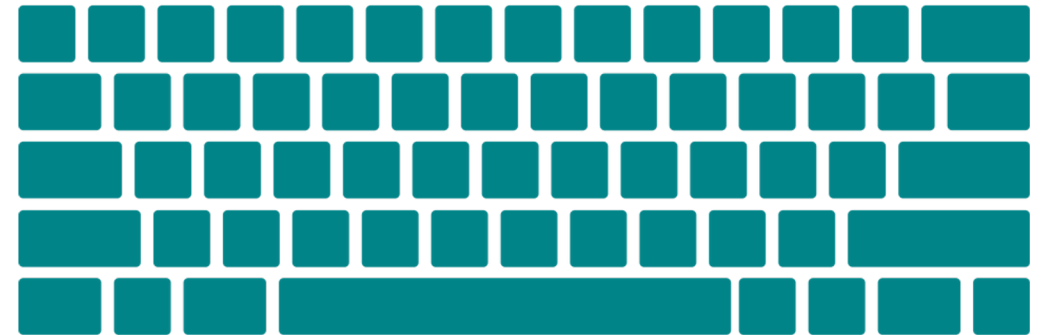


[www.keybiodiversityareas.org](http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org); [Conservationtraining.org](http://Conservationtraining.org) - biodiversity  
[aplumtre@keybiodiversityareas.org](mailto:aplumtre@keybiodiversityareas.org)

# Any questions?

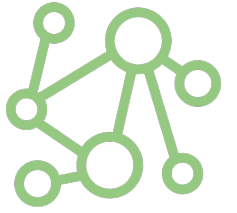


Prague attendees: raise  
your hand



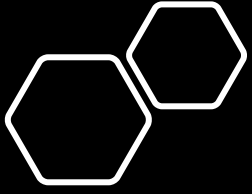
Zoom attendees: use the  
chat





# 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



**NATURA**  
**CONNECT**

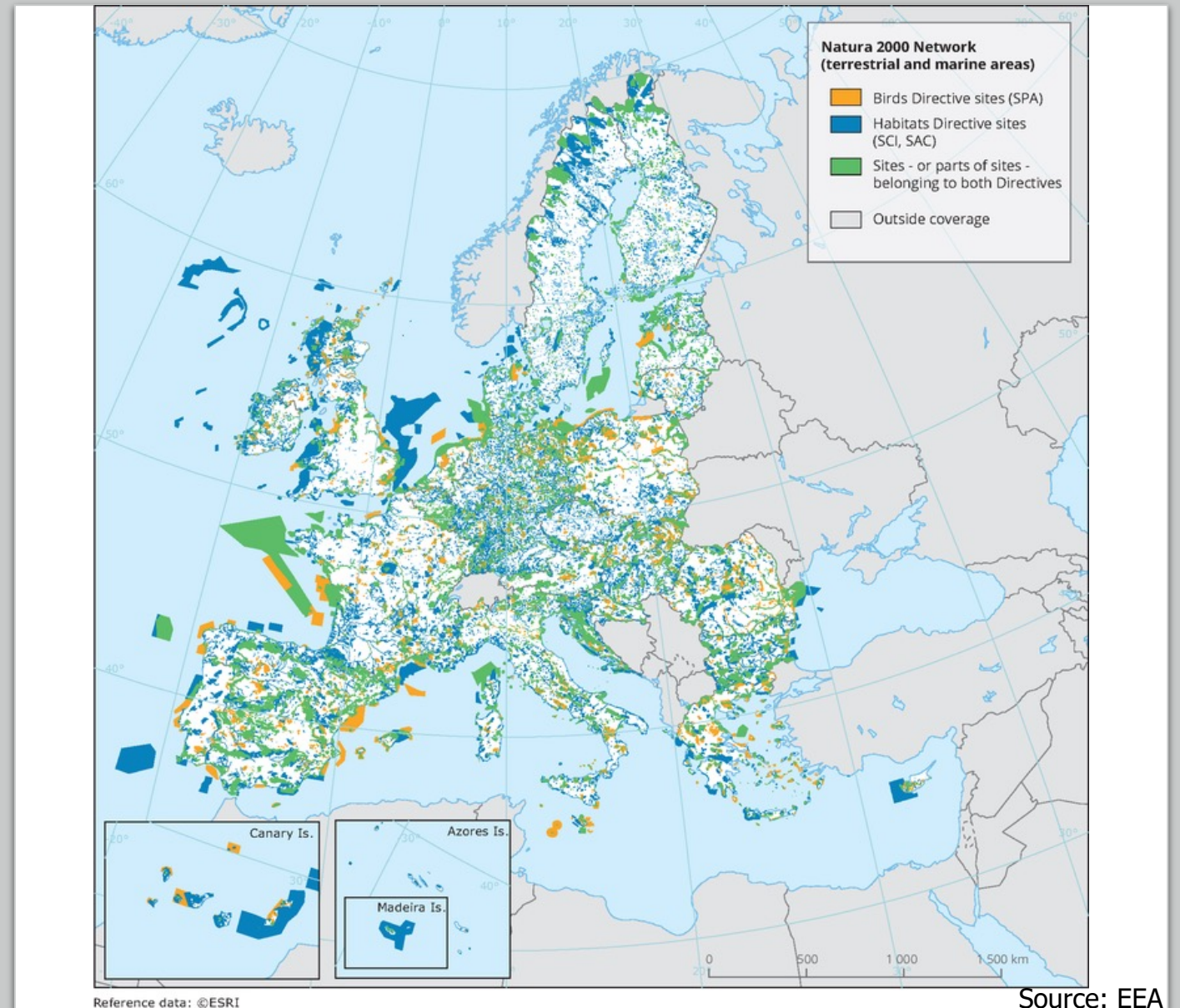
Designing a resilient and coherent Trans-European  
conservation network for nature and people



Funded by  
the European Union

# The EU Conservation Network

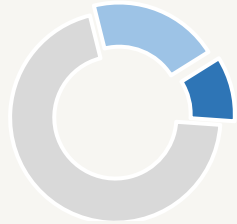
- **25.7%** of land (1.06 M km<sup>2</sup>) and **11.1%** of the sea in the EU27 (556K km<sup>2</sup>)
- 760 000 km<sup>2</sup> (**18%**) are part of the Natura 2000 network on land and 440 000 km<sup>2</sup> (**8%**) at sea
- **23%** of the European (38 EEA countries) terrestrial landscape and around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





# European policy context by 2030

Where to conserve, restore or sustainably manage ecosystems?



