

EIONET DAY - CUT ACROSS WORKSHOP

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN BENEFITS OF NATURE AND ECOSYSTEMS

SPEAKERS: FEDERICO SILVESTRI – CARLOS ALBUQUERQUE

On the occasion of Eionet Day, Italy proposed a workshop entitled "Conservation and restoration of biodiversity and human benefits of nature and ecosystems" whose aim was to use as a starting point a document discussed at the last COP on biodiversity entitled: "*Long-term strategic approach to the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors*", in order to involve not only groups that are primarily concerned with biodiversity (i.e. monitoring status and pressures and policies), but also all groups that contribute to the integration of biodiversity conservation objectives into their sectoral policies and monitoring.

The workshop was led by Federico Silvestri, ISPRA biologist at the Department of Monitoring and Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation, and Carlos Albuquerque, Director of the Department of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity at the Institute for Nature Conservation and Forestry.

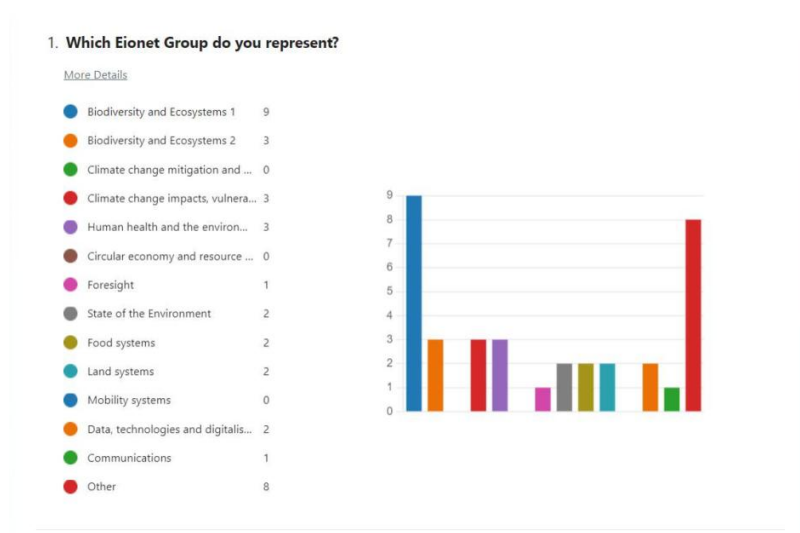
Carlos Albuquerque's presentation mainly focused on the long journey that led up to the document "*Long-term Strategic Approach for the Integration of Biodiversity within and between Sectors (LTAM)*". Carlos focused in particular on the goals and objectives of the CBD declared during the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro; on the various decisions taken and declarations made during the previous COPs held in Nagoya, with reference to the Aichi, Cancun and Sharm El-Sheikh targets. Carlos also referred to the Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO-5) report as well as its 20 targets to make it clear that governments need to increase national ambitions in support of the new Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), one of the decisions taken during the last COP on Biodiversity, and ensure the mobilization of all necessary resources and the strengthening of the enabling environment in order to bring biodiversity into the mainstream of decision-making and include it in the policies of all economic sectors. Carlos also spoke about the different strategic areas of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity (LTAM), another document discussed and adopted during COP 15 in Montreal, as well as the statements made by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. The presentation concluded with a reference to the final decisions on the Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors, Engagement with subnational governments and the Kunming Montreal-Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted during COP 15, as well as a comparative table between the LTAM strategic areas and the KM-GBF targets.

Federico Silvestri's presentation mainly focused on the KM-GBF goals and targets to be

achieved in order to drive global action to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 and to “live in harmony with nature” by 2050. He referred to the COP 15 topics related to the themes of the different Eionet Groups, particularly those in which the topic of biodiversity could be integrated, but also to point 16 A of the COP 15 Agenda i.e. "*Long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors*" reiterating the goals to be achieved but also evoking an effective illustrative example in Italy of biodiversity mainstreaming in organic agriculture in terms of biodiversity conservation and restoration, greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation of agriculture to climate change and social revitalization of rural areas.

The workshop was finalized with a brainstorming session through an online questionnaire, in which 36 people participated, on the following topic “*Biodiversity mainstreaming within and across Eionet Groups*”.

The results are reported below:

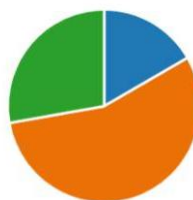


Question 1 shows that most of the participants belonged to the Eionet Group “Biodiversity and Ecosystems 1” or came from other Eionet entities such as ETC Biodiversity & Ecosystems; NFPs. Representatives from other Eionet Groups such as “Biodiversity & Ecosystems 2”, “Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation”, “Land systems”, “Human health and the environment”, “Communication”, “Data, technologies and digitalisation”, “Foresight”, “State of the Environment”, “Food Systems” also participated.

2. **Have your Group discussed “Mainstreaming” Biodiversity conservation topics?**

[More Details](#)

| | |
|--|----|
| ● Yes | 6 |
| ● No | 20 |
| ● Partially | 10 |

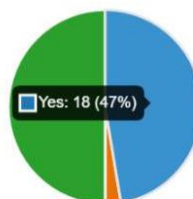


Question 2 shows that only 6 people mentioned the topic of “Mainstreaming” Biodiversity conservation in their Eionet Group compared to 20 who did not mention it and 10 who did so partially.

3. **Do you think Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration topics have been integrated in new EU ENVIRONMENTAL Strategies, Action Plans, Programmes, etc. ?**

[More Details](#)

| | |
|--|----|
| ● Yes | 18 |
| ● No | 1 |
| ● Partially | 19 |



4. **If you do think that Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration topics have been integrated in new EU ENVIRONMENTAL Strategy can you give examples.**

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[Insights](#)

13
Responses

Latest Responses
"Restoration law"

[Update](#)

3 respondents (38%) answered **Biodiversity Strategy** for this question.



With respect to questions 3 and 4, it can be seen that 19 people think that the issues of Biodiversity conservation and restoration have been partially integrated into the new EU Environmental Strategies, Action Plans and/or Programmes, whereas 18 people state this. As examples of integration into the new EU Environmental Strategy, only 13 respondents gave such examples. The themes “Biodiversity Strategy”, “Nature

restoration”, “Law proposal” were the most frequently mentioned, whereas “Farm to Fork”, “Zero pollution”, “Green Deal”, “Fisheries”, “CSS”, “F2F” and “ZPAP” were mentioned in the minority.

5. Do you think Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration topics have been integrated in new EU OTHER SECTORAL Strategies Action Plans, Programmes, etc. ?

[More Details](#)

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Yes | 7 |
| No | 9 |
| Partially | 20 |



6. If you do think Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration topics have been integrated in new EU OTHER SECTORAL Strategies Action Plans, Programmes, can you give examples

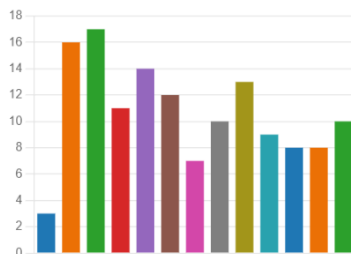
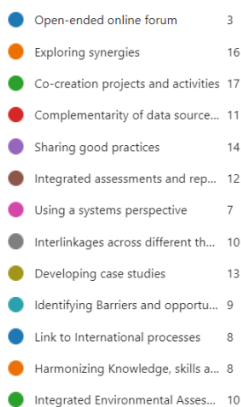
8 Responses

| ID ↑ | Name | Responses |
|------|-----------|---|
| 1 | anonymous | none |
| 2 | anonymous | Water framework directivr |
| 3 | anonymous | