Why are there so few CEE researchers involved in the CBD and how this could change?

Kinga Öllerer[1,2], Tímea Németh[1], András Báldi[1]

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COOP4CBD
COOPERATION FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The Rio Conventions, 1992

Convention on Biological Diversity

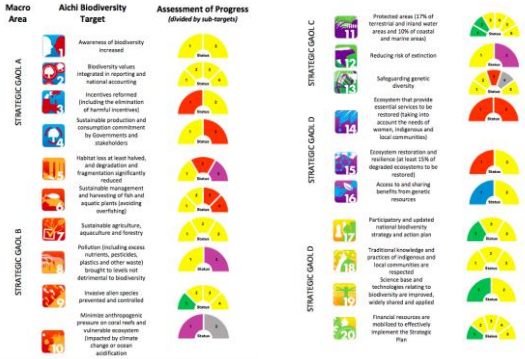
The most important international agreement for conserving biodiversity – 196 Parties

conserve biodiversity, promote its **sustainable use**, **ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits**

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Staying Alive.

THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth

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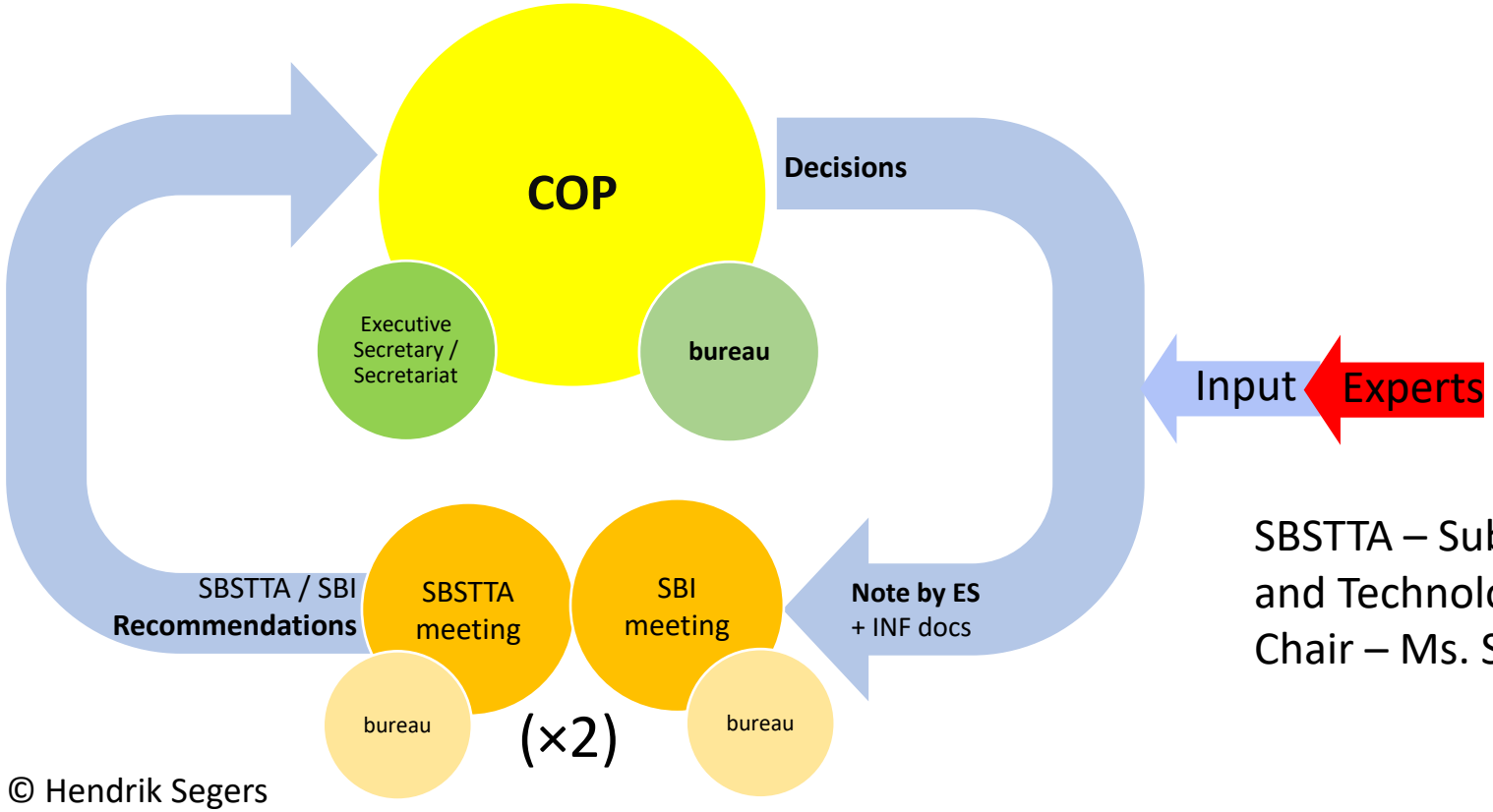
CBD – conference of parties (COP) bodies, organisation of work



