biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Dr. Rob Hendriks, MINLVVN (Biodiversa+) – NL ✉

Policy Advisor

Biodiversa+ WP **"Internationalisation" Co-leader**

Dutch CBD Clearing-House Mechanism (**CHM**) **National Focal Point**
Member of the Dutch **CBD delegation** (2008-now)

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Is dissemination in the policy realm a key aspect of Biodiversa+?

Dr. Rob Hendriks (Biodiversa+, MINLVVN)

08/03/2025 – Montpellier, France

Objectives of the workshop

- 1st objective: **Understand** CBD and other MEAs, and how they are currently addressing and will address **NbS**

- 2nd objective: Know how to **get involved** in their various **"scientific" processes** – from beginners to experts – and learn from **peers**

- 3rd objective: Identify **projects** (i.e., coordinators, PIs, partners) interested in **engaging further** in such international frameworks, with the support of Biodiversa+

Biodiversa+ membership

Biodiversa+

*Supporting excellent research on biodiversity with an **impact for policy and society***

The Partnership is part of the **European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030**, committed to the EU vision that, by 2050, biodiversity and its benefits to people will be protected, valued and restored.

41 countries

83 partners

Research actors

→ Ministries in charge of research

→ Research funding organisations

Policy actors

→ Ministries in charge of environment

→ Environment protection agencies

biodiversa+ European Biodiversity Partnership

www.biodiversa.eu

Transnational added value of funded research projects

" **Transnational added value** is the value resulting from the transnational research project, which is additional to the value that would have resulted from research projects funded at national level (e.g relevance to international policy statements or processes, legislative frameworks or management plans" *BiodivNbS Call Documents.*

11
Non-European partners countries

South Africa; Morocco; Australia; India; USA; Brazil; Canada; Turkey; Taiwan; Tunisia; Israel

14
Non-European study sites

South Africa; Morocco; USA; India; Australia; Brazil; Canada; Colombia; Ecuador; Bolivia; Turkey; Taiwan; Greenland; Zimbabwe

→ **6 continents**

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Collaboration with the CBD beyond WP5 and T5.3

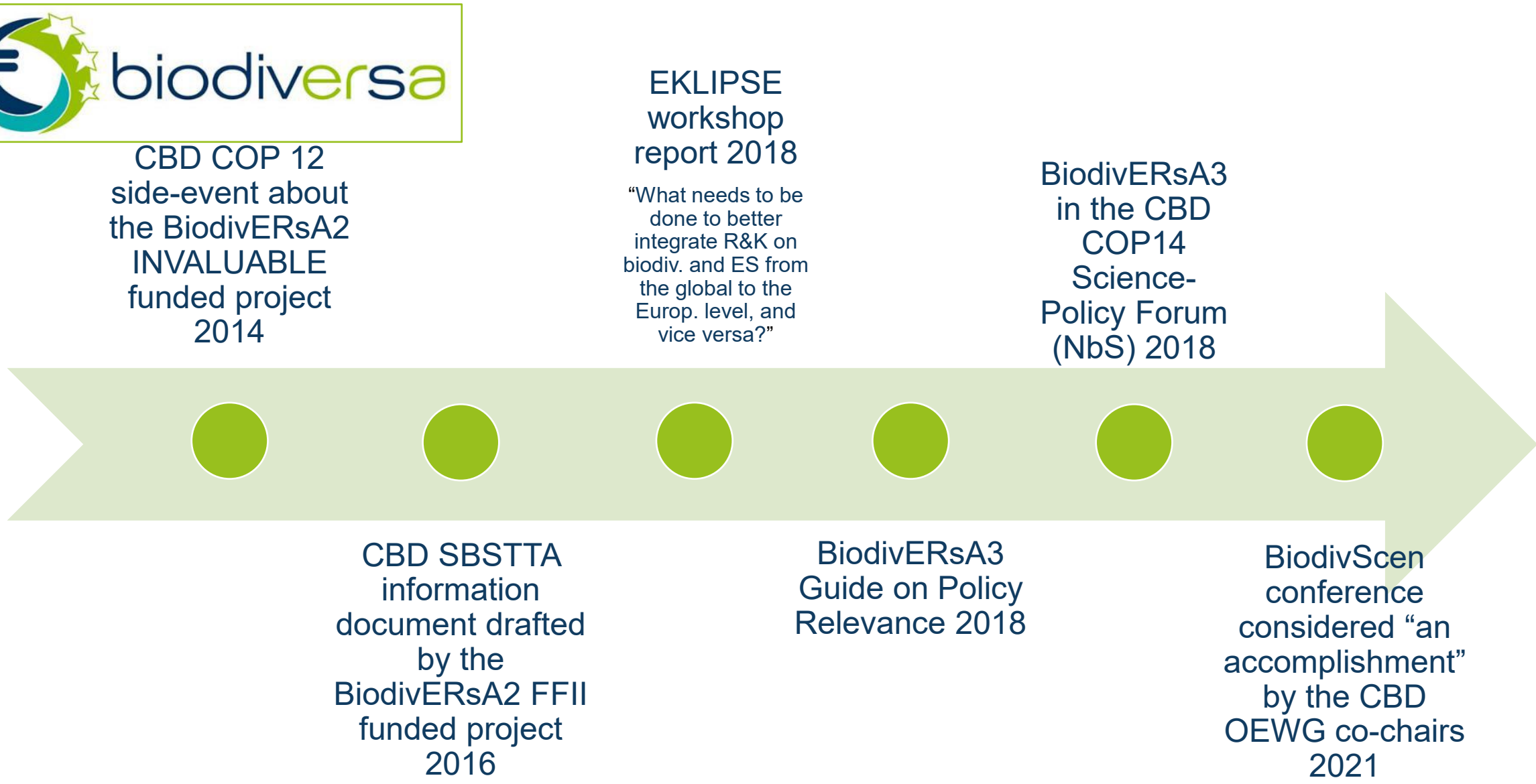
Reinforce Biodiversa+ collaboration with the CBD through a cross-cuting approach

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

What are the links between the CBD and Biodiversa+?

Mr. Rob Hendriks (Biodiversa+, MINLNV)

08/03/2025 – Montpellier, France


CBD COP 12 side-event about the BiodivERsA2 INVALUABLE funded project 2014
CBD SBSTTA information document drafted by the BiodivERsA2 FFII funded project 2016
EKLIPSE workshop report 2018
"What needs to be done to better integrate R&K on biodiv. and ES from the global to the Europ. level, and vice versa?"
BiodivERsA3 Guide on Policy Relevance 2018
BiodivERsA3 in the CBD COP14 Science-Policy Forum (NbS) 2018
BiodivScen conference considered "an accomplishment" by the CBD OEWG co-chairs 2021

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

General Assembly Feb. 2022, *identify targeted MEAs*

Concept note May 2022, *draft a strategy for collaboration with MEAs*

CBD COP15 side event on biodiversity monitoring Dec. 2022

Policy Forum on indicators and tools to facilitate the KMGBF implementa-tion April 2023

Kunming-Montreal GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

COP16 COLOMBIA Paz con la Naturaleza

CBD COP 16 decisions including NbS

Today's worksop

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP

Co-funded by the European Union

Thank you!

www.biodiversa.org

contact@biodiversa.org

biodiversaplus.bsky.social

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Dr. Tristan Tyrrell, SCBD – CA

Programme Management Officer – Climate Change and Dry & Sub-humid Lands

Biodiversity, Science Policy and Governance Unit


Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRA
Convention on
Biological Diversity
Tristan Tyrrell (CBD)

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Dr. Pierre Spielewoy, MNHN (CO-OP4CBD) – FR

Project Manager – Capacity-Building on the CBD

PhD on CBD and indigenous and local knowledge systems (law)

Introduction to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Pierre SPIELEWOY
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France)

BiodivNBS Montpellier Events – Capacity Building Workshop – 8th of April 2025

Funded by the European Union

CBD Context and History

- Convention opened for signature on June 5, 1992 and entered into force on december 23, 1993

- 196 Parties (Holy See and USA are not parties)

- Part of the “Rio Conventions” adopted at the 2nd Earth Summit in 1992, with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

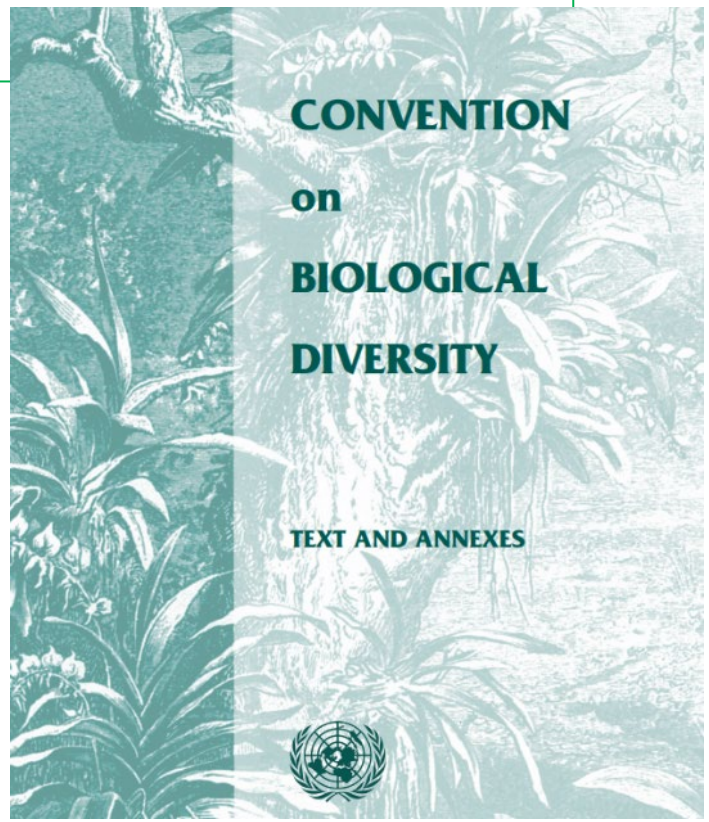
- Why specifically a Biodiversity Convention ?
  - No existing global Convention on Biodiversity
  - The biological diversity was severely declining
  - Civil society mobilization was on the rise
  - New themes with the development of genetic technologies

CBD text status and main innovations.

1st International Convention to recognize :

- Intrinsic value to nature
- To use the term “biological diversity” and to define it through its different levels (including the genetic level)
- To recognize the importance of indigenous knowledges
- To establish a fair and equitable mechanism for the use of genetic diversity and biotechnologies

!! The CBD is a framework - the obligations set out are not very specific (unlike CITES, for example) and it leaves it up to the Parties to decide what needs to be implemented effectively.



Convention objectives

"The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are **the conservation of biological diversity**, the **sustainable use of its components** and **the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources**, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding" (Article 1)

A lot of debates on the terms between Conservation and SU. Finally both have been integrated.

Genetic resources has already been regulated (FAO), but here the dimension of fair and equitable sharing is very important and reveals the tension between the countries of the South and the North.

CBD Strategic Frameworks

To make the objectives of the convention operational :

- First one in 2002 (2002-2011) : In decision VI/26 (COP 6, The Hague) The Conference of the Parties took note of the conclusions of the Seychelles Workshop on the Strategic Plan and the report of the Open-ended Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Strategic Plan, National Reports and Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (19 - 21 November 2001, Montreal, Canada) and adopted a **Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity**.

- Then a second one in 2011 : In decision X/2, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, adopted a revised and updated **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**, for the 2011-2020 period.

- The third one was adopted at COP 15, known as **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** : This Framework supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and builds on the Convention's previous Strategic Plans, sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Among the Framework's key elements are 4 goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030.

