Capacity building for the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of biodiversity and ecosystem services

6 strategic objectives (2013-2023)

Transversal themes
Biodiversity and ecosystem services for the reduction of poverty

OS6 : Strengthening awareness and capacities concerning the **Protocol of Nagoya** in Belgium and in the partner countries

OS 1 : Strengthening the **scientific and technical knowledge** base

Call

OS5 : Strengthening knowledge about **measuring, reporting and verification** of political choices and interventions

New

Call

OS 2 : Strengthening the **exchange and the use of information** in a.o. governance

Call

OS4 : **Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services** in the political sectors linked to development cooperation

OS 3 : Contribution to **public awareness**

Call
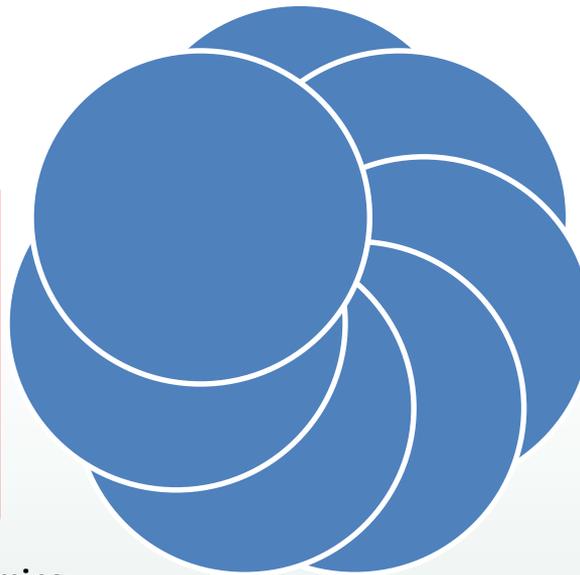
museum
Operational Directorate Natural Environment
OD Nature | OD Natuur | DO Nature

Watch the video at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JjJx4C2Cgl8

Science

Policy

By Frits Ahlefeldt

Strengthening knowledge about **measuring, reporting and verification of biodiversity** (MRV) of political choices and interventions

➢ Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available in partner countries
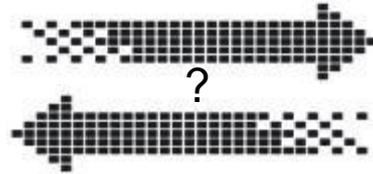
Scientific data   ?   Decision-making

1 partner for the **scientific** aspect:
collection and processing of data

1 partner for the **policy** aspect:
coordination, implementation and reporting

Common MRV project

2015 MRV call

Structure:
partnership between

National focal point to the CBD or CHM
→ For the **policy** aspect: coordination, implementation and reporting
Research institute (university or research centre)
→ For the **scientific** aspect: collection and processing of data

1st call launched end of March 2015

Annual MRV Calls for one-year funding
Follow-up and scientific support by CEBioS and relevant Belgian experts, in collaboration with GBIF and BIP

Output: Development, assessment or implementation of **indicators** in the framework of NBSAPs

Opening meeting in Brussels

Closing regional meeting in one of the elected countries

2 meetings to bring people from all selected projects together
→ exchange of ideas, best practices and problems

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ELSEVIER

Joining science and policy in capacity development for monitoring progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the global South

Maarten P.M. Vanhove [a,b,c,d,*], Anne-Julie Rochette [a], Luc Janssens de Bisthoven [a]

CrossMark

Eligible countries in 2015:
Benin – Burkina Faso – Burundi – DR Congo – Ivory Coast – Mali – Morocco – Niger

2015 MRV call
Projects selected

Value chain and traditional knowledge of medicinal plants in the biggest urban centres of Benin
- ➢ Conservation status and economic value of medicinal plants

Floristic and ethnobotanical study of plants used in Guma, Kinshasa/Maluku (DRCongo)
- ➢ Economic value and vulnerability of plants for medicines

Establishment of a system for the monitoring of biodiversity in Benin
- ➢ Percentage of forest land converted annually to other categories of land use,
- ➢ Area reforested annually per municipality,
- ➢ Scores of Knowledge Attitudes and Practices,
- ➢ Coverage of protected areas (GIS)

Indicators for the follow-up of biodiversity trends in Burundi
- ➢ Trends in the extent of selected ecosystems and natural habitats (mountain forests, clear miombo forests, xerophilous thickets, *Hyphaene petersiana* forests, savannas and swamps)
- ➢ Trends in species populations related to a natural forest habitat
- ➢ Trends in populations and extinction risks of species delivering ecosystem services

Good practices: decision makers, teaching and dissemination materials

Différentes étapes de développement d'un indicateur de la biodiversité

1. Identification et consultation des parties intéressées et du public
2. Identification d'objectifs généraux de gestion et d'objectifs quantifiables
3. Elaboration de questions clés et détermination de l'utilisation de l'indicateur
4. Développement d'un modèle conceptuel
5. Identification des indicateurs potentiels
6. Revue qualité des indicateurs du répertoire

République du Bénin

CEBioS

Quels indicateurs pour le suivi efficace de la biodiversité au Bénin?