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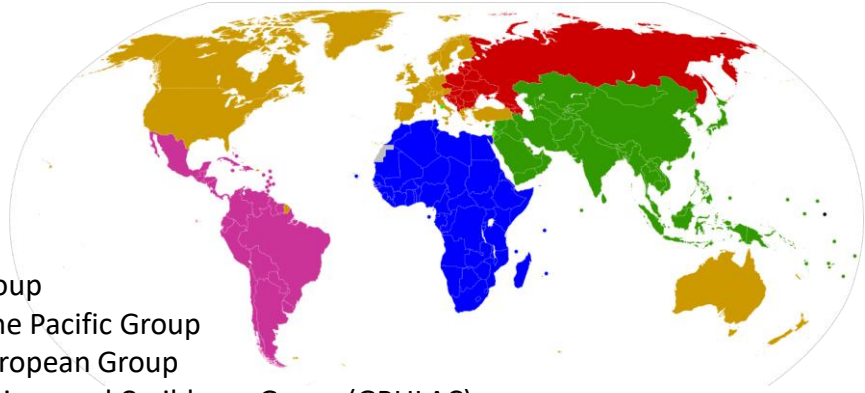
COP Bureau members

President
African States
Asia-Pacific States
Central and Eastern European States
Latin American and Caribbean States
Western European and other States

SBSTTA – Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
Chair – Ms. Senka Barudanović (Bosnia and Herzegovina)



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brings together all Parties (196)
one part = one voice
+ stakeholders

Expert engagement possibilities in the CBD

AHTEG – Ad hoc Technical Expert Group
IAC – Informal Advisory Committee
IAG – Informal Advisory Group
TEG – Technical Expert Group

COP15 – 2022

Advisory committee on resource mobilisation
AHTEG Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to IPLC
TEG Financial Reporting
AHTEG Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
AHTEG SynBio
IAG Technical and Scientific Cooperation