CBD Bodies

PERMANENT BODIES:

- The “decision-making one” : The Conference of Parties

- The “informative and pre-negotiating ones”

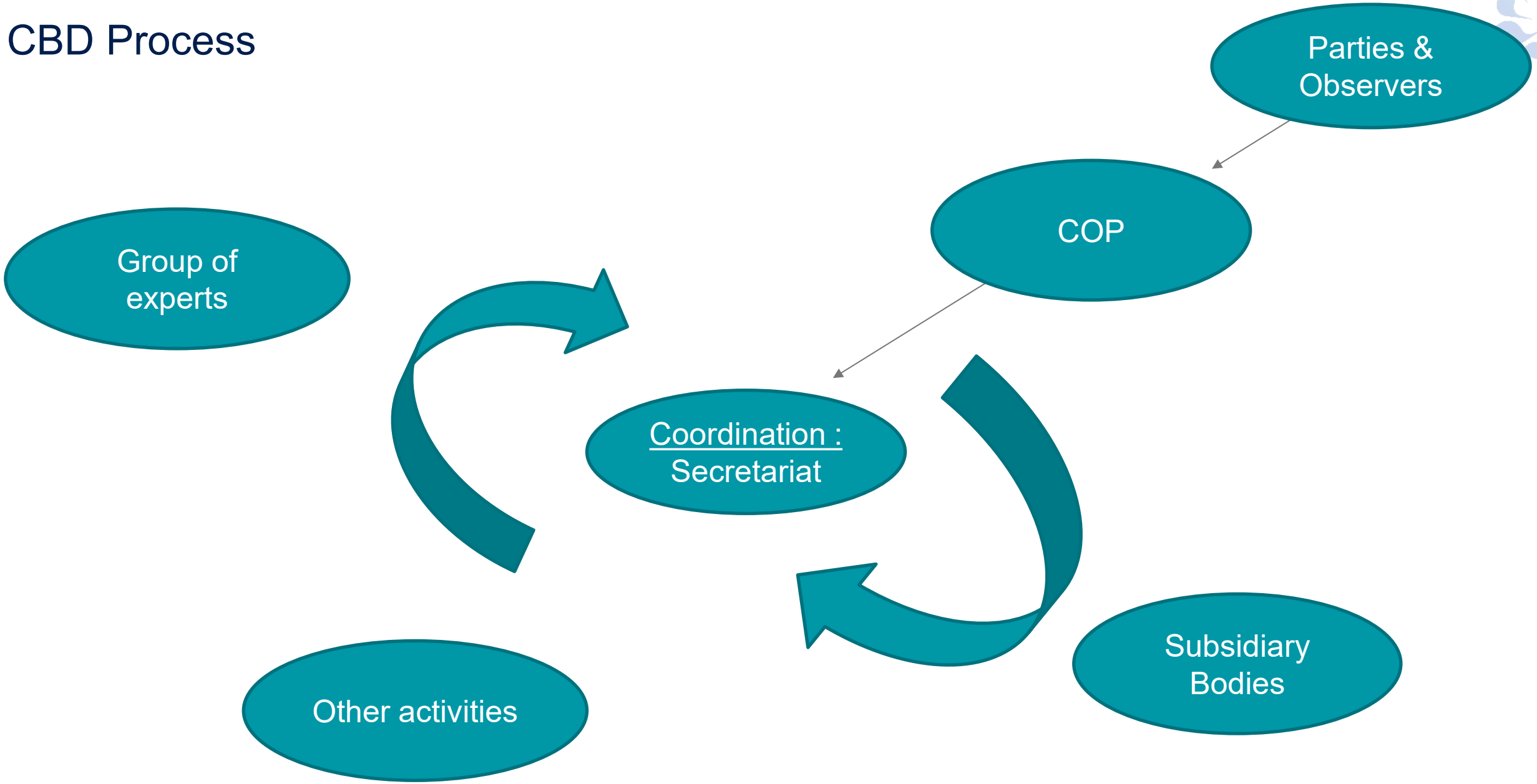
➢ The Subsidary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
➢ The Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI)
➢ (New) The Subsidiary Body on article 8(j)

CIRCUMSTANCIAL BODIES:

➢ Working Groups
➢ Ad Hoc Technical Experts Groups (AHTEG)

Each body has its own rules !

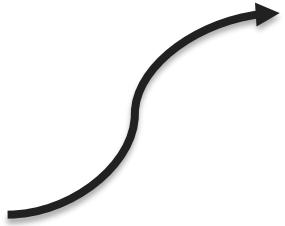
CBD Process


Parties & Observers
COP
Group of experts
Coordination : Secretariat
Other activities
Subsidiary Bodies

Typology of actors

States = PARTIES

Non-States actors = OBSERVERS



organized in Major groups

- **Experts (University & Scientific communities)**
- Indigenous and Local Communities
- Companies (Business)
- Parlementarians
- Local Authorities
- Youth
- Women

Focus on the CBD's scientific mechanisms and processes

ARTICLE 25 – The Subsidary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)

A subsidiary body for **the provision of scientific, technical and technological advice** is hereby established to provide the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely advice relating to the implementation of this Convention. This body shall be open to participation by all Parties **and shall be multidisciplinary**. It shall comprise **government representatives competent in the relevant field of expertise**. It shall report regularly to the Conference of the Parties on all aspects of its work

Focus on the CBD's scientific mechanisms and processes

ARTICLE 25 - SBSTTA

2. Under the authority of and in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Conference of the Parties, and upon its request, this body shall:

(a) **Provide scientific and technical assessments** of the status of biological diversity;

(b) **Prepare scientific and technical assessments of the effects of types of measures taken** in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;

(c) **Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how** relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;

(d) **Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development** related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and

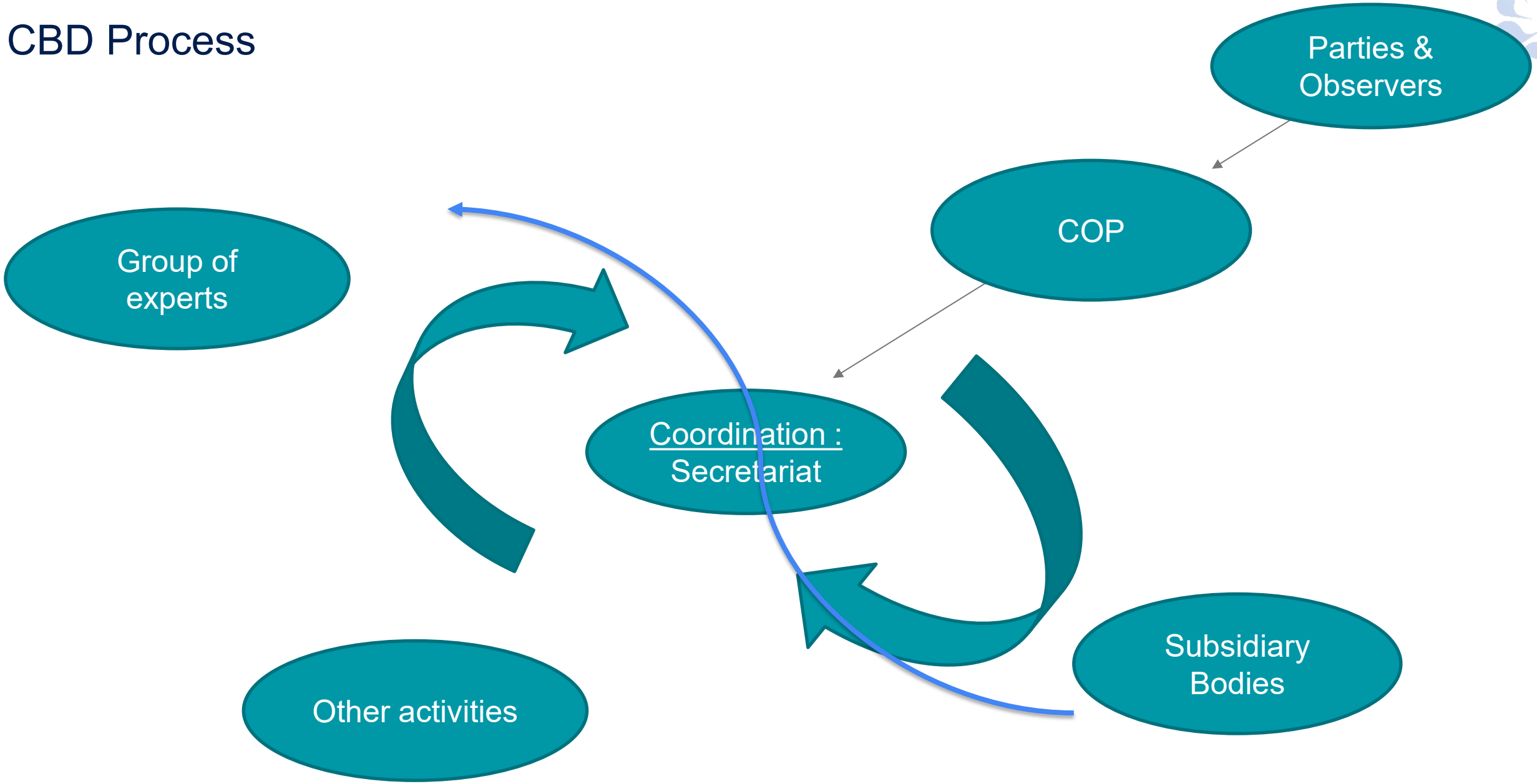
(e) **Respond to scientific, technical, technological and methodological questions** that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

The CBD : a Science-based political process

Before

And After

CBD Process


Parties & Observers
COP
Group of experts
Coordination : Secretariat
Subsidiary Bodies
Other activities

Focus on the CBD's scientific mechanisms and processes

Group of Experts

A limited number of ad hoc technical expert groups on specific priority issues on the programme of work of the Conference of the Parties may be established under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, as required, for a limited duration, to provide scientific and technical advice and assessments. The establishment of such ad hoc technical expert groups would be guided by the following elements:

(a) The **ad hoc technical expert groups should draw on the existing knowledge and competence available** within, and liaise with as appropriate, international, regional and national organizations, including non-governmental organizations and the scientific community, as well as indigenous and local community organizations and the private sector, in fields relevant to this Convention;

(b) The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, will select scientific and technical experts from the nominations submitted by Parties for each ad hoc technical expert group. The ad hoc technical expert groups shall be composed of no more than fifteen experts* nominated by Parties competent in the relevant field of expertise, with due regard to geographical representation, gender balance and to the special conditions of developing countries, in particular the least-developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, as well as a limited number of experts from relevant organizations, depending on the subject matter. The number of experts from organizations shall not exceed the number of experts nominated by Parties;

(c) The number of ad hoc technical expert groups active each year will be limited to the minimum necessary. In the establishment of such groups, Parties shall take into consideration the availability of extra-budgetary resources as determined by the Conference of the Parties;