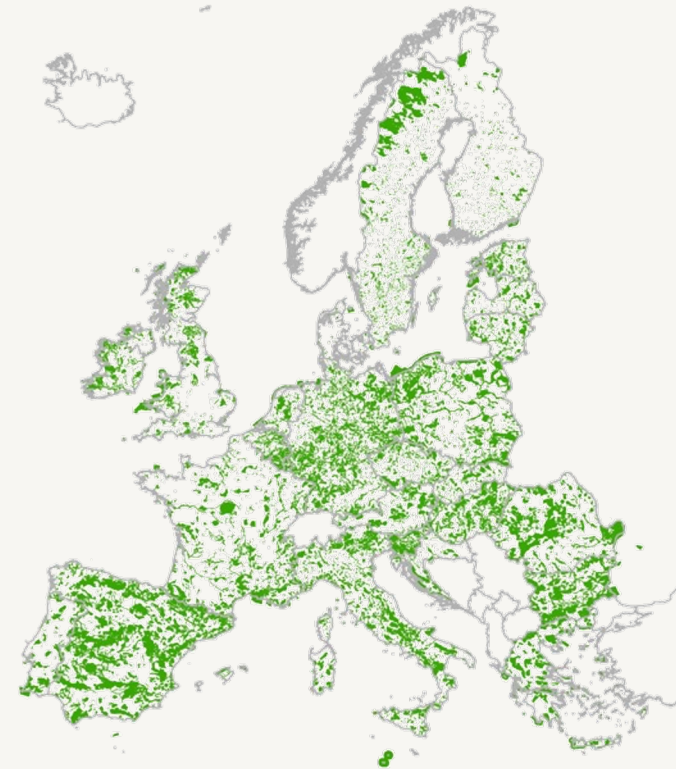
**Legally protect at least 30% of the land**, including inland waters, and 30% of the sea in the EU. At least **1/3** of this should be **strictly protected**



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

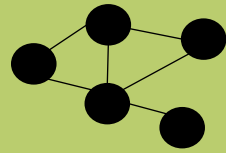


# Establishing a Trans-European Nature Network (TEN-N)

**Comprehensive**



**Adequate**



**Resilient**



**Effective**



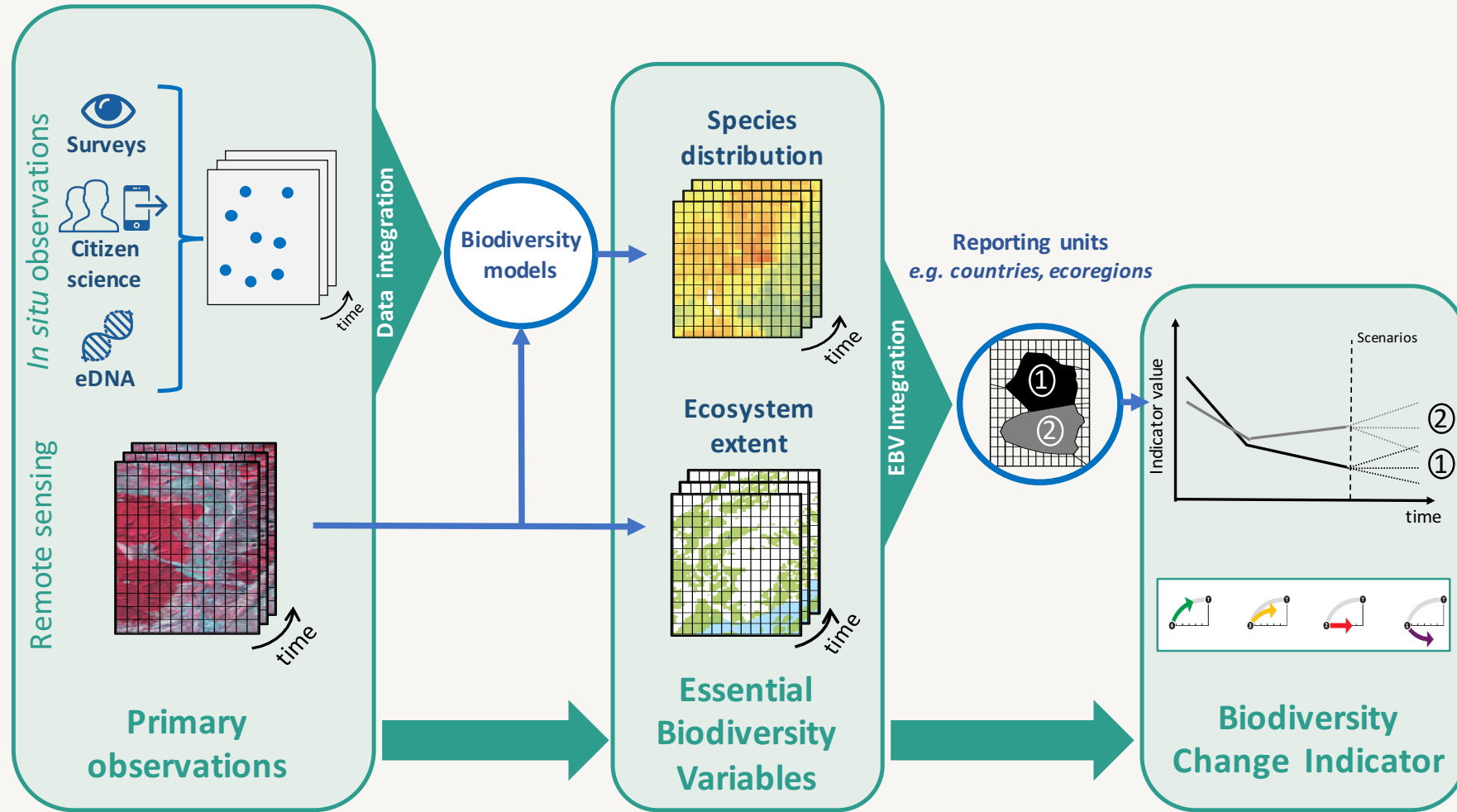


# Comprehensive

- **>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*)



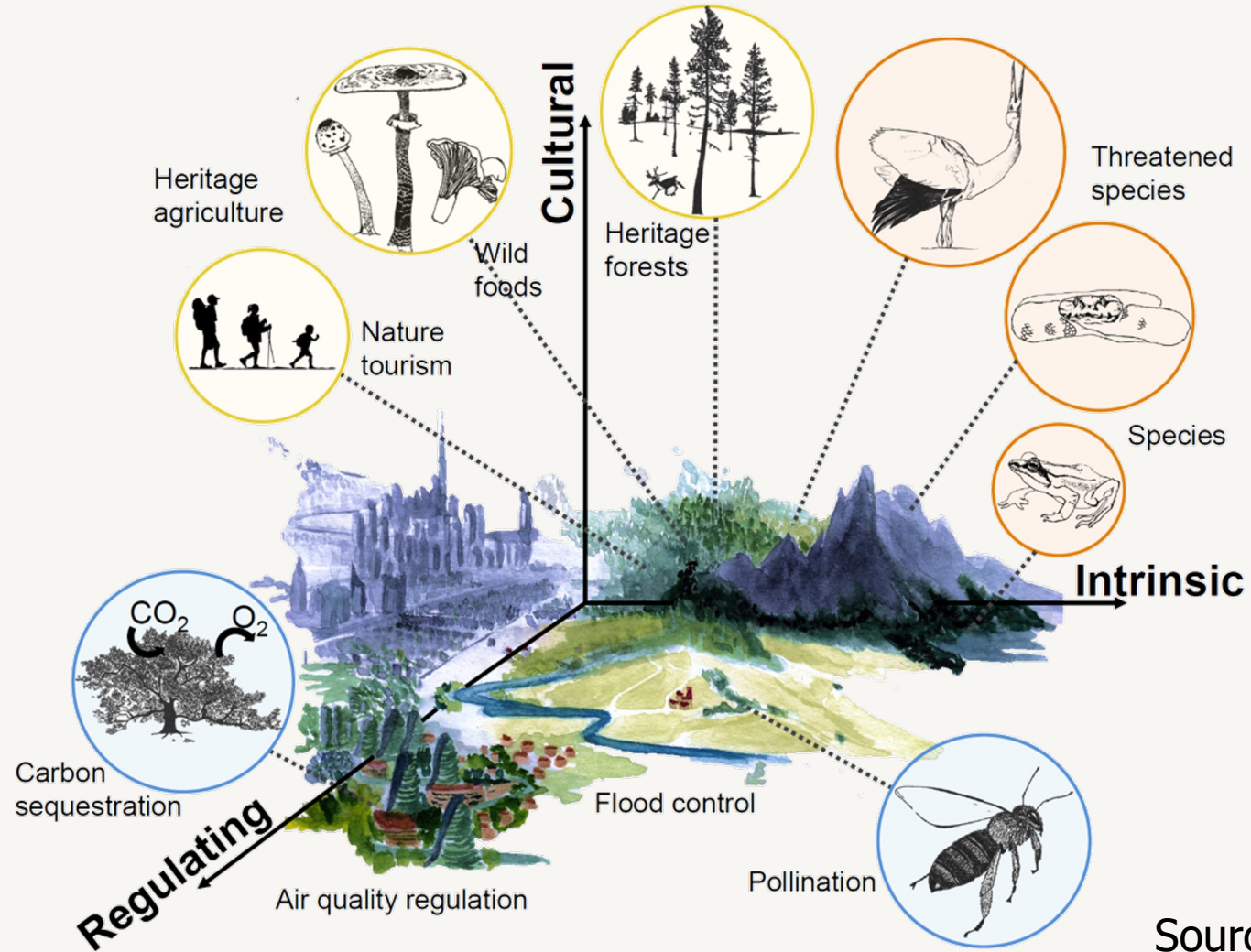
# Addressing comprehensiveness: data integration, extrapolation and dissemination



↓

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

# Adequate – conservation for whom?



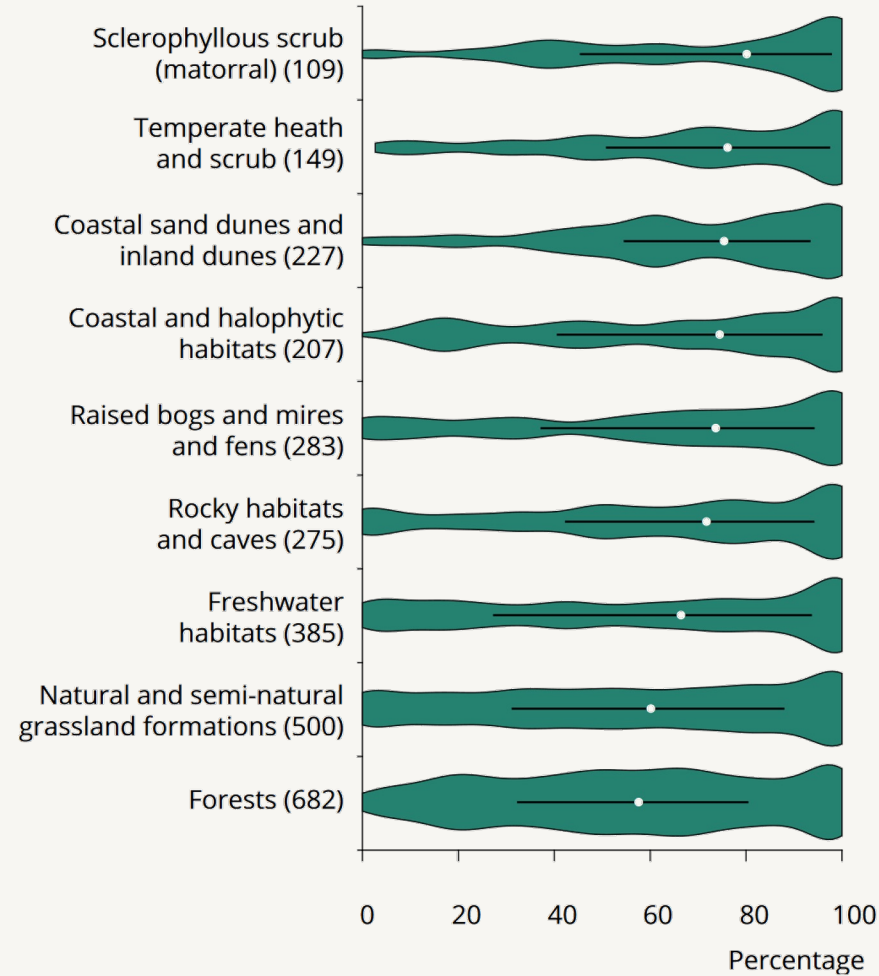
Source:  
O'Connor et al. 2021, *Science*



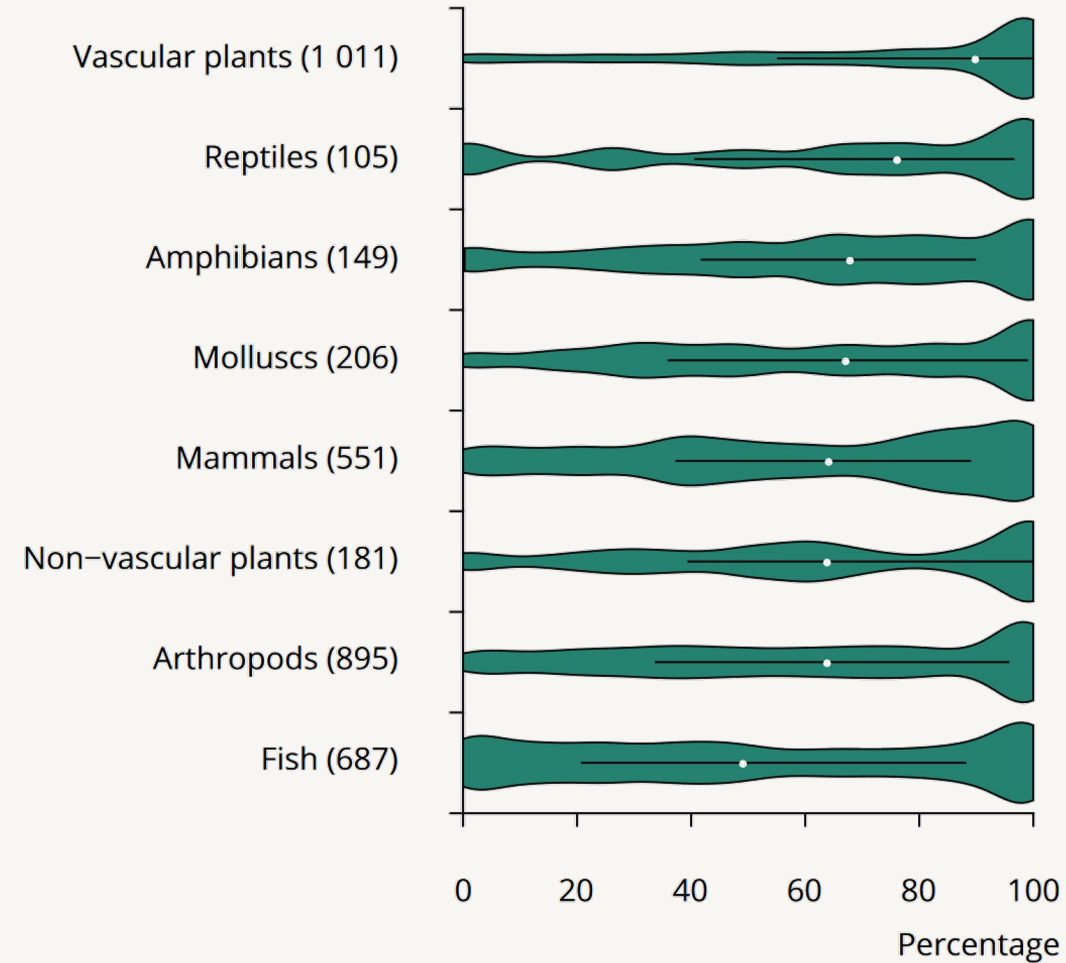
# Adequate coverage



**Figure 5.5** Percentage coverage by the Natura 2000 network of Annex I terrestrial habitats



**Figure 5.7** Percentage coverage by the Natura 2000 network of Annex II terrestrial species



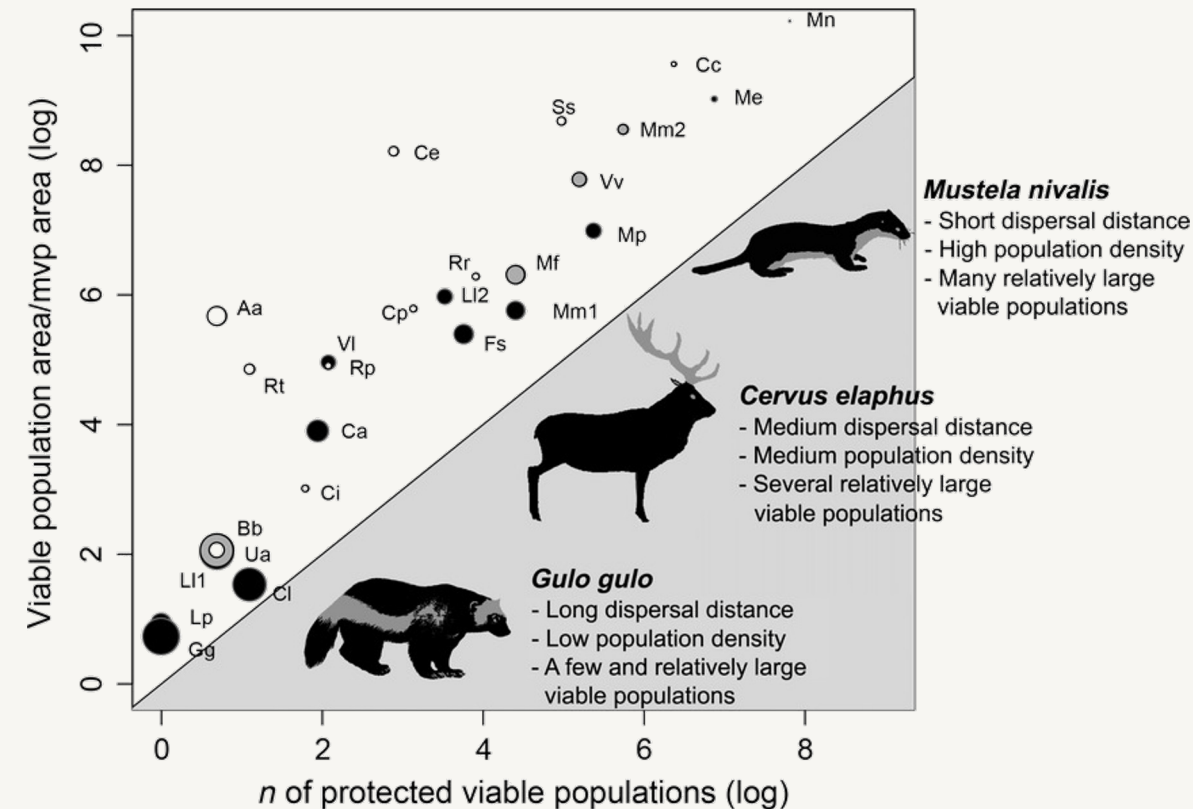
Source: EEA State of Nature report (2022)

# Addressing adequacy: How much do we need?

## Favorable Reference Values (FRV)

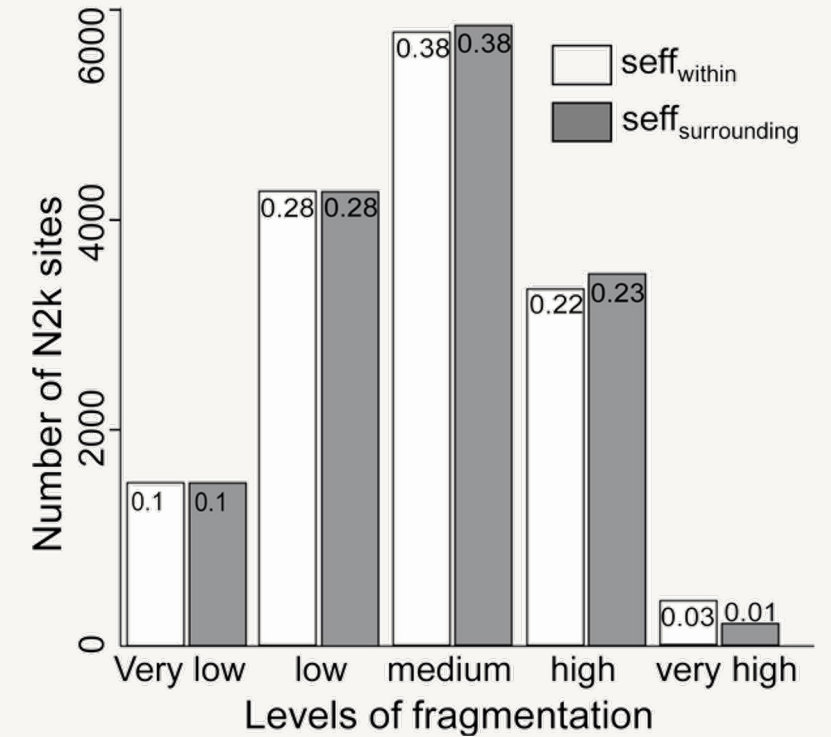
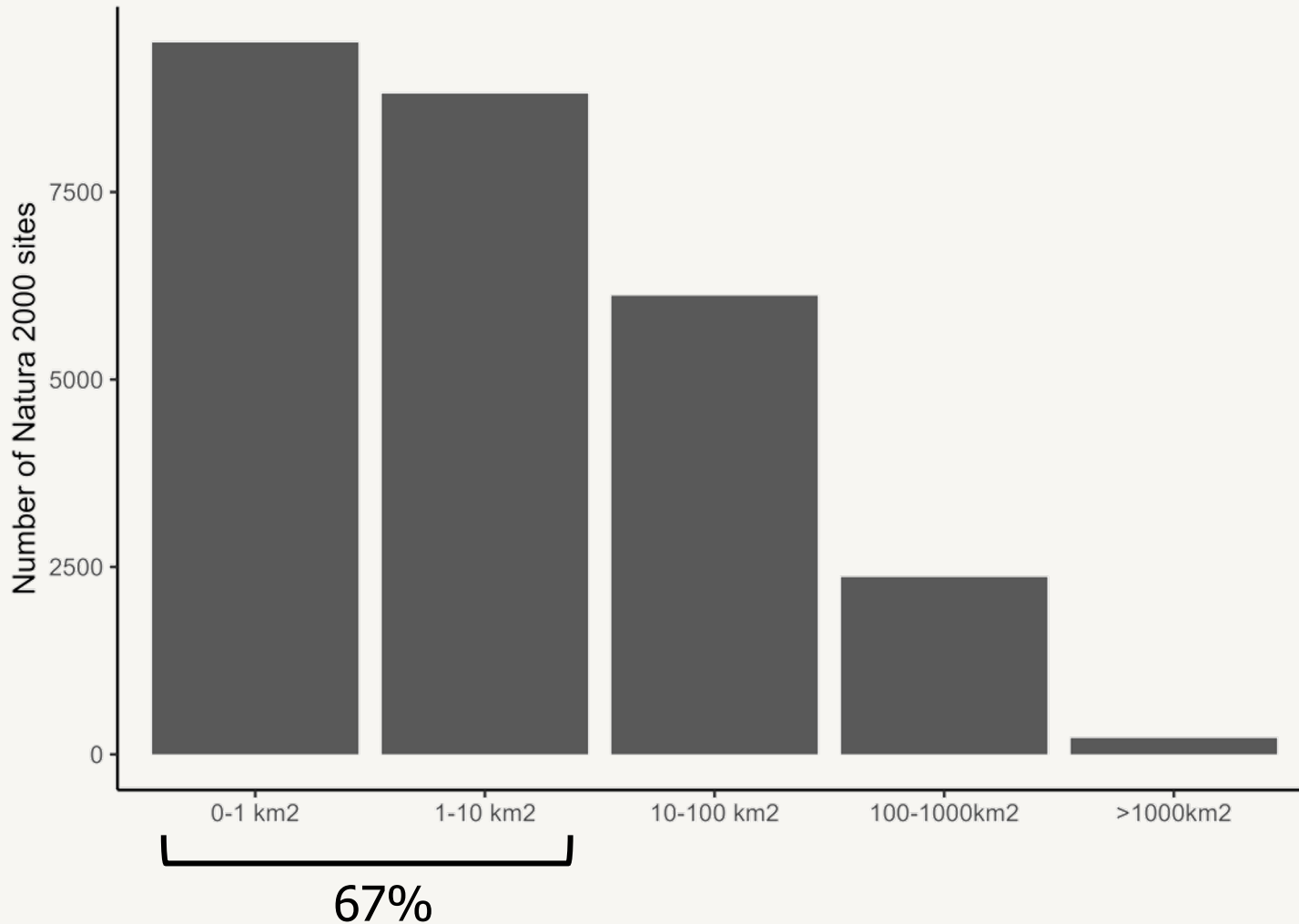
*"Range within which all significant ecological variations of the habitat/species are included for a given biogeographical region and which is sufficiently large to allow the long-term survival of the habitat/species"*