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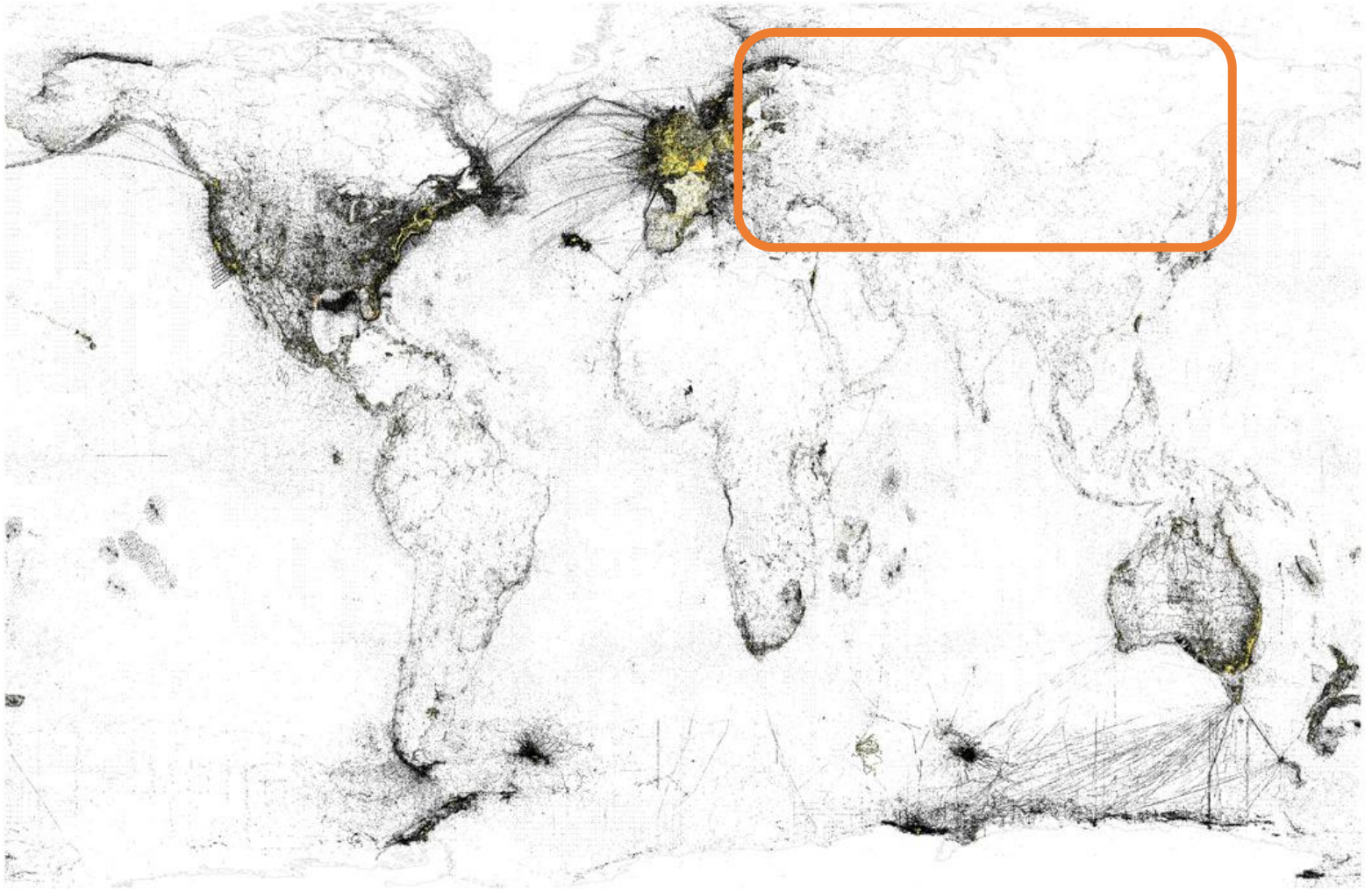
Availability / Visibility of data



Areas with high numbers of records in GBIF and OBIS databases.
Black 1–50 records, Yellow-red > 50 records at a 5 km resolution.

GBIF Global Biodiversity Information Facility

OBIS OCEAN BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SYSTEM

Hughes et al., 2021. *Ecography*

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Publications related to the CBD

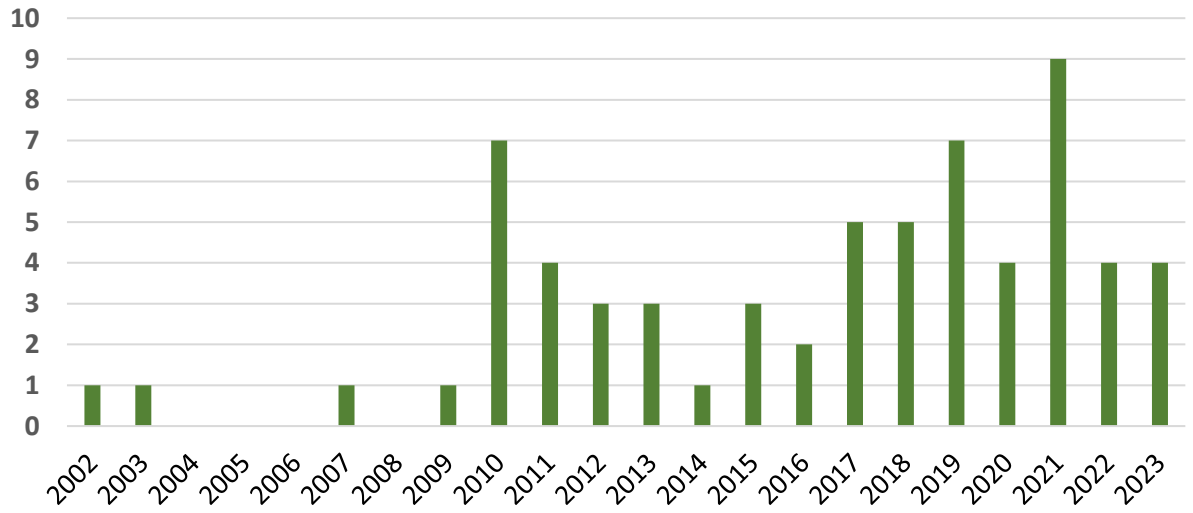
1,977 results from Web of Science Core Collection for: "convention on biological diversity" (All Fields)