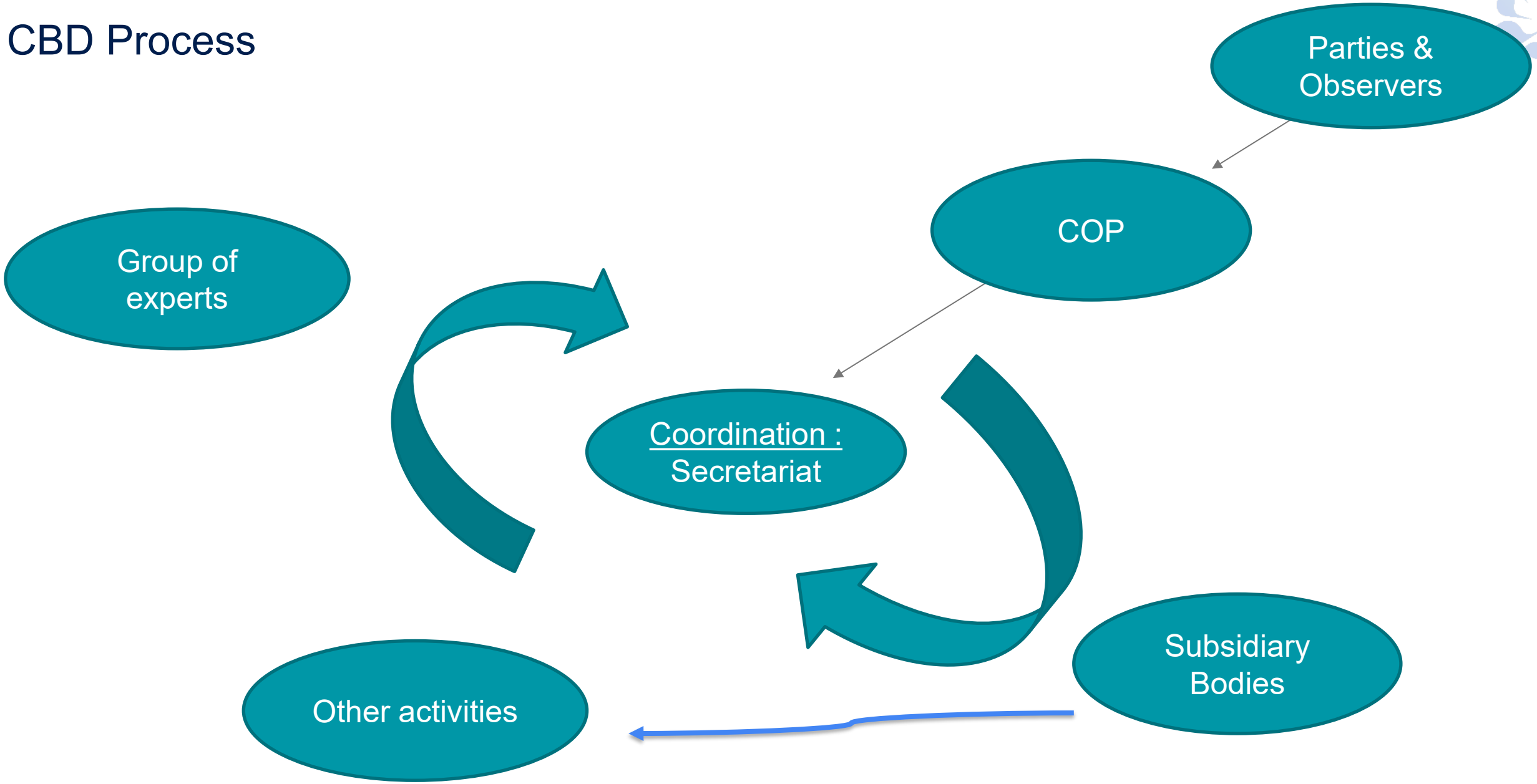
(d) Ad hoc technical expert groups will be encouraged to use innovative means of communication and to minimize the need for face-to-face meetings;

(e) Reports produced by the ad hoc technical expert groups should, as a general rule, be submitted for peer review;

(f) All efforts will be made to provide adequate voluntary financial assistance for the participation of experts, in the ad hoc technical expert groups, from developing countries and countries with economies in transition Parties.

SBSTTA Modus Operandi

CBD Process


Parties & Observers
COP
Group of experts
Coordination : Secretariat
Subsidiary Bodies
Other activities

Focus on the CBD's scientific mechanisms and processes
Other type of process : example of peer-review process

Notification *2024-027*

Peer review of the outcomes and methodology of the process of broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology

Dear Sir or Madam,

In decision 15/31, the Conference of the Parties (COP) established a process for broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the most recent developments in synthetic biology. In the same decision, the COP also established a multidisciplinary Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Synthetic Biology to support the process. The COP requested the Executive Secretary to prepare reports on the outcomes and operation of the horizon scanning process and to submit those reports for peer review to support the review of the effectiveness of the process by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its meeting prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The multidisciplinary AHTEG met in July 2023, October 2023 and January 2024 to develop a methodology and conduct one cycle of broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology. The outcomes of the horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment process are available in annex I to CBD/SBSTTA/26/4. The refined methodology updated in light of the experience gained is presented in annex IV of the same document.

Accordingly, I invite Parties and observers to participate in the peer review of the outcomes of the process and the refined methodology by submitting general comments on the information contained in annexes I and IV above, **before 12 April 2024**. These comments will be compiled and presented to the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to support the review of the process for broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment.

Kindly send your comments to the Secretariat by e-mail to: secretariat@cbd.int, along with an official letter signed by the CBD national focal point or head of the organization, as appropriate, endorsing the submission.

Please accept, Sir, Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.
(Signed) David **Cooper**
Acting Executive Secretary

2024-03-15

Action required by 2024-04-12

Subject(s): *Synthetic Biology*

Full text: English

coop4CBD

Focus on the CBD's scientific mechanisms and processes

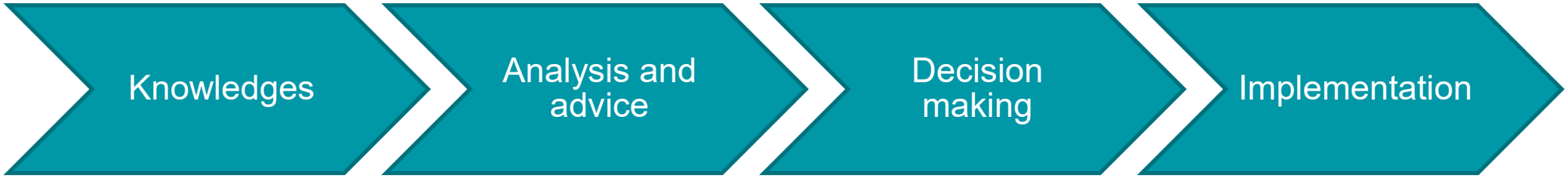
Scientists and Experts Involvement

Identify and share knowledges

Information for the assessements

Information of the policy making

SBSTTA **COP** **SBI**



Instrumental for the TSC

Technical and scientific cooperation

The link between SBSTTA and IPBES

IPBES established in 2012

SBSTTA mandate

(a) **Provide scientific and technical assessments** of the status of biological diversity;

(b) **Prepare scientific and technical assessments of the effects of types of measures taken** in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;

(c) **Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how** relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;

(d) **Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development** related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and

(e) **Respond to scientific, technical, technological and methodological questions** that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

IPBES four functions
Assessing Knowledge
Building Capacity
Strenghtening the knowledge fundation
Supporting policy

The link between SBSTTA and IPBES

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11 : The intention

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, to consider, once the arrangements and modalities for the intergovernmental platform are decided, how the Convention could make full and effective use of the platform, seeking complementarity and avoiding duplication between the work of the Convention, in particular the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and the proposed platform, and to report thereon to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice before the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The link between SBSTTA and IPBES

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/13 : The collaboration

C. Collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is an independent body with its own functions, operating principles and institutional arrangements,

Also recognizing the potential contribution of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to enhancing the effectiveness of the Convention, in achieving its objectives and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, bearing in mind the need to avoid overlaps and duplication of efforts;

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in Panama City on 21 April 2012, and the outcomes of the plenary meeting to determine modalities and institutional arrangements for this Platform;

2. *Welcomes in particular* the provision for the Chair of the Subsidiary Body to participate as an observer in the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, in order to promote communication and synergies between the Subsidiary Body and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform, and *requests* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body, subject to the availability of resources, to participate as an observer in the Platform Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, to reinforce linkages between the Convention and the Platform;

The link between SBSTTA and IPBES

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/13 : The collaboration

3. *Recalling* decision X/2, *considers* that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide a useful flexible framework for the delivery of the biodiversity agenda at all levels and *invites* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider how its work plan can contribute to their achievement;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to consider ways in which the activities of the Platform could, as appropriate:

(a) Build on, and contribute to, the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(b) Contribute to assessments of the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and

(c) Provide information on policy options available to deliver the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

5. *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its seventeenth meeting, should, as an interim activity on the relationship between the Convention and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform, provide additional explanatory information on requests referred to in paragraph 4 above and convey this information to IPBES;

6. *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its eighteenth meeting, taking into account the further development of the procedures and work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, should develop recommendations, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, as to how the Convention, and in particular the Subsidiary Body, should collaborate with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, by:

"IPBES assessments" before IPBES

The link between SBSTTA and IPBES

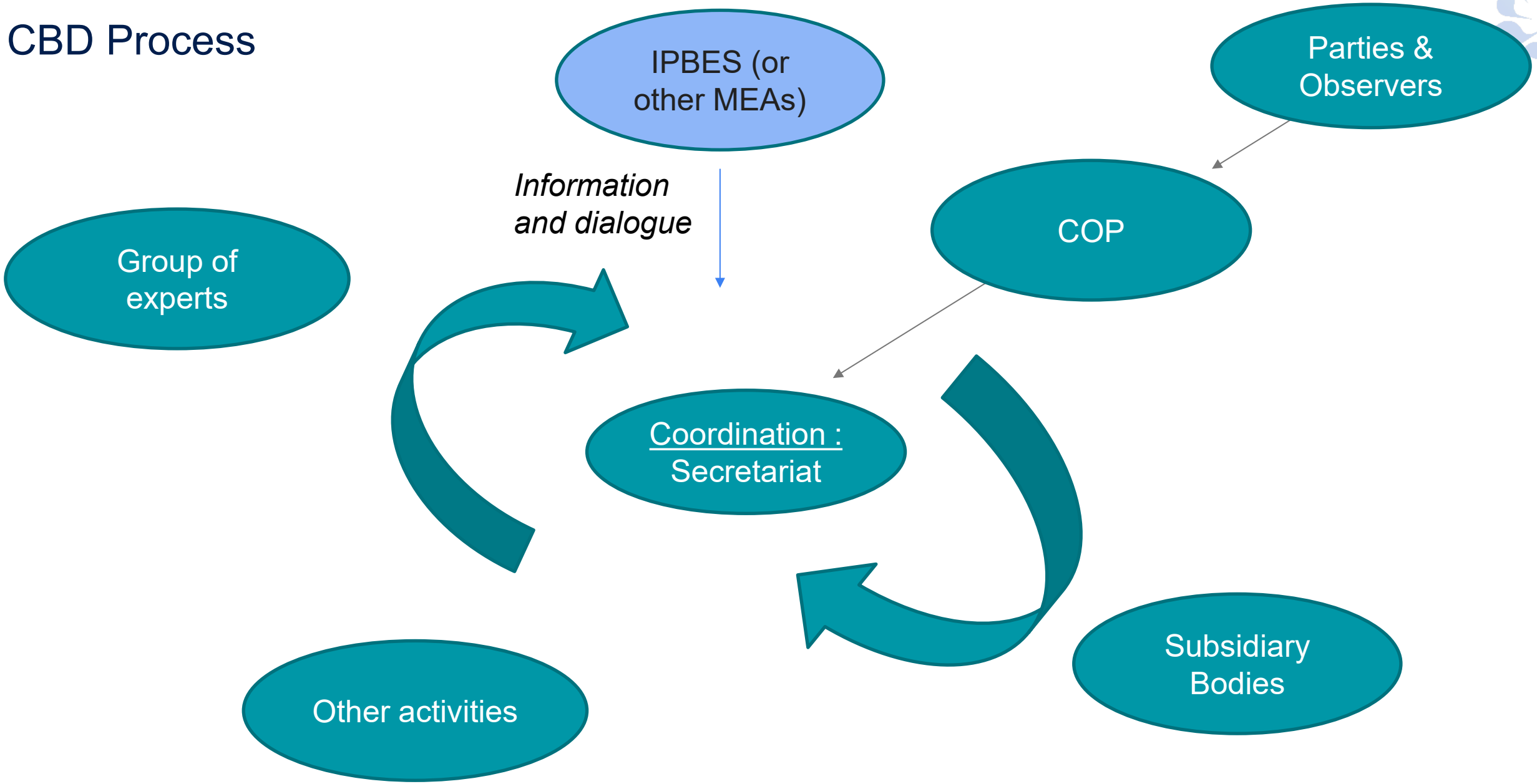
To summarize :

1/ CBD and IPBES are independent processes (IPBES also serves other MEAs);

2/ CBD's COP could proposes subjects for assessment to IPBES plenary, who decides which assessments will be undertaken;

3/ CBS's SBSTTA considers outcomes of IPBES assessments through its permanent mandate and recommends to COP.

CBD Process


IPBES (or other MEAs)
Parties & Observers
Information and dialogue
Group of experts
COP
Coordination : Secretariat
Other activities
Subsidiary Bodies

Thank you for your attention!