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



Source: Santini et al. 2014 Div & Distr

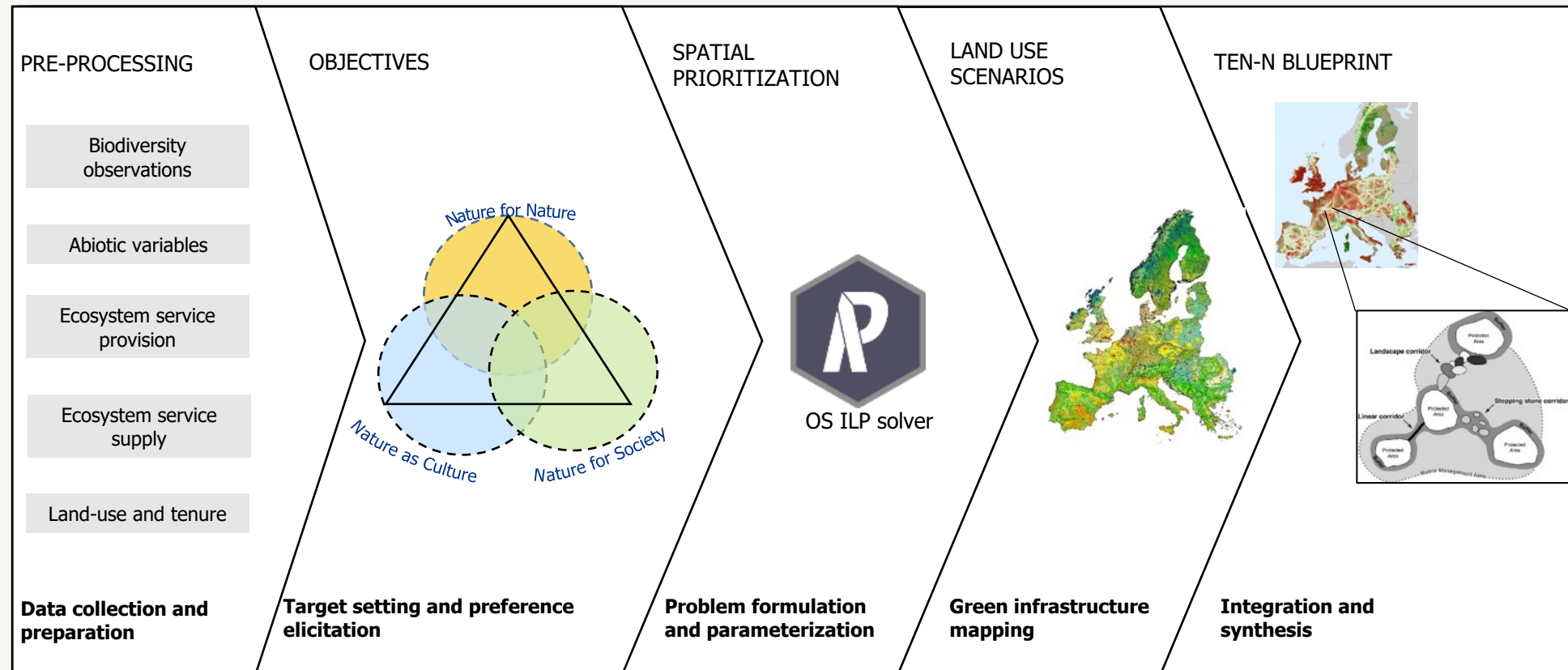
# Adequate – size and fragmentation



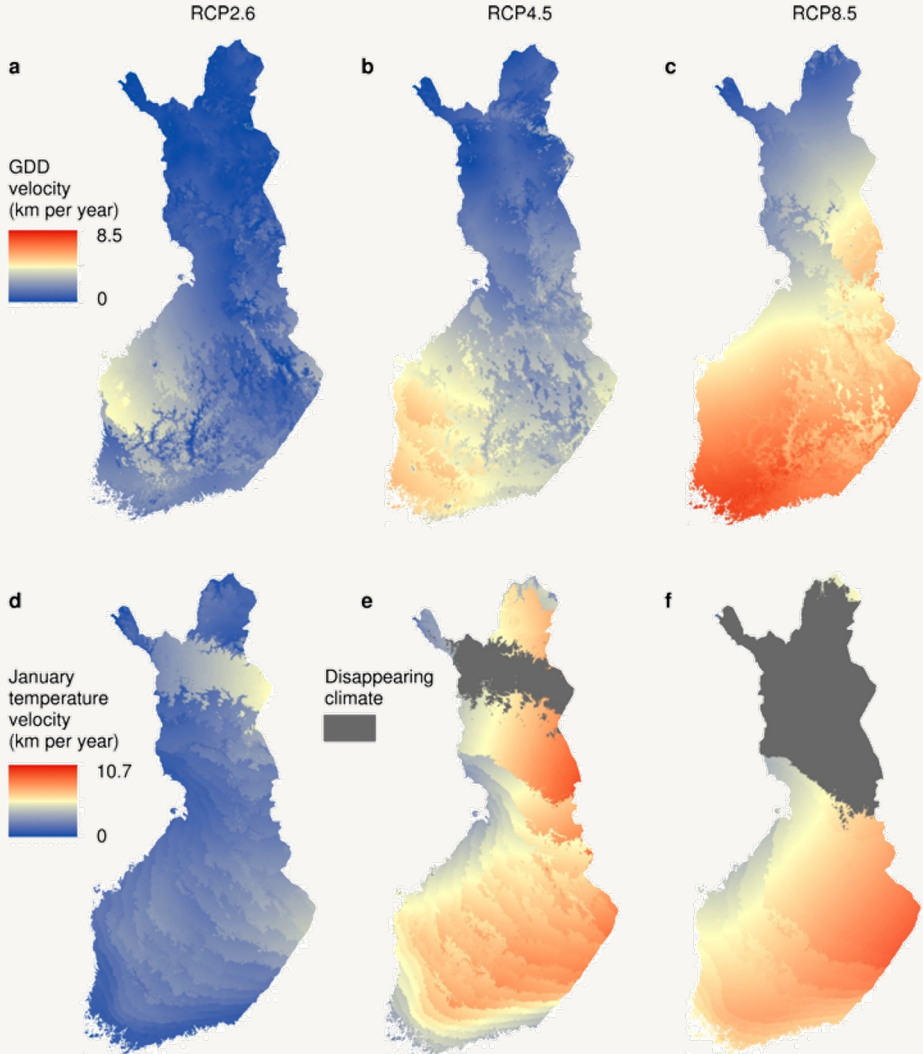
Source:  
Lawrence A, Friedrich F, Beierkuhnlein C  
(2021)