Top 5

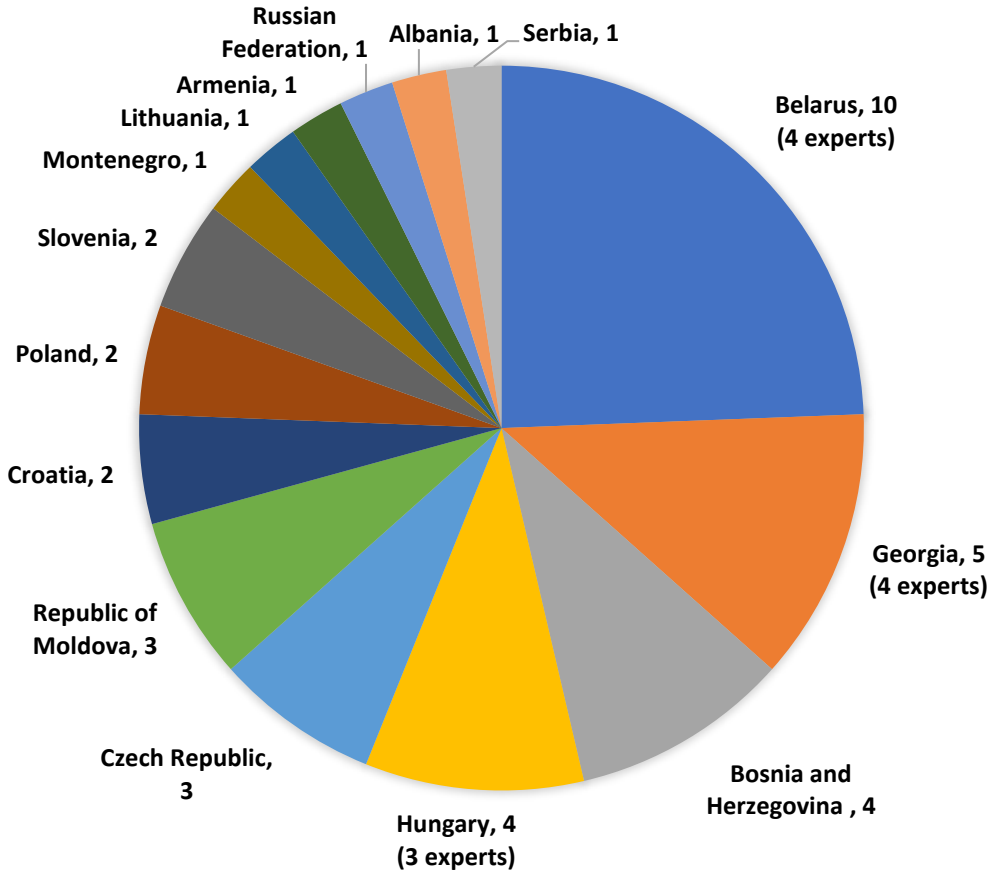
USA	475
England	465
Australia	286
Canada	239
Germany	218

CEE

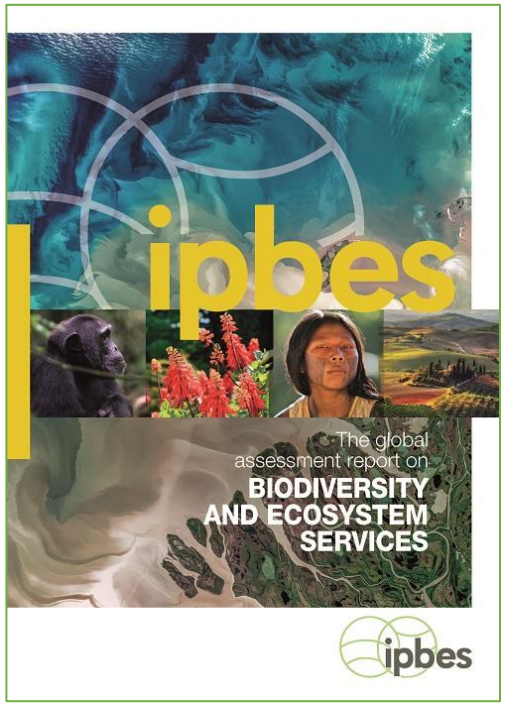
Czech Republic	19
Romania	17
Poland	16
Hungary	9
Serbia	8
Slovenia	7
Croatia	6
Slovakia	6
Bulgaria	5