Pierre Spielewoy pierre.spielewoy@mnhn.fr

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Charlotte Le Delliou, MATTE (Biodiversa+) – FR ✉

Biodiversity Research Officer

Leader of the Biodiversa+ workstream **“Collab. with CBD and other MEAs”**

SBSTTA negotiator (2022-2024)

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

PART 2: GETTING INVOLVED IN CBD PROCESSES AS RESEARCHERS

Ms. Charlotte Le Delliou – Biodiversa+ & French ministries of Spatial Planning and Ecological Transition

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

From CBD to “other (global) MEAs” addressing NbS

- Focus on **MEAs** (#UNEA, IUCN, IPBES etc.), **global** ones (#regional)
- **CBD** as the **overarching** agreement on biodiversity, and **most successful** in terms of membership (196 Parties)
- BUT **not the sole** MEA addressing NbS, in an explicit or implicit way

→ Intervention of Ms. Daniela Rizzi (ICLEI)

“Biodiversity cluster”

Rio conventions

Integrating NbS in other sectors

“Environment Management Group”

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

From CBD to “other (global) MEAs” addressing NbS

- **CBD** functioning and processes presented usually **applies to other MEAs**

MEA	Main (internal) source of scientific guidance	Other (non-exhaustive)
CBD	SBSTTA	IPBES
CMS	Scientific Council	IPBES
WHC	–	IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM
Ramsar	Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)	–
UNCCD	Committee on Science and Technology (CST)	Science-Policy Interface Mechanism
UNFCCC	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA)	IPCC

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

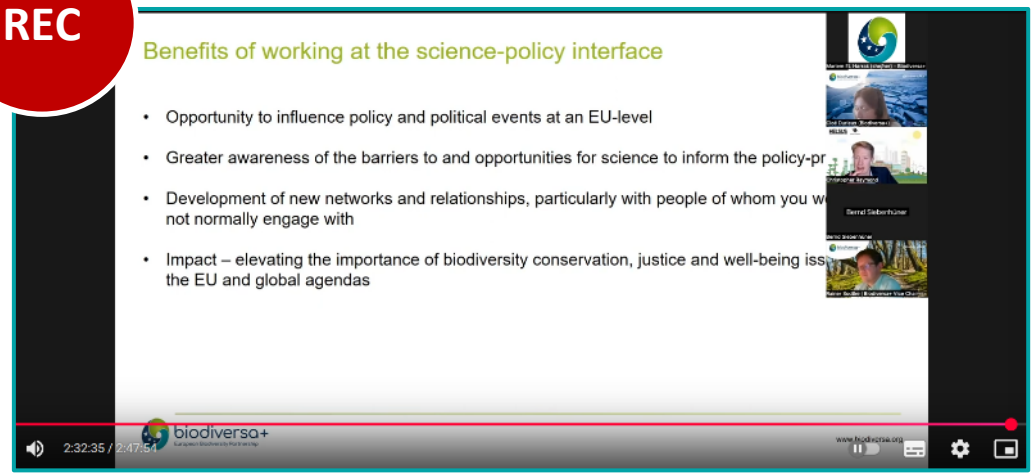
WHY getting involved?
– What to expect, what not to expect

→ See **testimony** of Dr. **Cristina Hvilsom** (Copenhagen Zoo, Biodiversa+)

→ See 2023 **testimony** of Dr. **Christopher Raymond** (Univ. of Helsinki, Biodiversa+) on

the Biodiversa+ YouTube channel (2:24:00)

REC

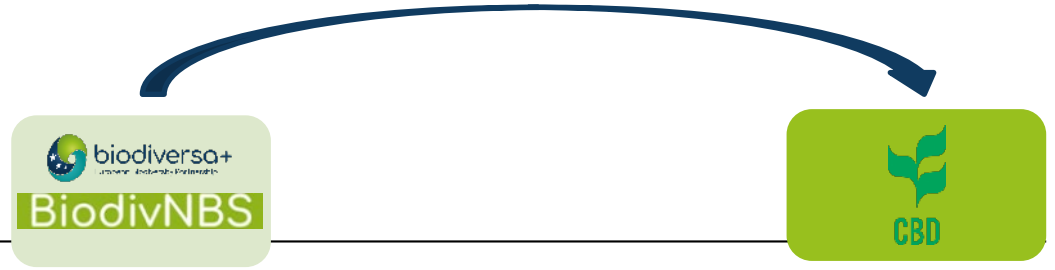


MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – Typology of ways

- *Preliminary remark*: **all** knowledge systems, all scientific disciplines, all levels of experience (incl. fellows) etc. required
- Possible to engage **over your project lifetime**, planned at an early stage or not
- Engagement with an MEA **supporting others**, given strong ties (e.g., CMS → CBD)

- At different **levels**:
  - At **international** level, in a ***direct*** **manner** (i.e., alongside CBD/MEAs and its processes)



MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – Typology of ways

- *Preliminary remark*: **all** knowledge systems, all scientific disciplines, all levels of experience (incl. fellows) etc. required
- Possible to engage **over your project lifetime**, planned at an early stage or not
- Engagement with an MEA **supporting others**, given strong ties (e.g., CMS → CBD)

- At different **levels**:
  - At **international** level, in a ***direct*** **manner** (i.e., alongside CBD/MEAs and its processes)
  - At international level, in an ***indirect*** **manner**
  - At **regional** level (incl. national and local)

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved?
– A continuum, from beginners to experts

- Depending on the **willingness**, **resources** (e.g., person, time, funding), **opportunities** etc.

Beginner
– Level 1

Advanced
– Level 2

Expert
– Level 3

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – Some skills as prerequisite

- *Focus on CBD, but **applies to other** MEAs*
- Skill: search and read a CBD decision (e.g., from COP or SBSTTA)
- Skill: write a policy brief, a side event proposal etc.

→ Follow-up email: BiodivNBS projects interested in later **capacity-building**?

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – For “beginners”

Beginner
– Level 1

- No prerequisite; **low** resources required
- Objective: get to **know** CBD

Tool	Resources
Discover CBD main **strategic documents**, convention’s **scope** in general	• Text of the CBD (1992-now) • GBF – COP/DEC/15/4 (2022-2030) • All decisions (Boolean operators, ex., or Ecolex, ex.)
Learn how to **read** CBD documents	• CO-OP4CBD specific training (slide 25)
Get to know CBD **programme of work**	**/!** Challenging, as not as foreseeable as IPBES, for ex. • Read recent decisions (COP15-16) and identify milestones • Multi-year programme (update COP17 in 2026)
Check CBD **notifications**	• CBD notifications’ website (select subjects according to your field of expertise, e.g., climate change) • Create an RSS feed to receive them in mailbox • Get involved in initiatives showcasing opportunities

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – For “beginners”

Beginner – Level 1

- No prerequisite; **low resources** required
- Objective: get to **know** CBD

Tool	Resources
Discover the CBD national Clearing-House Mechanism (**CHM**)	• List of CHM NFPs’ website, with contact information • National CHM websites
Make oneself known to the CBD **National Focal Points** (NFPs) of your country	• List of NFPs’ website (depending on your field of expertise, e.g., SBSTTA NFPs), with contact information **/!** turn-over
Liaise with **researchers, initiatives** involved in CBD	• A number of researchers involved in CBD, funded by Biodiversa+ and beyond • Initiatives (e.g., CO-OP4CBD, IUCN, InforMEA)

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – For “advanced”

Advanced – Level 2

- Prerequisite: **understanding** of CBD and actors; **moderate** resources required
- Objective: do **“CBD-sensitive” research**, take part in **existing processes**, support **implementation**

Tool	Resources
Generate **knowledge** and/or **data** relevant to CBD	• Produce data supporting indicators – GBF Monitoring Framework – COP/DEC/15/5 and 16/31 • Fill in knowledge gaps identified in CBD “Technical Series” and CBD decisions – CBD research needs (COP1-COP14)
incl. provide relevant **inputs** to CBD National Focal Points (NFPs) and, more broadly, national actors	• Liaise with NFPs
Respond to CBD stakeholders’ **consultations**	• Check CBD notifications
Attend CBD **meetings** (i.e., COP, SBSTTA, SBI, 8j IPLC), e.g., observe, network, do outreach to negotiators etc.	• As part of a national delegation, liaise with NFPs • As an observer (e.g., as member of the CBD Consortium of Scientific Partners)
Attend **meetings** addressing CBD issues (#official)	• At national level • At regional and global level (e.g., Trondheim Conference)

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – For “advanced”

Advanced – Level 2

- Prerequisite: **understanding** of CBD and actors; **moderate** resources required
- Objective: do **“CBD-sensitive” research**, take part in **existing processes**, support **implementation**

Tool	Resources
Get involved in the revision or update of a National Biodiv. Strategy and Action Plan (**NBSAP**), and of a Local one (**LBSAP**) or any local process (when existing)	• Ongoing process led at national level, since COP15 • 1/4 of Parties with a new NBSAP (opportunities!) • Usually led by national ministries for environment (MoE), liaise with NFPs
Get involved in a national **scientific committee** to the CBD (when existing)	• e.g., Belgian steering committee “Biodiversity Convention”, liaise with NFPs to know if existing
Become a member of a scientific **advisory body** to ministries or agencies, or any body having impact on biodiv. (“whole-of-governement/society approach”)	• JRC mappings of national ecosystems of science for policy (e.g., France, Portugal, Spain, Greece)
Once familiar with CBD, build **capacities** in own communities	• e.g., fellow researchers (incl. PhD, postdocs), administrative staff in charge of international issues

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – For “experts”

Expert – Level 3

- Prerequisite: **experience** with CBD and actors; **relatively high** resources
- Objective: **collaborate** with CBD and influence its **agenda**

Tool	Resources
Publish scientific **articles** targeting CBD	• Many articles targeting CBD and GBF, e.g., *Post-2020 biodiversity targets need to embrace climate change* (2020, Arneth et al.)
Provide relevant **inputs** to the CBD Secretariat, and other CBD actors, e.g., for CBD “Technical Series” (knowledge syntheses)	• Get to know the SCBD structure (e.g., Science, Society and Sustainable Futures division) and its thematic officers • Liaise with the SCBD
Develop **documents** to inform CBD	• Policy brief, technical guidance (#official), CBD information document (official) etc., e.g., COP12 information document on biodiv. financing and safeguards
Become a member of a CBD thematic **working group** (i.e., AHTEG, IAG)	• Be nominated by a CBD Party (or relevant organisations), liaise with NFPs

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved? – For “experts”

Expert – Level 3

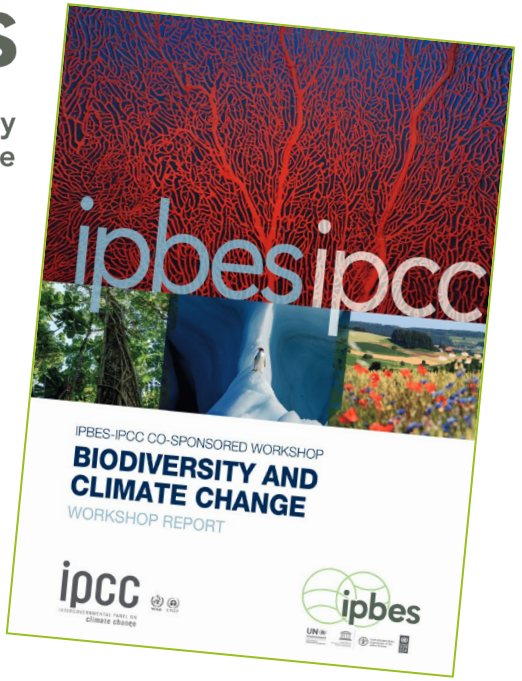
- Prerequisite: **experience** with CBD and actors; **relatively high** resources
- Objective: **collaborate** with CBD and influence its **agenda**

Tool	Resources
Organise **side events** at CBD meetings (e.g., COP, SBSTTA)	• Short meetings (≈ 1 hour) linked to the agenda • Submissions ≈ two months prior, multiple hosts
Create scientific **networks** on CBD (contentious) issues	• e.g., DSI Scientific Network, G-BiKE network, (non-CBD) Scientists’ Coalition for an Effective Plastics Treaty
Engage with **organisations closely linked** to CBD, acting as brokers	• IPBES, IUCN, GEO BON, GBIF, CO-OP4CBD etc., e.g., Expert input to the post-2020 GBF (2022, bioDISCOVERY Future Earth & GEO BON)
Develop **research projects** having SCBD or organisations closely linked to CBD as a partner	• e.g., Biodiversa+ ENVISION project (IUCN, completed), SPEAR project (CMS, ongoing)

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

Science and Policy
for People and Nature

HOW getting involved?
– Focus on IPBES, a key broker of CBD



- One of the **main sources** of scientific guidance for CBD (e.g., GBF)
- **NbS** addressed in IPBES knowledge products, most recent:
  - 2019: 1st **global assessment**
  - 2020 and 2021: workshop reports on **pandemics** and **climate change**
  - 2022: **Values** assessment
  - 2024: Interlinkages biodiv.-water-food-health-climate change ("**Nexus**") and **Transformative change** assessments
- "***Urban* NbS**" showcased as a "nexus response option" for biodiv., water, health and climate change, BUT many **response options** considered as NbS
- **Future** assessments: Spatial planning, 2nd GA, Climate change (2026-29)?