# Addressing adequacy: Spatial prioritization to close gaps in coverage



# 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

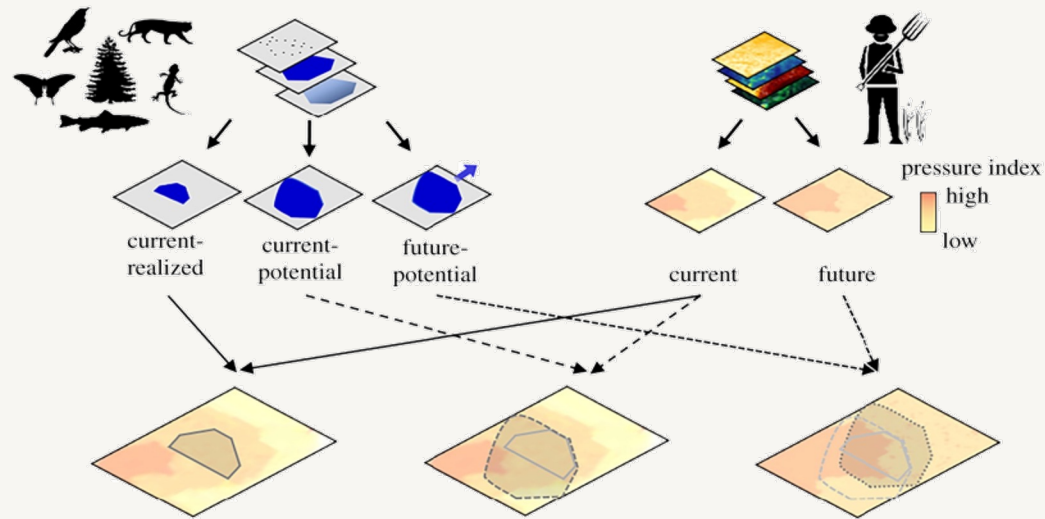


Figure concept:  
Montferrat et al. 2019







# The role of GBI in the Matrix



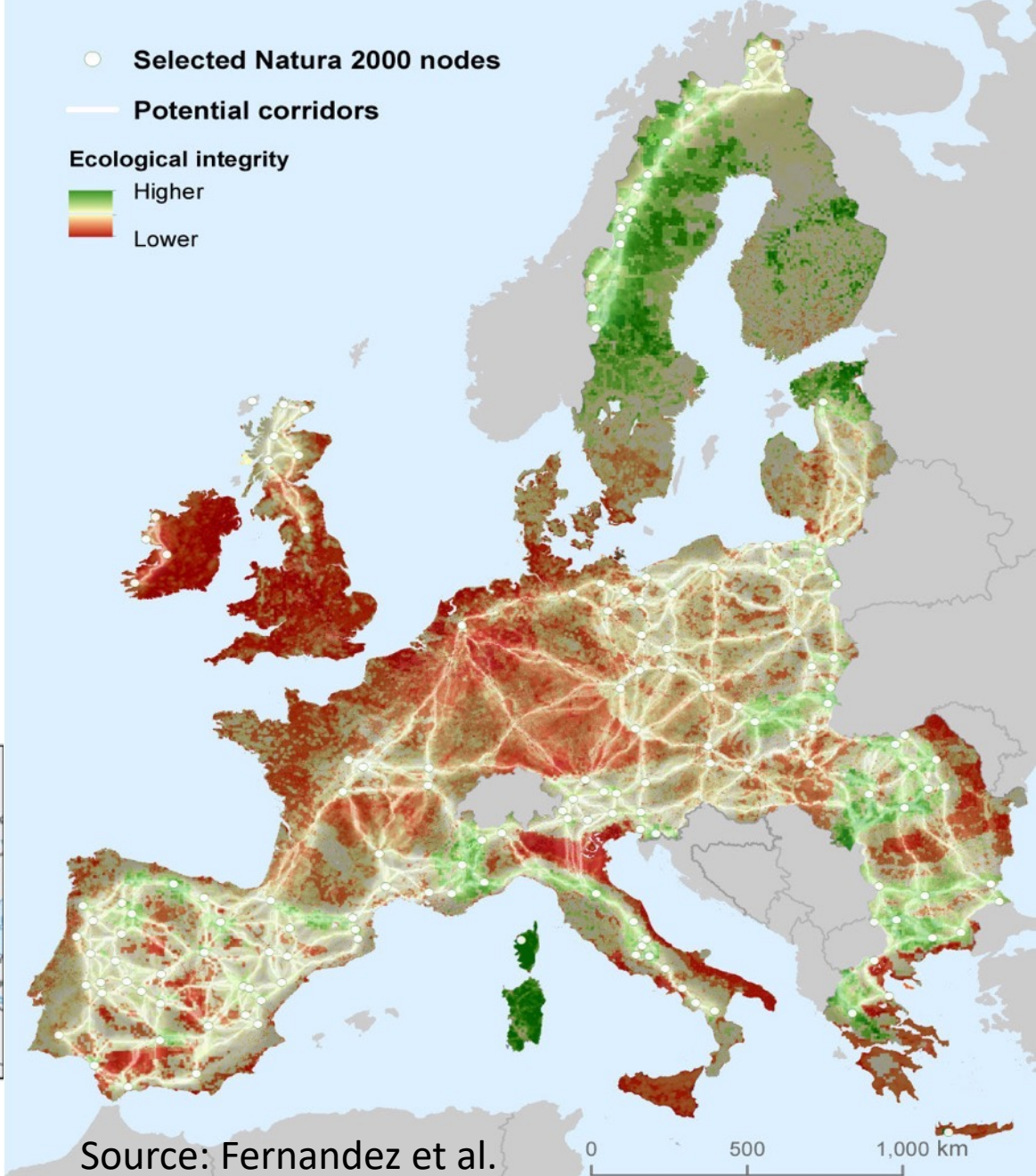




Corridors of variable width between the Natura 2000 woodland sites in mainland Spain

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


© 2018, Adapted from De la Fuente et al,



○ Selected Natura 2000 nodes

— Potential corridors

Ecological integrity

 Higher

 Lower

Source: Fernandez 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  
47%) (EUR 4.8bn,

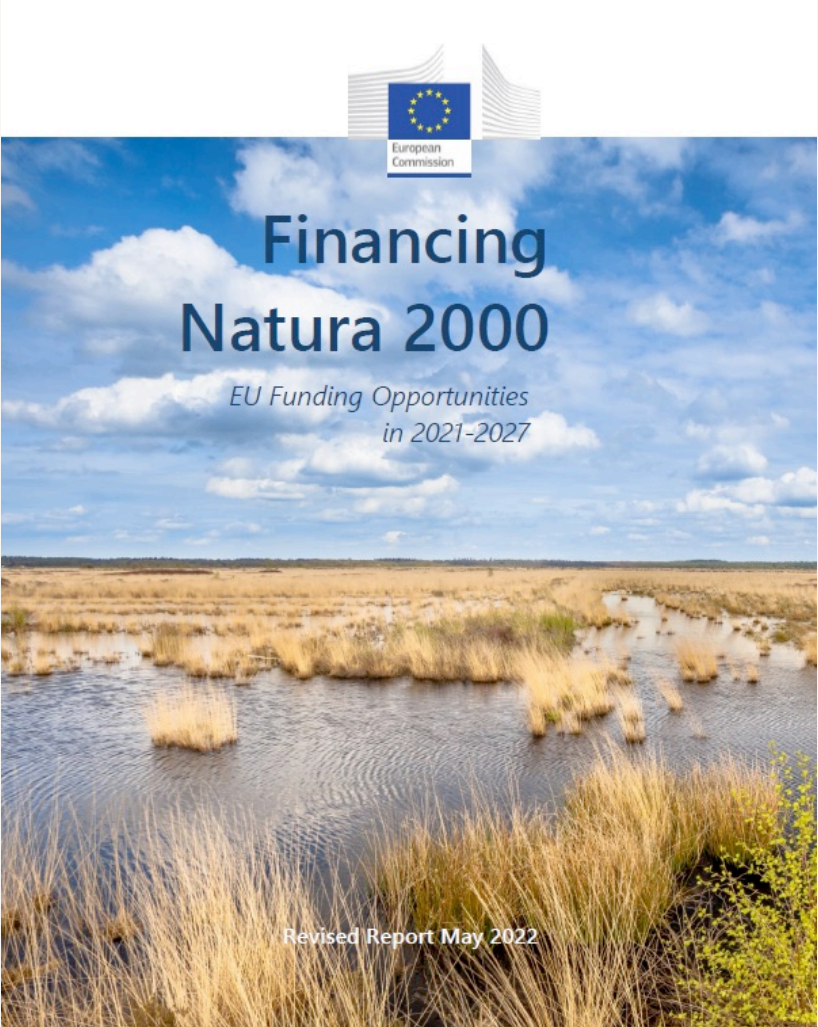
Additional green infrastructure measures beyond Natura 2000  
24%) (EUR 2.5bn,