Par : Akpona A. Hugues, Djagoun C.A.M. Sylvestre, Akpona T. Jean Didier, Idohou Rodrigue, Glélé Kakaï Romain.

Area reforested annually by municipality
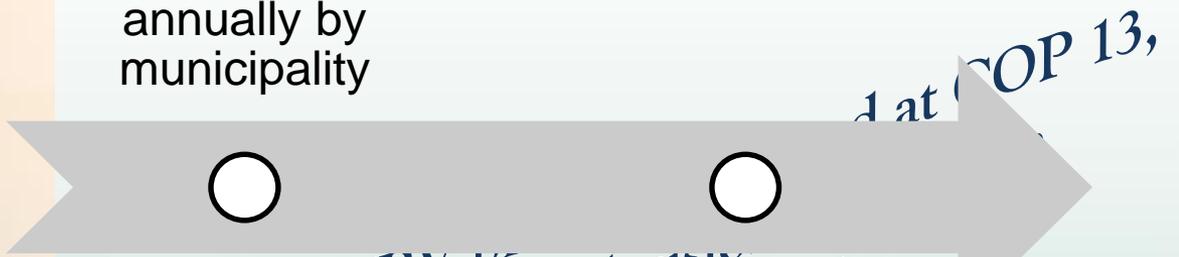
Benin MRV p... among different decisi... Benin and link with CHM.

...d at COP 13,

Percentage of forest land converted annually into other occupation categories

Opening workshop MRV 2015 (Brussels)

Sessions on GBIF, indicators, GIS, PCM, ethnobotany, economic valuation, GIS...

Discussing current & future needs

Closing workshop MRV 2015 (Cotonou)

Sessions on species prioritisation for conservation, species distribution modelling, mangrove conservation...

Working on national policy briefs and common paper

Policy briefs

Challenges

Science-Policy interface
- Lack of structure in the country for recurrent and long term monitoring
- Lack of collaboration between scientists and decision makers/managers

Data and capacities
- Data availability
- Make data usable as indicators input!
- Multidisciplinary capacity needs for bigger scale data: GIS, database management, applied research

Indicators
- Traditional knowledge: difficult to establish an indicator
- Common understanding of what an indicator is
- Durability and temporality of the indicators

MRV 2016:
focus on DR Congo
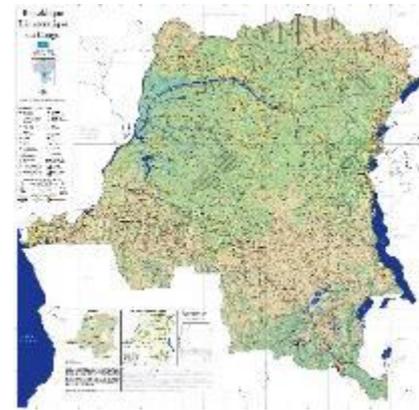
- Aim: valorizing existing data for biodiversity monitoring and reporting

- Collaboration between:

    1) A national institute, research center or public university able to collect and provide the needed data ;

    2) A governmental institution (ministry, nature conservation institute…) or non-governmental organization (NGO) to apply data or indicators for the follow-up of DRC SPANB