MINISTÈRES
AMÉNAGEMENT
DU TERRITOIRE
TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE

HOW getting involved?
– How bis: drafting its own dissemination strategy

- **Tool** to ease the drafting of a **"CBD/MEAs dissemination strategy"** (table or form), currently developed by Biodiversa+
- Proposes a **stepwise approach**, along with a methodology and resources

- Will be sent in the **coming weeks** to BiodivNBS projects (coordinators & PIs)
- **To be completed by June if interested** in disseminating future research results to such international frameworks
- With the **support of Biodiversa+**: **use** of the tool and **review** of the draft strategy

Julien Pelet, ENGEES – FR

PhD Student on NbS and floods (sociology)

Author of **scientific publications** on NbS and international frameworks

Introduction to the NbS (disputed) international landscape

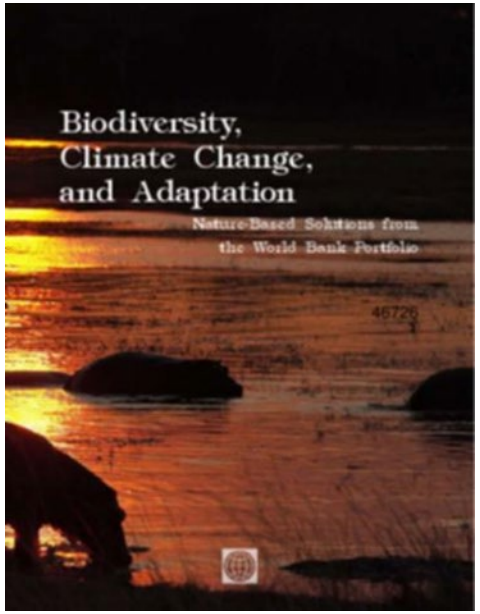
Julien Pelet
PhD student in political science, UMR SAGE, ENGEES
Biodiv Nbs, capacity building workshop
Montpellier, 07/04/2025

A political science perspective on the production / use of expert knowledge in international Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

- The way scientific/expert knowledge is presented entails specific **political framings** about how society should solve environmental problems, that also influence how knowledge is taken up by other actors
- Scientific/expert knowledge is subjected to **strategic use by States** (and interest groups) negotiating international MEAs

The international circulation of the Nbs concept

The Inception of Nbs (2008-2011)



A concept taken up from the World Bank and developed by the IUCN secretariat since 2008 in the context of the development of climate policy tools dedicated to forests and adaptation

"*At that stage, the* ***conservation movement was very focused on two things in forest protection and sustainable management of working forests****. And restoration was not really considered. When* ***restoration*** *was considered, it was only* ***in the terms of plantations and it was seen as a problem***" (IUCN programme director, 16/02/2024)

No time to lose – make full use of nature-based solutions in the post-2012 climate change regime

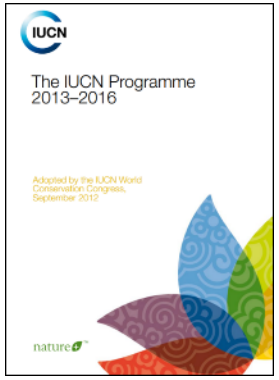
Fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15)
7th – 18th December, 2009, Copenhagen, Denmark

A concept framed as tool for the mainstreaming of biodiversity in climate policies

Embedding Nbs in IUCN agenda (2012-2019)

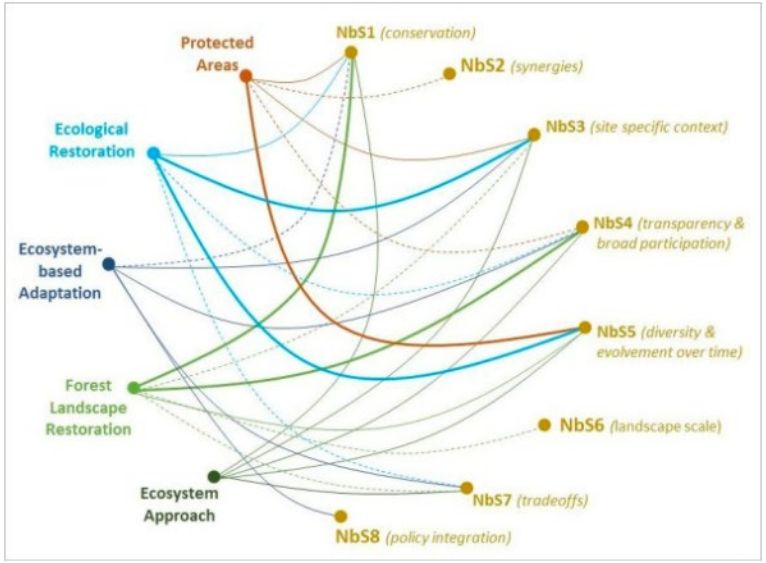
A concept integrated in IUCN 2013-2016 program and Nbs definition adopted by IUCN members in 2016

Nbs framed as a tool for the sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity beyond climate policies



(IUCN, 2012)

A concept translated from policy to science and framed as an umbrella concept

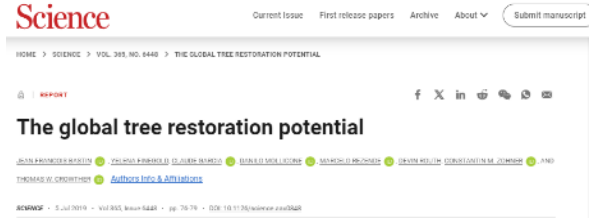


(Cohen Shacham et al. 2019)

The international hype/controversy around Nbs / Ncs (2019-2022)

A concept reframed as a global solution to achieve Net zero

A reframing sustained by new research on the potential role of nature in CC mitigation

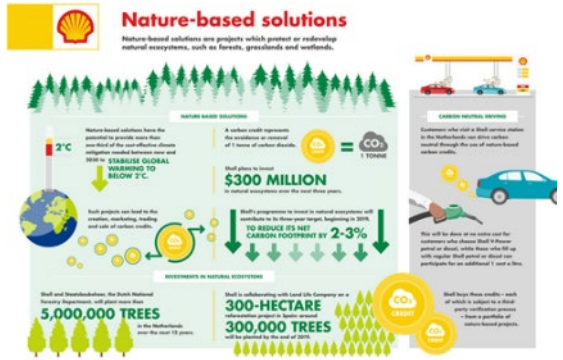


but knowledge diffusion also subject to the logic of a market for attention (Schenuit et al., 2020)

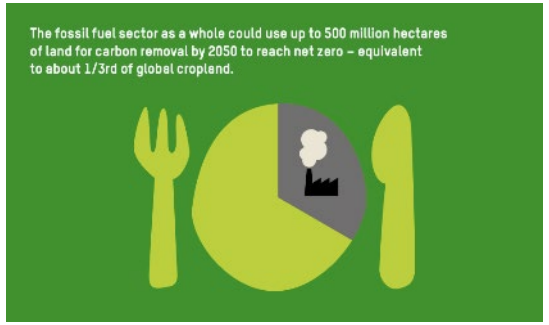
The international hype/controversy around Nbs (2019-2022)

A reframing that sparks a controversy around the use of Nbs for CC mitigation

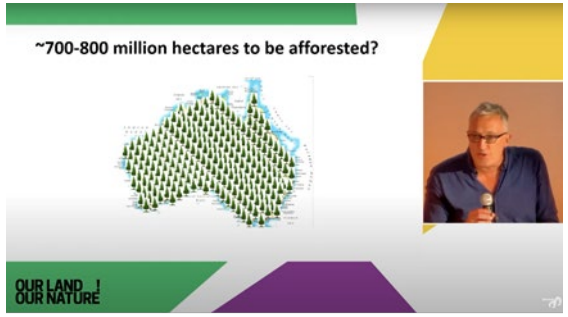
"*On natural climate solutions, our position is that* ***natural climate solutions could be a nature-based solution, but equally it may not****. (…) One of the things I would say is there is a* ***real risk*** *with natural climate solutions of that sort of* ***instrumental type thing.*** *The only reason you're going to do this is to* ***get sticks of carbon****, so to speak. I think… Obviously I think the folks in NCS realize this. We have been very honest with them"* (IUCN director, 16/02/2024)



(Friends of the Earth 2021)



(Oxfam 2021)



(Survival International 2021)

The integration of Nbs in international MEAs (2022-today)

Nbs integrated in the decisions of several MEAs (UNFCCC COP 27, UNCDB COP 15, UNCCD COP 15)

Nbs cited in Target 8 and 11 of the Global biodiversity framework (GBF)

A target that has been significantly reframed, shifting the focus from mitigation to adaptation :

TARGET 6 AS PROPOSED IN THE ZERO DRAFT (06/01/2020)

Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through **nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO2=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement**, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security

TARGET 8 (19/12/22)

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and **increase its resilience** through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including **through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches**, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Partly as a consequence of knowledge syntheses produced by the CDB Secretariat (CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/9 ; CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/1)

Parties make a strategic use of scientific knowledge in negociations (eg. Target 8)

Strategic purpose	Parties / submission	Argument
To advocate for Nbs integration	EU / notification 2019/115	It is important to consider the following: to Recognize that the IPBES report indicates that the ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should match the ability to **unlock the estimated 37% of climate change mitigation potential of nature-based solutions with safeguards that are needed until 2030** to keep global temperature increase well below 2°C and pursuit efforts to limit it to 1.5°C
To oppose Nbs integration	Brazil / notification 2021/12	Delete the **sentence "Number of studies indicate that such 'nature-based solutions' could provide about one-third of the total net emission reduction effort required to keep climate change close to 1.5 degrees C above pre-industrial levels".** **In decisions of a multilateral forum, the gap of information must be recognized**, and scientific cooperation and research must be promoted so that common solutions can be reached**. Regarding the contributions of the NBS, a recent study presents that "We found important evidence gaps, including a relative paucity of peer-reviewed studies from low and lower middle-income nations in the Global South, and gaps on key intervention types, ecosystems, and climate impacts**. Some of the gaps may reflect our exclusion of the gray literature and studies published in languages other than English, as well as the global inequality in the distribution of funding and capacity for scientific research" (CHAUSON ET AL., 2020. Mapping the effective of nature-based solution for climate change adaptation. https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15310)
To propose a reframing of the target	China / notification 2019/115	Greenhouse gas emission reduction is the core task of UNFCCC, while **the contribution of Nature-based Solutions to it is just complementary**. In addition, **researches show that the carbon sequestration capacity of ecosystem is limited and vulnerable to climate change**. **Therefore, the feasibility of 30% action target needs more discussion and clarification.**

Conclusion

Two key take home messages :

- The way scientific/expert knowledge is presented entails specific **political framings** about how society should solve environmental problems, that also influence how knowledge is taken up by other actors
- Scientific/expert knowledge is subjected to **strategic use by States** (and interest groups) negotiating international MEAs

Knowledge syntheses produced in the frame of MEAs influence the outcomes of political decisions

Thank you for your attention

feel free to contact me for any remaining questions : julien.pelet@engees.unistra.fr or https://www.linkedin.com/in/julien-pelet-78a1711a3/

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Dr. Tristan Tyrrell, SCBD – CA

Programme Management Officer – Climate Change and Dry & Sub-humid Lands

Biodiversity, Science Policy and Governance Unit


Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY
Convention on
Biological Diversity
Tristan Tyrrell (CBD)


Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVER
Convention on
Biological Diversity
Tristan Tyrrell (CBD)

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Daniela Rizzi, ICLEI Europe – DE

Senior Expert for NbS and Biodiversity

Coordinator of the **NetworkNature project** (linked to Biodiversa+ WP3 NbS)

Contributor in the **report** “NbS Policy Screening and Analysis of Needs and Gaps for 2024-2030” (incl. CBD)

Network Nature

Bridging NbS Research and Biodiversity Governance

Dr. Daniela Rizzi, ICLEI Europe
NetworkNature

Funded by the European Union

UK Research and Innovation

Aligning NbS research with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

- Ensures research contributes to achieving international biodiversity g (e.g., Kunming-Montreal GBF).
- Strengthens the science-policy interface.
- Increases potential for international funding and partnerships.
- Helps mainstream biodiversity and NbS into climate, economic, and development agendas.

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Convention on Biological Diversity

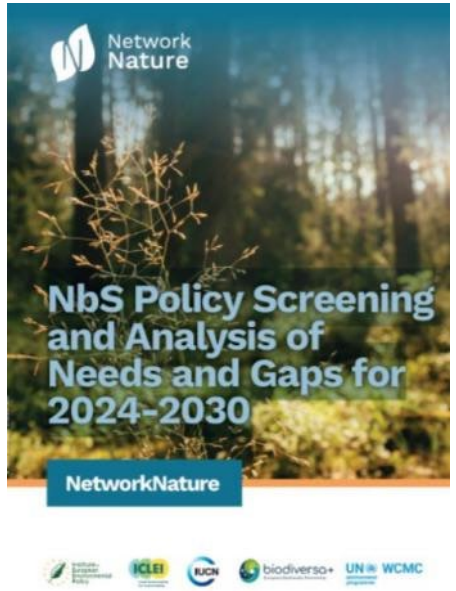
Kunming–Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

- NbS are increasingly embedded across global, regional (e.g. EU), and national biodiversity, climate, and sustainable development agendas. Aligning research with these frameworks enhances impact, relevance, and policy uptake.
- MEAs are international agreements that address environmental challenges across biodiversity, climate, land, and oceans. Many are legally binding upon ratification; others offer non-binding guidance and cooperation frameworks.
- They promote cooperation, set shared targets, and enable national and EU policies to align with global objectives.
- In Europe, frameworks like the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030, Nature Restoration Law, and the Green Deal translate MEA goals into concrete opportunities for NbS integration.

MEAs and Frameworks

- NbS and EbA are increasingly referenced in global MEA processes
  - Climate: UNFCCC
  - Land: UNCCD
  - Wetlands: Ramsar
- In the EU context, these global commitments are translated into concrete restoration and climate targets through policies like the EU Biodiversity Strategy, Nature Restoration Law, and Green Deal.



- Uptake remains uneven, with NbS often framed under related terms like resilience, ecosystem services, or nature's contributions to people. References appear in technical documents (e.g. Ramsar, UNFCCC), but systematic integration lacks.
- NetworkNature's NbS Policy Screening and Analysis of Needs and Gaps (2024–2030) identifies where NbS are embedded in EU policies, highlights gaps, and points to entry points for aligning with MEA processes.

MEAs and Frameworks

- Some relevant for NbS:
  - CBD: Foundation for global biodiversity governance and the KMGBF.
  - UNCCD, UNFCCC: Integration of Nature-based Solutions under land degradation neutrality, climate adaptation and mitigation.
  - UNCLOS + BBNJ Agreement (2023): Frameworks for marine and coastal biodiversity protection, including ocean-based NbS and governance beyond national jurisdiction.
  - CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention: Species- and ecosystem-specific MEAs supporting NbS through habitat conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.
  - New Urban Agenda / SDG 11: Global frameworks (not MEAs) recognising the role of NbS in building inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban environments.

Policy Relevance of BiodivNBS Research

- CBD and MEA processes shape NbS implementation and funding. BiodivNBS research must feed into global monitoring and reporting mechanisms (e.g., GBF indicators).
- Key Messages:
  - Align research with GBF targets.
  - Address trade-offs and co-benefits (e.g., carbon vs. biodiversity).
  - Include IPLCs and gender in NbS co-design.
  - Recognise that MEAs operate at global and regional levels, and BiodivNBS outputs can support both through tailored evidence and policy engagement.
- Example: at COP 16, NetworkNature supported Horizon projects in presenting findings on multilevel governance, EU–Latin America cooperation, science–policy interfaces, the nature-positive economy, and mobilising private finance for NbS.

Opportunities for Collab

- **Interdisciplinary Partnerships:**
  - Combine ecology, economics, climate science, social sciences, and urban planning.
- **Cross-Sector Engagement:**
  - Involve city leaders, Indigenous Peoples, private finance, and NGOs.
  - Strengthen collaboration with the science-policy interface and NbS knowledge platforms.
- **Science-Policy Synergies:**
  - Clustering between EU-funded science-policy projects (e.g. RESPIN, CO-OP4CBD, Biodiversa+, BioAgora) offers strong potential.
  - RESPIN and CO-OP4CBD already support EU MS and National Focal Points to CBD, IPBES, and IPCC.
  - Biodiversa+ has strong links with IPBES – opportunity to align further, including with NetworkNature efforts.

From Research to Impact: Strategic Actions for BiodivNBS Projects

- **Advice to Researchers:**
  - Tailor dissemination strategies to policy windows and MEA audiences.
  - Use accessible, policy-relevant formats (e.g. briefs, infographics, targeted visuals).
  - Time outputs with key events (e.g. COPs, IPBES/UNFCCC meetings).
  - Leverage ICLEI and NetworkNature experience with MEA engagement.

- **Why It Matters:**
  - Effective science-policy links help shape the global NbS agenda.
  - Aligning with CBD and IPBES priorities ensures visibility and policy relevance.

From Research to Impact: Strategic Actions for BiodivNBS Projects

- **How BiodivNBS Projects Can Contribute:**
  - **Support GBF Monitoring Framework (AI 10a): UNEP-WCMC and CO-OP4CBD are developing national guidance.**
  - **Contribute to Technical Briefs (AI 11–25): Topics include climate, traditional knowledge (8j), marine, and synthetic biology.**
  - **Disseminate Key Assessments: Promote and apply findings from the upcoming IPBES Biodiversity and Business Assessment.**
  - **Facilitating Uptake: Disseminate new IPBES/IPCC outputs.**
  - **Share results with aligned projects like CO-OP4CBD.**

Leveraging NetworkNature for Greater Policy Impact

- Provides tools, platforms, and communication channels to amplify the visibility of project outputs.
- Helps disseminate relevant science–policy opportunities to the broader NbS community (e.g. IPBES and IPCC processes).
- Facilitates alignment with global biodiversity and climate policy agendas.
- NetworkNature's Six Policy Themes: Biodiversity & Ecosystem Restoration, Sustainable Food, Climate Resilience, NbS Finance for a Just Transition to a Nature-Positive Economy, Urban & Regional Transformation, Zero Pollution.
- Why it matters: Aligning BiodivNBS outputs with these themes enhances the integration of Nature-based Solutions into policy, advancing implementation of global biodiversity, climate, and sustainability goals.

6 policy themes to frame the work of NetworkNature

Tailored NbS service packages
Develop service packages collaboratively with policymakers and decision-makers to ensure relevance and usability.

Enhanced Website user interface
Improve the platform's usability by tailoring the user interface and signposting for target groups based on their thematic interests, thereby expanding its reach to new audiences.

Guided Joint Task Forces efforts
Provide direction and a clear rationale for joint TF initiatives to deliver demand-driven outputs that address the needs of policymakers directly.

Upcoming MEA-Linked Opportunities for NbS

- IUCN Congress 2025: Platform to advance global NbS positioning.
- UN Ocean Conference (UNOC3, 2025): Strengthen NbS at the climate–ocean–biodiversity nexus.
- UNFCCC COP30 (Brazil): Crucial opportunity to embed NbS in global climate policy.
- Ramsar COP15 (July 2025): Key focus on wetland-related NbS and financing.

Network Nature

networknature.eu

@NetworkNatureEU

/networknature

Network Nature

daniela.rizzi@iclei.org

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

oppla

IUCN

biodiversa+ European Biodiversity Partnership

Institute for European Environmental Policy

the nature of cities Europe

Steinbeis Europa Zentrum

Trinity College Dublin Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath The University of Dublin

Horizon Nua

ALTAMIRA SYSTEMS THINKING FOR REGENERATIVE FINANCE

Funded by the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Research Executive agency under grant No. 101082213. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

UK Research and Innovation

This work is also funded by UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) under the UK government's Horizon Europe funding guarantee [grant number 10064784]

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Dr. Claudia Ituarte-Lima (PI and coord.), Raoul Wallenberg Institute – SE

Dr. Liliana Lizarazo-Rodriguez, Free Univ. of Brussels – BE

Dr. Ana Maria Vargas Falla, Lund University – SE

Law (from different perspectives, e.g., human rights and environment)

BiodivNBS **DEFENDBIO project** (2025-2028), a pioneer one as regards CBD

DEFEND-BIO Outreach strategy with the Convention on Biological Diversity and MEAs

- By Claudia Ituarte-Lima, Liliana Lizarazo Rodríguez, Ana María Vargas

Convention on
Biological Diversity

Kunming - Montreal

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

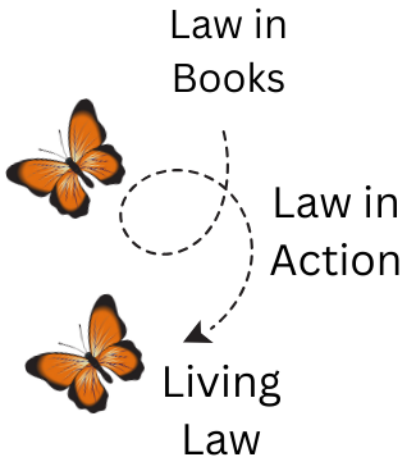
Convention on Biological Diversity

Kunming-Montreal GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

22

Ensure Inclusive Participation in Biodiversity Decisions, Respecting Rights, Cultures, and Justice

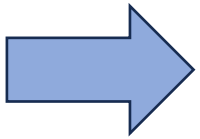
Legal Empowerment for NBS



WP1 Interdisciplinary Backbone: Synthesis Scientific Article, Policy Brief & Communication with Stakeholders

Kunming - Montreal

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



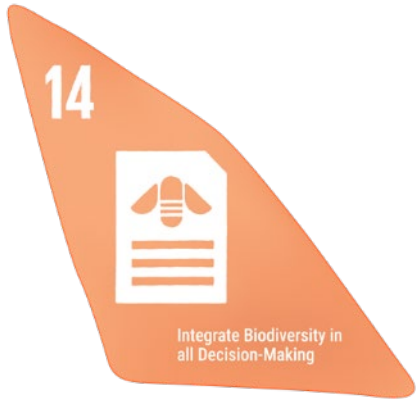
WP 2 — International and Regional Law

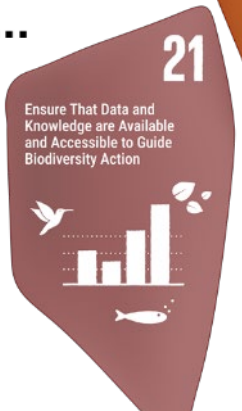
WP 3 — Transnational European Economic Law

WP 4 — Litigation in LAC countries

WP 5 — Living Law

WP 6 — Citizen Data





biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Beyond Meetings: Catalyzing Plural Dialogues

Escazú Agreement

COP30 BELÉM PARÁ AMAZÔNIA BRASIL 2025

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Convention on Biological Diversity

COP17, Armenia

Culmination event

THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN For Life on Earth **& NBSAPs**

BIODIVERSITY DAY 22 MAY

biodiversa+ European Biodiversity Partnership

DefendBio Transnational Dimensions

Corporate accountability: UNGPs and EU and Swiss Laws

Indigenous and Afro-Americans Rights: Interamerican human rights system and ILO 169

Biosphere defenders advancing NBS in transnational supply chain governance and sustainable finance