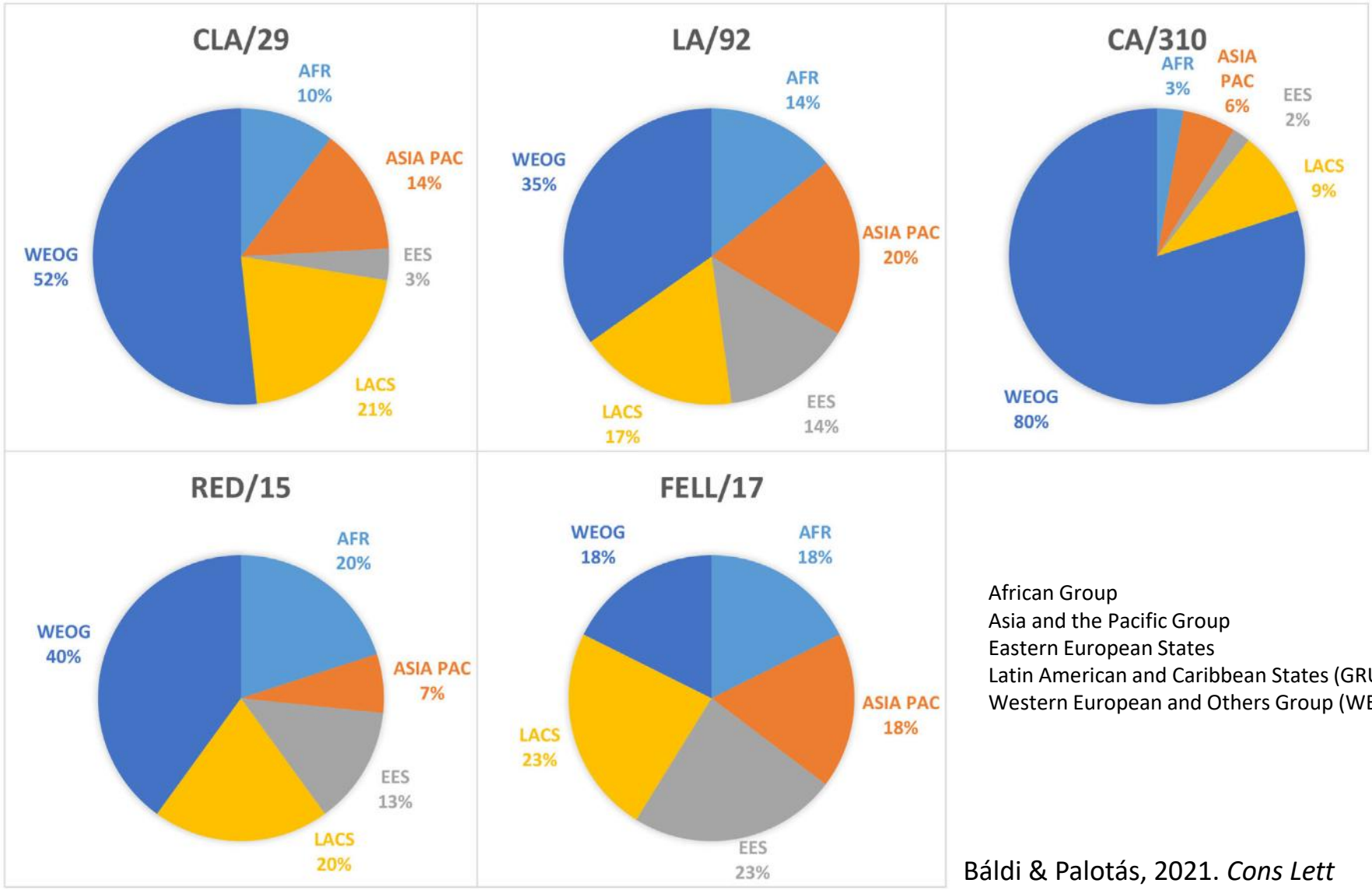


Membership of 12 CBD expert groups (IAG, AHTEG,…)



Participation of scientists





African Group
Asia and the Pacific Group
Eastern European States
Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC)
Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Báldi & Palotás, 2021. *Cons Lett*

Regional distribution (in %) of authors (CLA, coordinating lead author; LA, lead author; CA, contributing author; RED, review editor; FELL, fellow) of the IPBES Global Assessment. The numbers show how many experts were included in the given category.