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

Species specific measures  
8%) (EUR 0.9 bn,



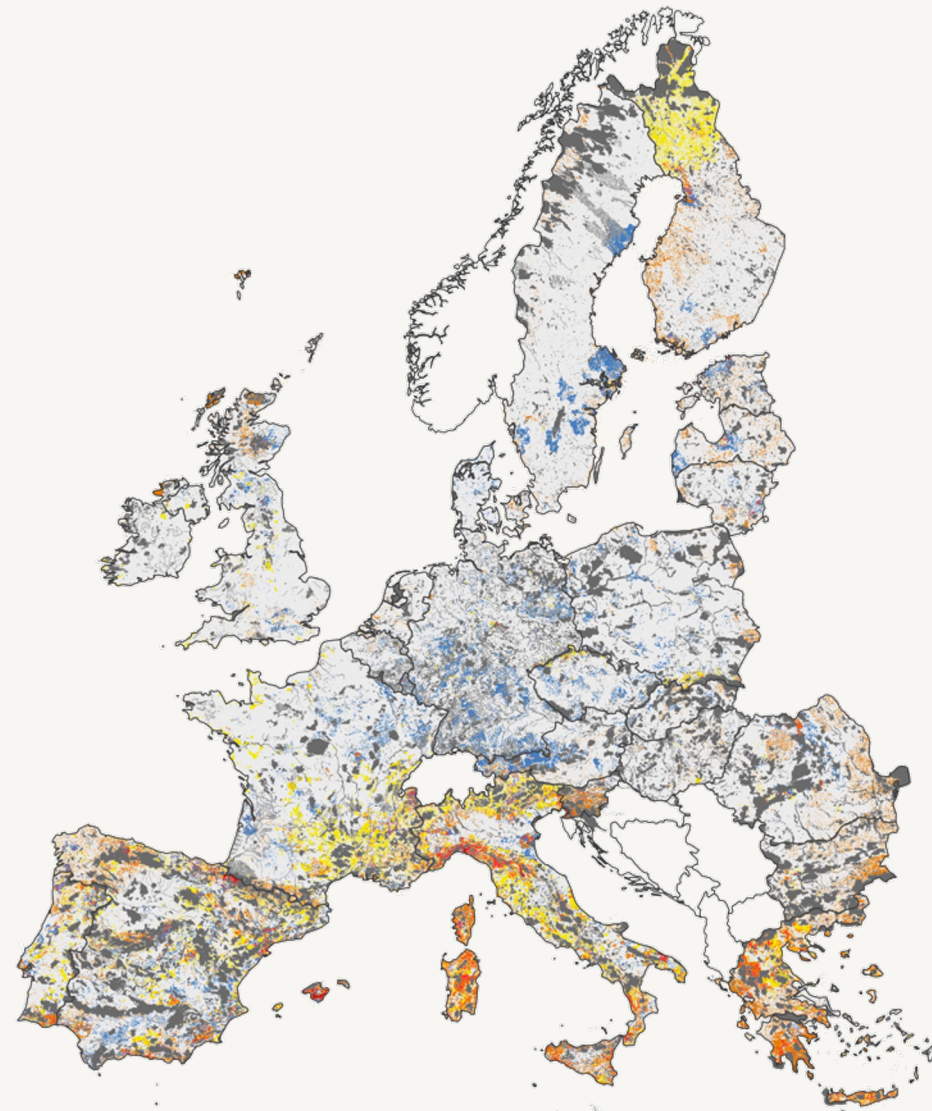
# Addressing effectiveness: Factsheets and decision support





# 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**



Top 5% priorities for expanding Natura 2000

O'Connor et al., 2021 (*Science*)

# Thank you for listening and stay in touch!



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



www.naturaconnect.eu



@naturaconnect

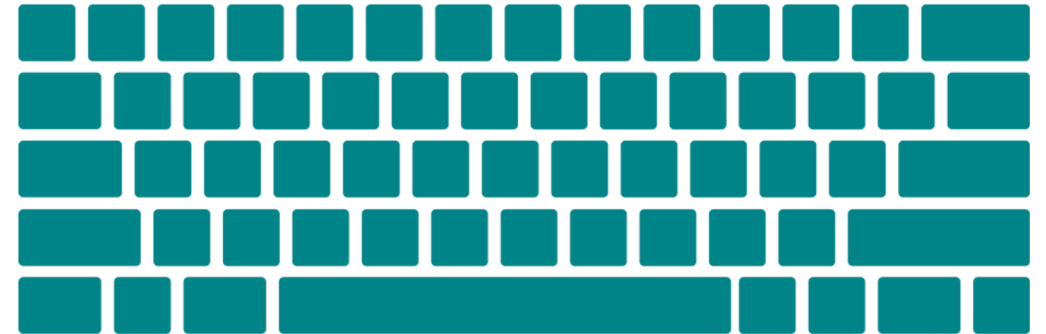




# Any questions?



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-  
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**Don't forget to tag  
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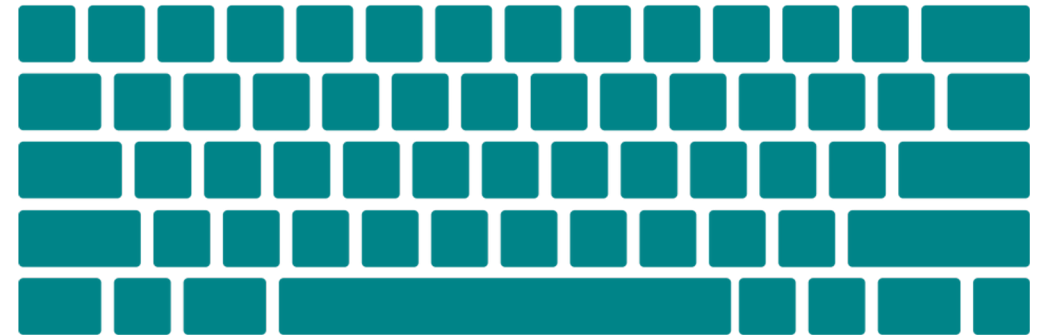




# Any questions?



Prague attendees: raise  
your hand



Zoom attendees: use the  
chat

**Let's take a break!**

**We will be back at  
4.30pm CEST**

**# BiodiversaPrague2023**



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 Kapodistrian 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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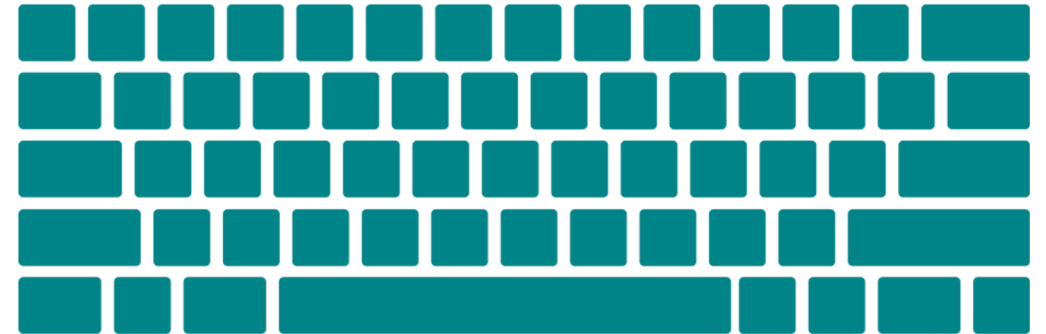




# Any questions?



Prague attendees: raise  
your hand



Zoom attendees: use the  
chat



# Conclusion of the meeting

By Hilde Eggermont, Biodiversa+ Chair & Coordinator, BelSPO

Share your final thoughts, first Menti outcomes

# What did you find inspiring today?





# Share your final thoughts, second Menti outcomes

## Something I would like to explore further



EU

# 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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**biodiversa+**  
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**Thank you!**



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