11 Projects in 6 Provinces

Bushmeat

Charcoal

Fisheries
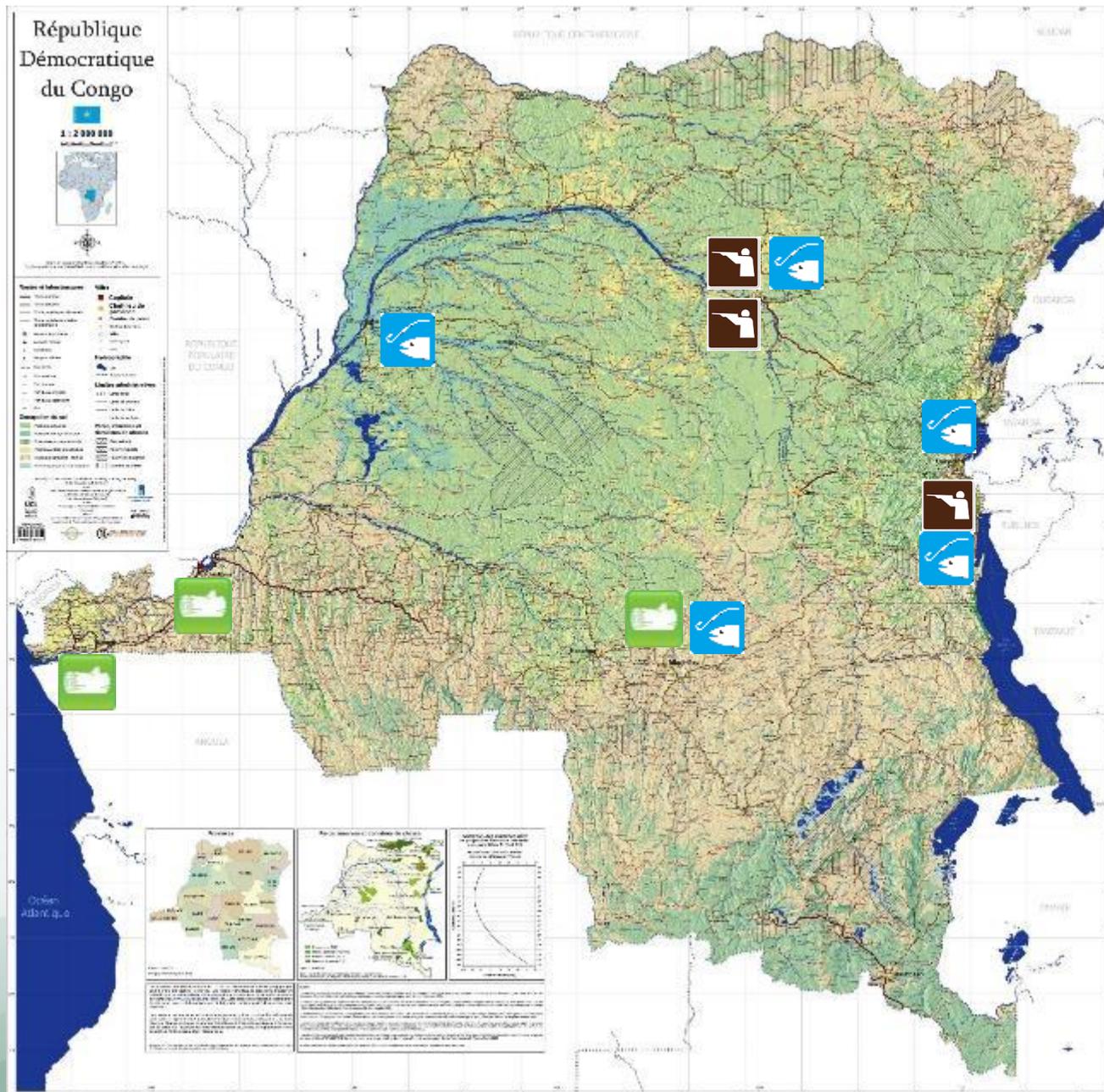
6 research institutes/ universities
- Université de Kinshasa
- Université de Kisangani
- Centre de Recherche en Hydrobiologie d'Uvira
- Université Officielle de Bukavu
- Université Officielle de Mbuji-Mayi
- Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Mbandaka

6 administrations/centers in charge of biodiversity conservation
- Coordination Provinciale de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature
- Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature
- Ministère de l' Environnement Direction de Développement Durable
- Coordination urbaine de l'Environnement de la ville de Boma
- SCRID-AGRI
- Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité (CSB)

MRV 2016:
focus on DR Congo
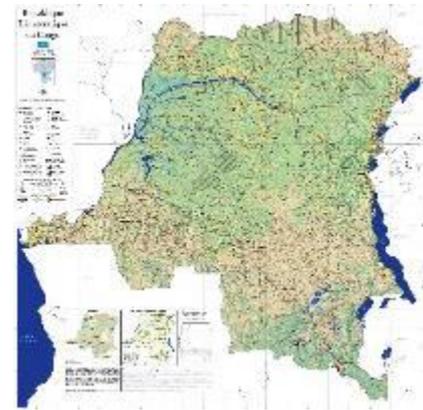
- DRC CBD National focal point involved in the call and projects selection
- DRC new biodiversity strategy

- Aim at common methodologies for data collection/processing
- South-South collaboration