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Weak (scientific) participation of CEE – Why?

Historical context (post-socialist countries)
Economic disparities
Capacity and Infrastructure
Priorities and Focus
Access to Resources and Expertise
Political will and Leadership
European Union integration

Language and communication barriers

weak collaborations and networking, few/weak NGOs

Strength:
High levels of biodiversity, cultural landscapes,
still ongoing traditional land-use practices
> < IP&LCs are poorly recognized

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Political will and Leadership
European Union integration

Language and communication barriers

weak collaborations and networking, few/weak NGOs

Capacity building and training in policy engagement
Financial support incl. research funding
Networking and collaboration
Knowledge exchange platforms
Participation in international forums
Institutional support
Promote data sharing and access – databases, digitisation
Mentorship programs
Recognition and awards
Inclusive decision-making

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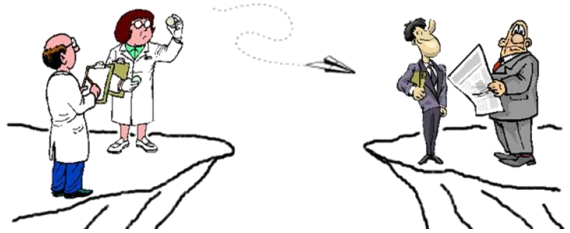
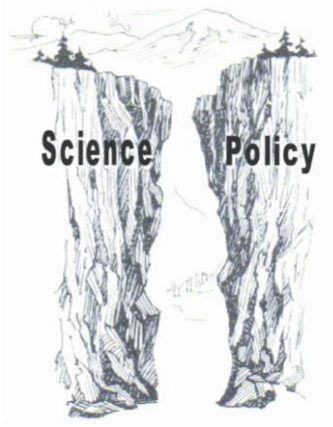
The research-policy gap

"**Researchers** cannot understand why there is resistance to policy change despite clear and convincing evidence.

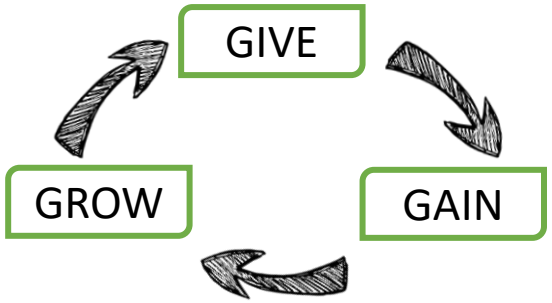
Policymakers bemoan the inability of researchers to make their findings accessible and digestible in time for policy decisions."