Conventions and Frameworks
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF).
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar).
Escazu agreement Aarhus convention, Principle 10 Rio Declaration
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Biosphere defenders advancing NBS in litigation in LAC countries hosting the major transboundary ecosystems

Outreach: Website & Multi-Actor Dialogues in Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe & international fora

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

DEFEND-BIO

Presenters contact details:

claudia.ituarte-lima@rwi.lu.se

liliana.lizarazo.rodriguez@vub.be

ana_maria.vargas_falla@soclaw.lu.se

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Dr. Marije Schaafsma, Free Univ. of Amsterdam – NL

Associate Professor – Ecological economics

Coordinator of the Biodiversa+ BiodivNBS **FairNature project** (2025-2028), a pioneer one as regards CBD

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Dr. Christina Hvilsom, Copenhagen Zoo – DK

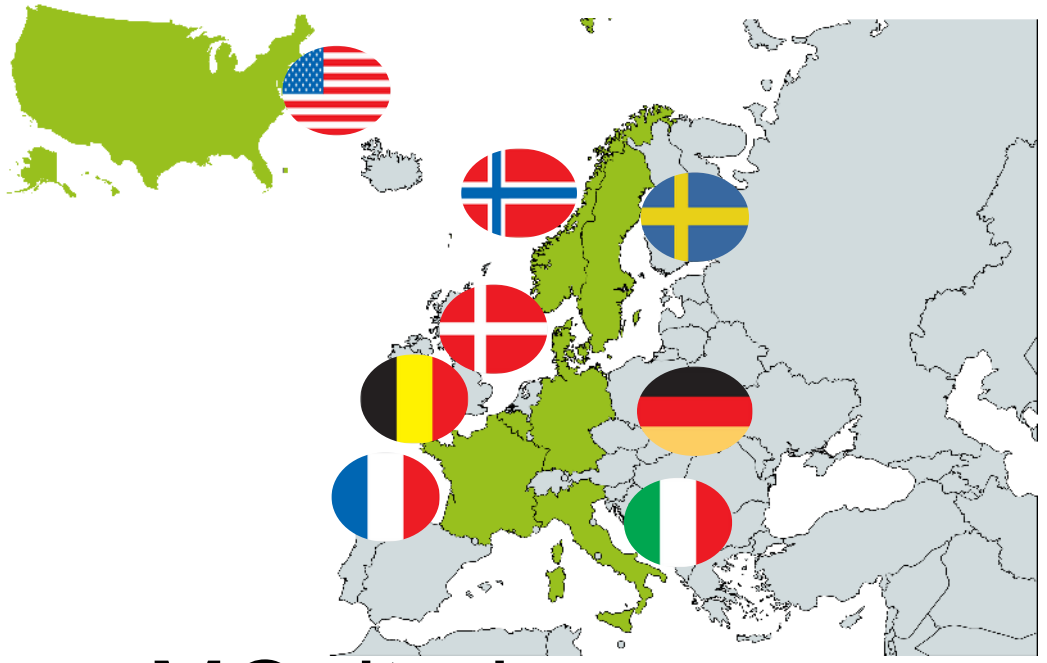
Manager (Population Biology)

Coordinator of the Biodiversa+ BiodivMon **GINAMO project** (2024-2027)

Member of **IUCN specialist groups** (e.g., conservation genetics)

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

GINAMO



Genetic Indicators for NAture MOnitoring

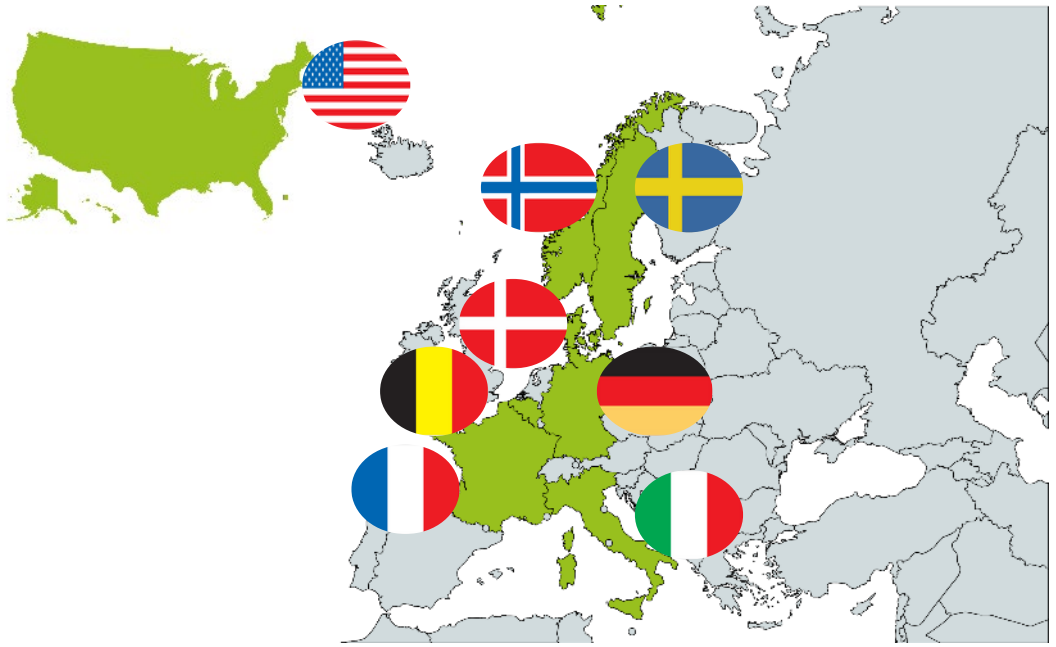
Dr. Christina Hvilsom, Copenhagen Zoo

on behalf of the consortium:

Prof. Joachim Mergeay, Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO)
Prof, Linda Laikre, Stockholm University
Prof. Gernot Segelbacher, University Freiburg
Dr. Joost Raeymaekers, Nord University
Dr. Alex Kopatz, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA)
Dr. Myriam Heuertz, National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and the Environment (INRAE)
Dr. Peter Galbusera, Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp
Dr. Cristiano Vernesi, Fondazione Edmund Mach
Prof Annica Sandström, Luleå University of Technology
Dr. Sean Hoban, The Morton Arboretum

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

GINAMO



GINAMO

… large transnational EU Biodiversa+ research project

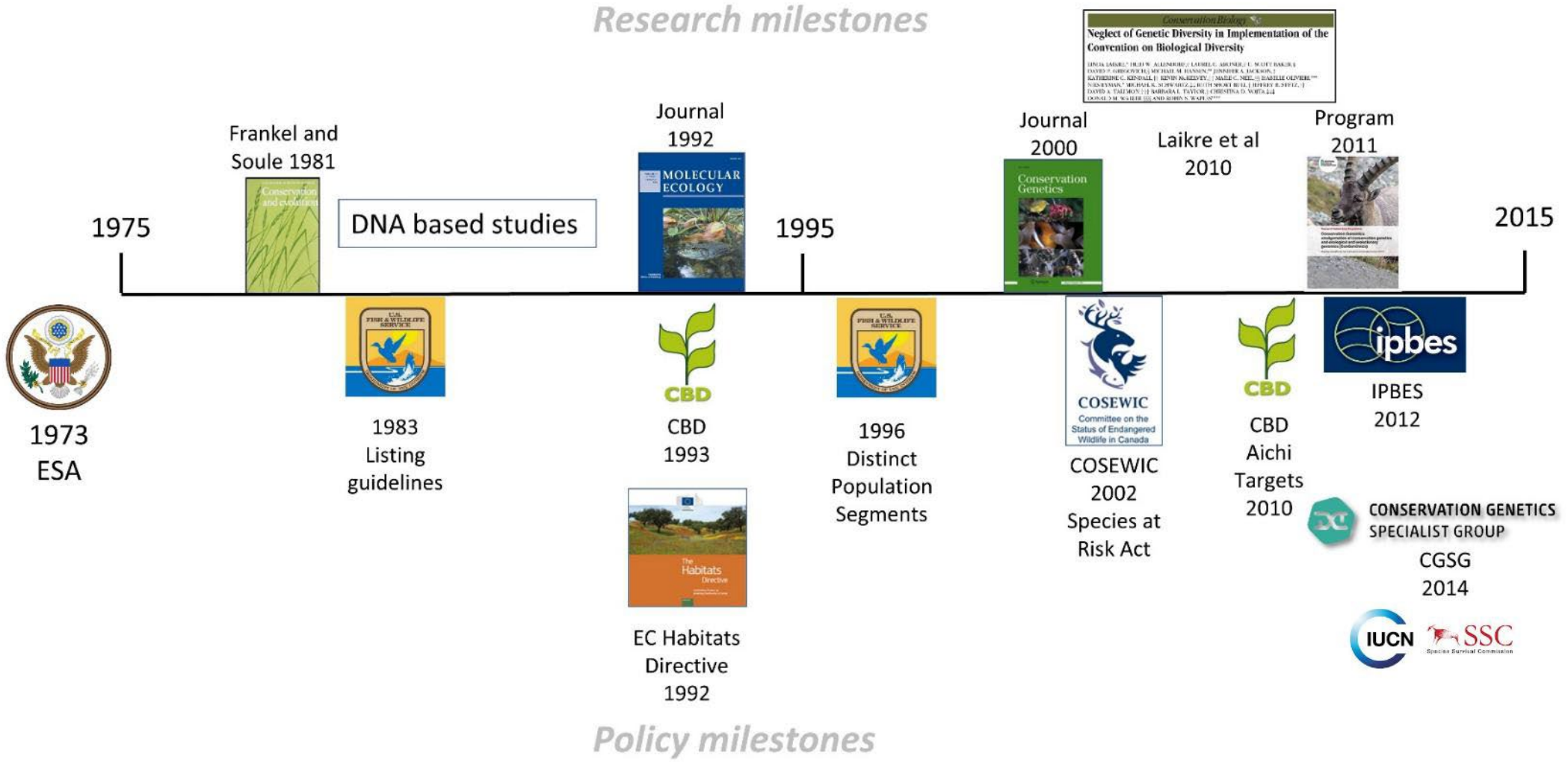
… diverse TEAM (from social scientists to geneticists)

… based on the need to report genetic indicators to the CBD

GINAMOs mission is to co-create user-friendly workflows with country stakeholders, enabling them to report on the CBD KMGBF genetic diversity indicators


GINAMO
QUALITY OF THE DECISION
=
Quality of Thinking
X
Levels of Acceptance

Genetics in conservation policy and management timeline 1975-2015

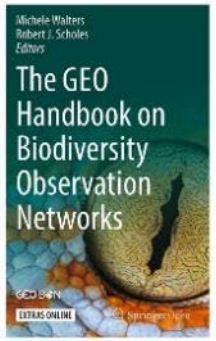


Genetics in conservation policy and management timeline 2016-2021+

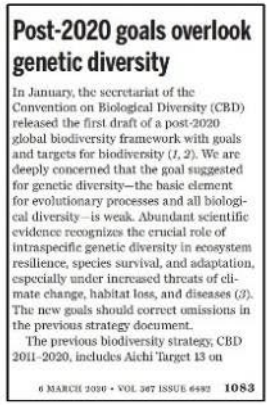
Research milestones

NIMBioS
National Institute for Mathematical and Biological Synthesis

NIMBioS Investigative Workshop
Next Generation Genetic Monitoring



Jan 2020- proposed and named the indicators



2016 — 2017 — 2018 — Special Issue *Evolutionary Applications* — 2019 — 2020 — Laikre et al (2020) *Science* — 2021

GEO BON
Genetics Composition working group

Launch of CGSG Africa Chapter, South Africa November 2018

G·BiKE

Launch of G-Bike (*Genomic Biodiversity Knowledge for Resilient Ecosystems*) EU COST Action, March 2019

Establishment of the Coalition for Conservation Genetics – linking:
IUCN CGSG
SCB ConGen WG
GEO BON Genetics WG
G-BiKE

Policy milestones

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Convention on Biological Diversity

Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

IUCN

Convention on Biological Diversity

Attendance at COP15

Attendance at COP16

IUCN Motion on genetic diversity

NBSAPs and National Reports

2022 | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026**

Genetic diversity goals and targets have improved, but remain insufficient for clear implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Sean Hoban[1,2] · Michael W. Bruford[3] · Jessica M. da Silva[4,29] · W. Chris Funk[5] · Richard Frankham[6] · Michael J. Gill[7] · Catherine E. Grueber[8] · Myriam Heuertz[9] · Margaret E. Hunter[10] · Francine Kershaw[11] · Robert C. Lacy[12] · Caroline Lees[13] · Margarida Lopes-Fernandes[14] · Anna J. MacDonald[15] · Alicia Mastretta-Yanes[16,17] · Philip J. K. McGowan[18] · Mariah H. Meek[19] · Joachim Mergeay[20] · Katie L. Millette[21] · Cinnamon S. Mittan-Moreau[22] · Laetitia M. Navarro[23] · David O'Brien[24] · Rob Ogden[25] · Gernot Segelbacher[26] · Ivan Paz-Vinas[5] · Cristiano Vernesi[27] · Linda Laikre[28]

GINAMO

GENOA
Genetic Nature Observation & Action

IUCN World Conservation Congress
Abu Dhabi 2025

GINAMO

GENOA
Genetic Nature Observation & Action

www.biodiversa.eu

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Genetic indicators and resources

Description of some of the advantages of using genetic diversity indicators, as well as limitations and how to overcome them, to maintain, manage and monitor genetic diversity: Hoban, S., da Silva, J., Hughes, A., Hunter, M., Kalamujić Stroil, B., Laikre, L., Yanes, A.M., Millette, K., Paz-Vinas, I., Ruiz, L. et al., (2024) Too simple, too complex, or just right? Advantages, challenges and resolutions for indicators of genetic diversity. BioScience, biae006,

Results from genetic indicators in nine countries, variation among countries and taxonomic groups in genetic indicator values; also contains practical advice for indicator use: Mastretta-Yanes, A. et al. (2023) Multinational evaluation of genetic diversity indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Monitoring framework

Suggestions on how to include genetic diversity actions, strategies, plans, targets, indicators, current capacity and resource needs in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans: Hoban, S., et al. (2024) How can biodiversity strategy and action plans incorporate genetic diversity and align with global commitments?

Guideline materials and documentation for the Genetic Diversity Indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

What we learned – keys to success?

- Finding leverage points, key people - persistence, a lot of outreach (webinars, policy briefs, emails), personal connections
- Listen to what they say, and address their concerns (in their language)
- Offer capacity building; make clear you are forming partnership

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

What we learned – keys to success?

- Many partners are needed, do not go alone
- Be prepared to invest significant time and money

Final thoughts

- You can engage with and impact policy
- Where to invest your time?
  - Engage with end user from the beginning
  - Create policy-relevant research products
  - Reply to policy requests for expert input
  - Disseminate knowledge widely, multiple avenues
  - Training others to be conversant in policy

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

This work has only been possible through collaboration[2] –helps identify opportunities, bring together many skills, amplify voices, provide expert input to policy.

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Dr. Rob Hendriks, MINLVVN (Biodiversa+) – NL

Policy Advisor

Biodiversa+ WP **"Internationalisation" Co-leader**

Dutch CBD Clearing-House Mechanism (**CHM**) **National Focal Point**
Member of the Dutch **CBD delegation** (2008-now)

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

Concluding words

Dr. Rob Hendriks (Biodiversa+, MINLVVN)

Follow-up

- **Recording** of the workshop will be uploaded on the Biodiversa+ YouTube channel, to be **watched later and shared** to project coordinators and partners who could not join us

REC

- **Survey** to be filled in **by 25 April** (sent in an **email**) to better meet researchers' needs in future capacity-building workshops (e.g. BiodivMon capacity building workshop, June)

- Biodiversa+-CO-OP4CBD **guide** to be sent by email in **October 2025** to further explore aspects mentioned during the workshop (e.g., ways to get involved in CBD processes)

Next steps

- Biodiversa+ new **strategy** in support of the implementation of the GBF – *Sept. 2025, ongoing consultations*
- *Tbc*. **Side events** at UNOC-3 and CBD SBSTTA-27 – *June and Oct. 2025*
- **BiodivMon** CBD/MEAs capacity-building **workshop** – *June 2025*
- **Factsheets on CBD and health** (building upon Biodiversa+ BiodivHealth call) – *Sept. 2025*

Next steps

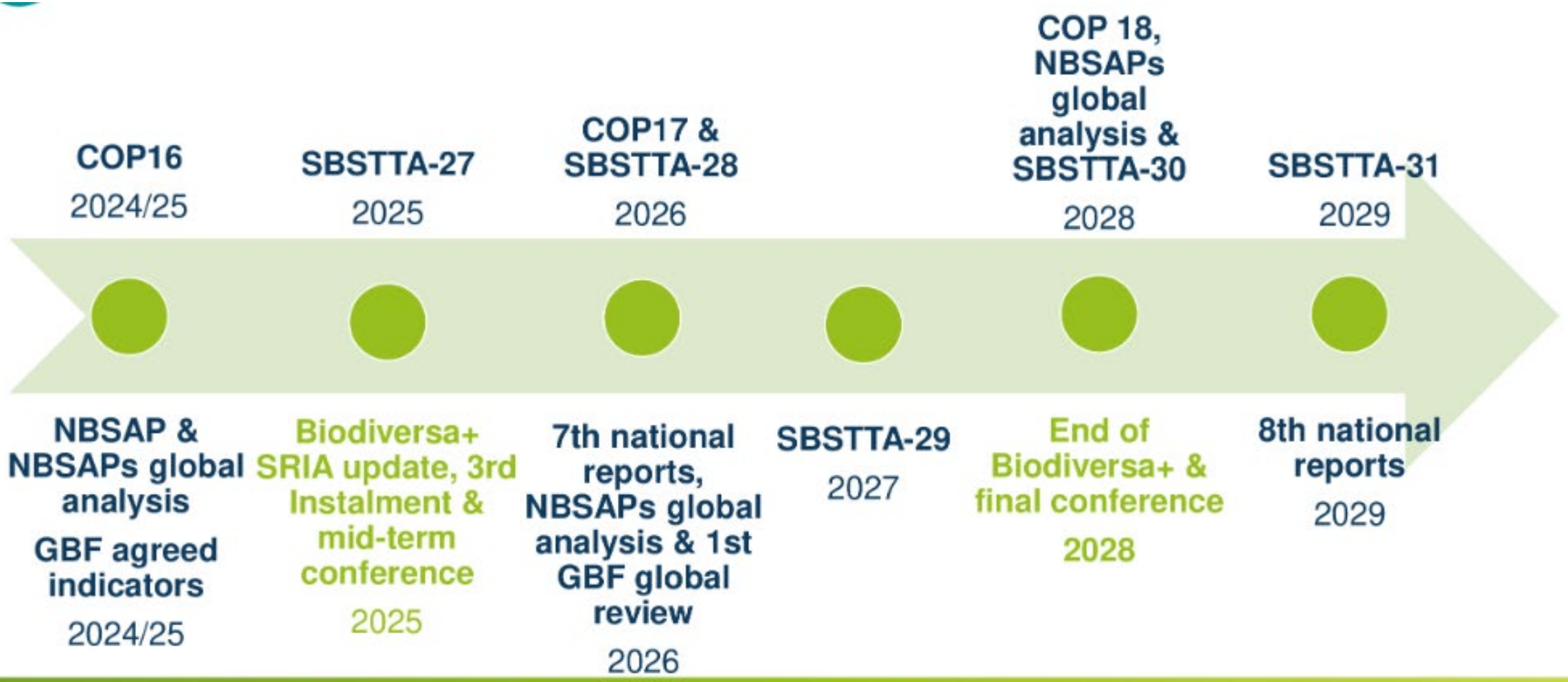
- As part of the **Stakeholder engagement** workstream:
  - Clustering workshop – *7 April*
  - Science-policy interface training
  - Guide on policy relevance for research

- For our partner, **CO-OP4CBD**:
  - Expert consultations (incl. call for experts) on CBD SBSTTA-27 topics – *Spring 2025*
  - CBD traditional ecological knowledge workshop (targeting holders & experts) – *June 2025*
  - Many more resources on CO-OP4CBD website and newsletter

Reach out to
Pierre & Constance

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

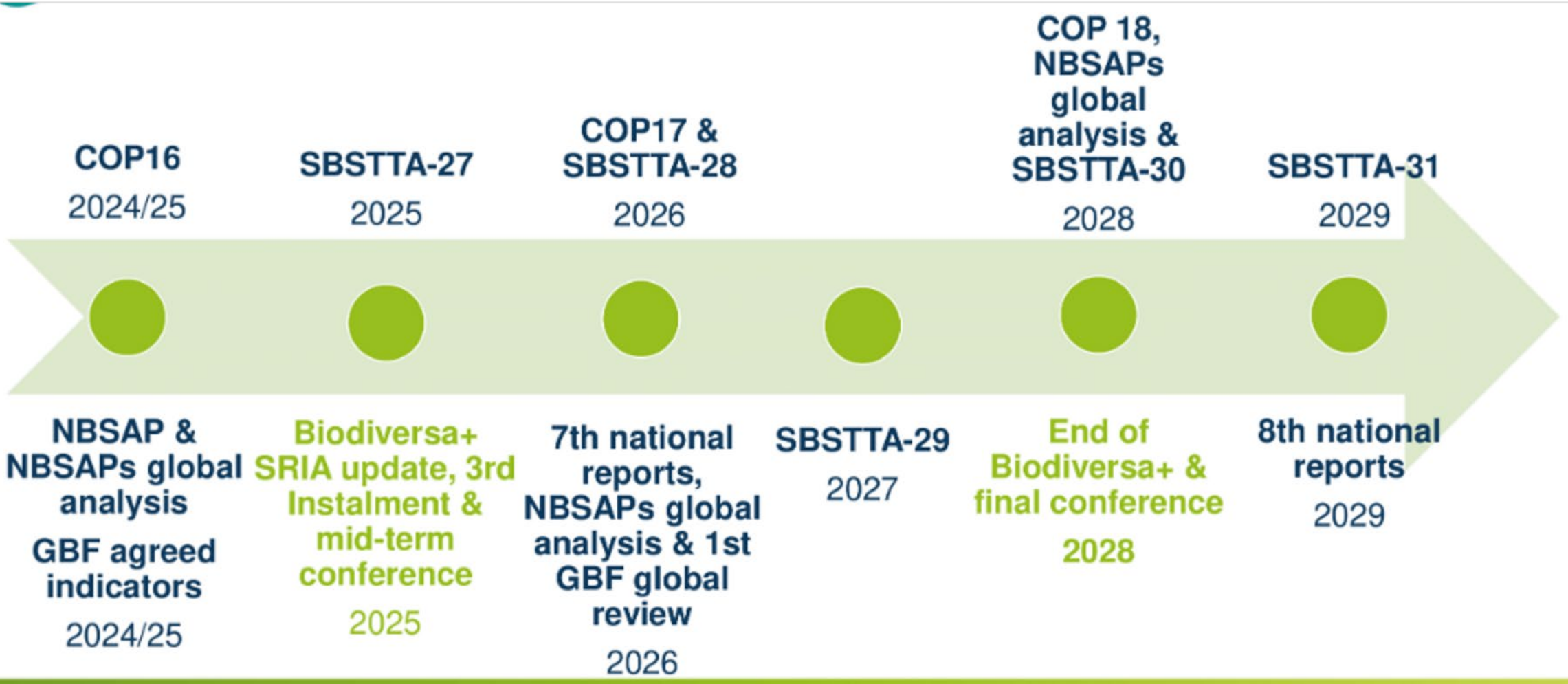
Timeline



biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

& opportunities throughout your projects

2025 — 2028 BiodivNBS



Biodiversa+ contact persons

Workstream leaders and coordinator

Rob Hendriks, MINLVVN – NL

Typhaine Quinquis, FRB – FR

In charge of the collaboration with the CBD

Charlotte Le Delliou, MoE – FR

biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP

Co-funded by the European Union

Thank you!

www.biodiversa.org

contact@biodiversa.org

biodiversaplus.bsky.social