Challenges
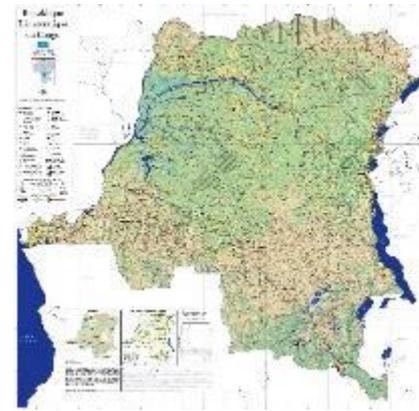
- Science-Policy interface: real collaboration

- Valorisation of existing data

- National reporting: scales

- Common understanding of what an indicator is

Organization of a workshop at the CSB Kisangani (25 Sept to 04 Oct 2017) on the importance of indicators, MRV :
creation of policy briefs for awareness raising + position paper

Follow-up projects: awareness raising

- ➢ **Regular awareness raising of the public, especially fishermen (brochures)**

- ➢ **Animation of radio awareness raising programs**

MRV 2018: English-speaking countries

- Eligible countries: Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Palestinian Territory, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda

- Themes:
  - Human-wildlife interactions (including, but not limited to, human-wildlife conflicts, and hunting/poaching)
  - Charcoal and firewood
  - Fisheries

- Focus: buffer zones of protected areas
- → 10 selected projects
- Closing workshop in Uganda (October 2018)

	Partners	Title	Theme(s) - Relevance for development
	GHANA		
1	*University for Development Studies, Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Management. *Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission, Mole National Park.	Mitigating Revenge Killing of African Bush Elephants in Fringe Communities of Mole National Park, Ghana.	Human-wildlife interactions
	KENYA		
2	* Kenya National Commission for UNESCO *National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation *Kenya Wildlife Service *Kenya Forest Service *National Environment Mangement Authority	Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation in Kenya's Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve through reduced Human-Wildlife Conflicts	Human-wildlife interactions
	RWANDA		
3	*ARECO-RWANDA NZIZA'' *Rwanda Development Board/Nyungwe National Park	Empowering communities for participatory monitoring of the impact of improved cooking stoves' adoption on the conservation of Nyungwe National Park's biodiversity.	Charcoal
4	*Center of Excellence in Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management, University of Rwanda *Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Promoting links between the worlds of science and policy in order to develop biodiversity indicators in the buffer zones of protected areas in Rwanda	*Human-wildlife interactions *Firewood
	PALESTINIAN TERRITORY		
5	*Palestine Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainability/Palestine Museum of Natural History, Bethlehem University *Environmental Quality Authority	Socio-economic sustainable development and environmental conservation at the northern transition zone to Wadi Qana Protected Area, Palestine	Create a management plan and potentially expand the Wadi Qana protected area.
	TANZANIA		
6	*Department of Forestry and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (DFNR), Zanzibar *The State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)	Development of Biodiversity Indicators for Jozani Chwaka Bay Biosphere Reserve, Zanzibar Tanzania	Human-wildlife interactions
7	*Nelson Mandela Institute of Science and Technology *Babati Town Council	Linking Conservation Policies/Practices and Regulations to Biodiversity Data: A Case of Fisheries in Lake Manyara	Fisheries
	UGANDA		
8	*National Environment Management Authority (CBD NFP) *National Biodiversity Data Bank - Makerere University	Biodiversity indicators to support policy formulation and monitoring species diversity around Mount Elgon biosphere reserve in Uganda	Existing data will be reviewed and indicators in the NBSAP will be refined
9	*Busitema University *Uganda Wildlife Authority, Mt. Elgon National Park	Development of freshwater biodiversity monitoring indicators in the buffer zones of Mt. Elgon National Park Uganda	Fisheries
10	*National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI) *National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	Biosphere Reserves as Sentinels of Biodiversity Conservation: Developing Indicators for Monitoring Resilience of Exploited Fisheries Resources in Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve, Uganda	Fisheries

Next phase (2019-2023): formulation workshops and South-South cooperation

- Formulation workshops for themes selection and dissemination of the calls

- System in place for South-South cooperation according to themes

Thank you!

Additional information

- Partenariat pour les indicateurs de biodiversité: (Biodiversity Indicators Partnership): https://www.bipindicators.net/ et leurs brochures: https://www.bipindicators.net/resources?filters%5Bcategory%5D=47
- Appels MRV : http://www.biodiv.be/cebios2/calls/mrv-calls

- Canevas pour créer un note d'influence politique:

  o Première page : titre accrocheur et photos et résumé
  o Cadre (box) avec message clé en quelques phrases
  o Résumé en anglais selon cas?

  o Intérieur: Corps et contenu du texte, illustré par graphiques, utilisation de couleurs, schémas

  o Dernière page: conclusion claire et précise et recommandations
  o Fin: références et personnes de contact

  o Maximum 4 pages
  o Langage clair et facile