Young, 2004. *ODI Opinions 14*

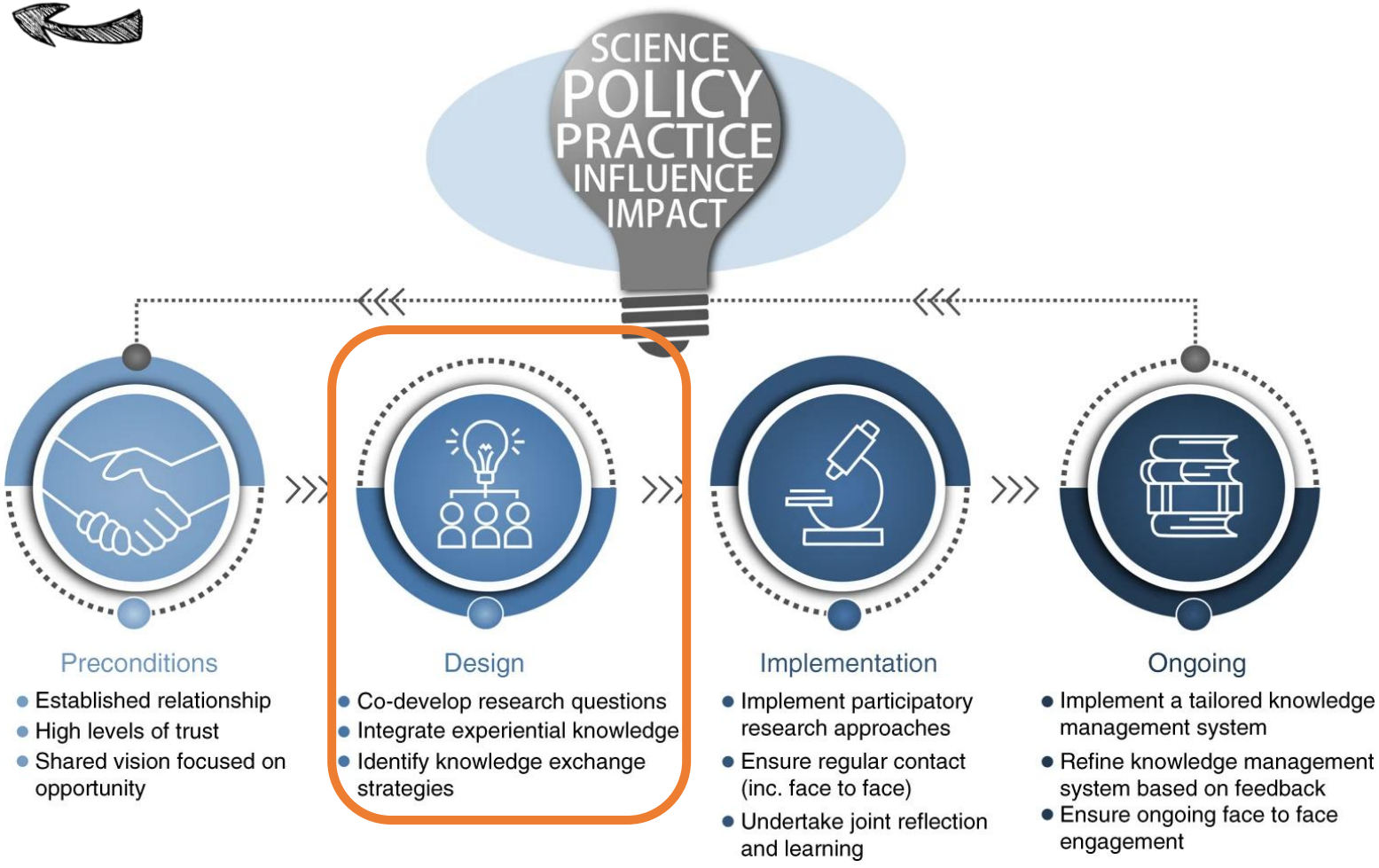


Godfrey et al., 2010. *Afr J Sci.*



Contribute: Science – Policy

Benefit: Policy – Science



Cvitanovic & Hobday, 2018. *Nat Commun*

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UN environment programme

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/WG2020/3/INF/11
CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/31
14 January 2022

ENGLISH ONLY

OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
Third meeting (resumed)
Agenda item 4

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Twenty-fourth meeting (resumed)
Agenda item 3

Geneva, Switzerland,13-29 March 2022

EXPERT INPUT TO THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: TRANSFORMATIVE ACTIONS ON ALL DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE GLOBAL GOALS BY 2050

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary circulates herewith, for the information of participants in the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, an information document providing an updated synthesis and assessment of how the actions implied by the proposed targets in the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and a comprehensive monitoring framework could contribute to achieving the biodiversity milestones and goals (Goal A) of the framework. The document has been prepared by a group of experts convened by the bioDISCOVERY program of Future Earth and the Secretariat of the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON).

2. The document is provided in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

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One Earth

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Commentary

Achieving global biodiversity goals by 2050 requires urgent and integrated actions

Paul Leadley,[1,*] Andrew Gonzalez,[2] David Obura,[3,4] Cornelia B. Krug,[5] Maria Cecilia Londoño-Murcia,[6] Katie L. Millette,[7] Adriana Radulovici,[7] Aleksandar Rankovic,[8] Lynne J. Shannon,[9] Emma Archer,[10] Frederick Ato Armah,[11] Nic Bax,[12] Kalpana Chaudhari,[13,14] Mark John Costello,[15] Liliana M. Dávalos,[16] Fabio de Oliveira Roque,[17] Fabrice DeClerck,[18,19] Laura E. Dee,[20] Franz Essl,[21,22] Simon Ferrier,[12] Piero Genovesi,[23] Manuel R. Guariguata,[24] Shizuka Hashimoto,[25,26] Chinwe Ifejika Speranza,[27] Forest Isbell,[28] Marcel Kok,[29] Shane D. Lavery,[30] David Leclère,[31] Rafael Loyola,[32,33]

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(Affiliations continued on next page)

Governments are negotiating actions intended to halt biodiversity loss and put it on a path to recovery by 2050. Here, we show that bending the curve for biodiversity is possible, but only if actions are implemented urgently and in an integrated manner. Connecting these actions to biodiversity outcomes and tracking progress remain a challenge.

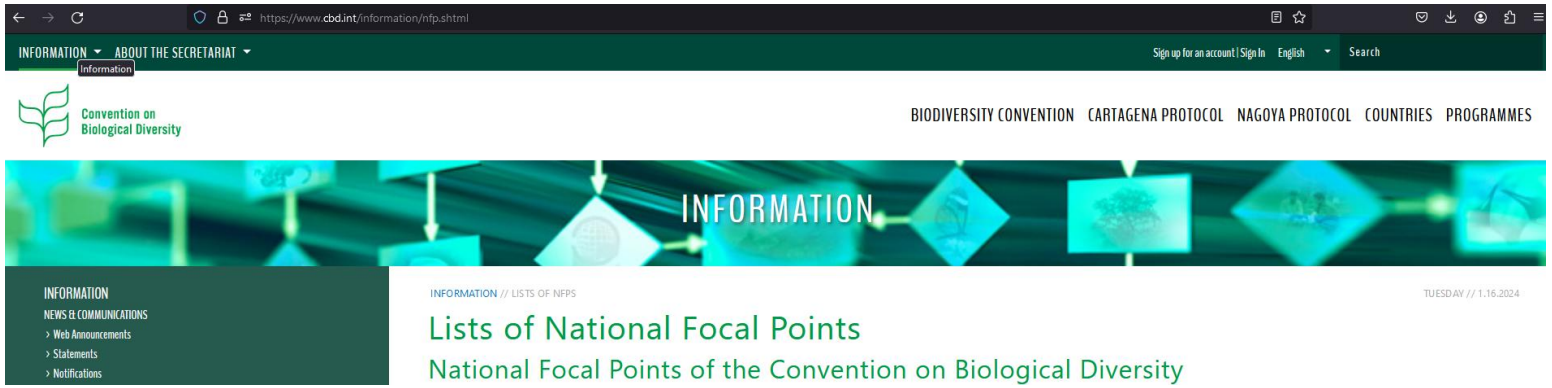
Human impacts on Earth's biosphere are driving the global biodiversity crisis. Three-quarters of terrestrial ecosystems have been significantly altered, one-quarter of assessed plant and animal species are threatened with extinction, and genetic diversity is declining in wild and domesticated species.[1,2] This biodiversity crisis is also driving declines in nature's contributions to people (NCPs).[3]

After failing to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)—a set of 20 targets to address the drivers of biodiversity loss, safeguard biodiversity, and promote its sustainable use by 2020—governments are negotiating a new framework to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2050 (known as "bending the curve"[2,4]). The proposed actions in this new framework—referred to as the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)—can bend the curve for biodiversity, but only if implemented urgently and in an integrated manner.

Governments called for the development of the GBF in 2018 and for the creation of an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) within the CBD to support its preparation. The first draft of the GBF

Other platforms of participation

- COP-COP/MOPs – each 2 years
- SBSTTA – Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
- SBI – Subsidiary Body on Implementation
- Compliance committee
- Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions
- IACs, IAGs, AHTEGs
- CEE regional group meetings under the COP/COP/MOPs/SBSTTA/regional statements
- Contact groups, Friends of the Chair
- …
- **On-line discussion forums**
- **Country's submissions on topics**
- **Country National reporting**, thematic reporting, recordings to CHM Portal /BCH/ABS CH



Regional Centres:

- ✓ catalyse technical and scientific cooperation among the Parties
- ✓ provide **regionally appropriate** solutions

The research-policy gap

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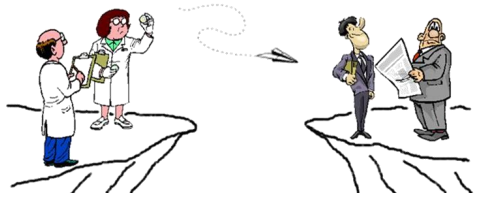

Species lists
Distribution maps
Habitat monitoring
…

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Thank you!

ollerer.kinga@ecolres.hu

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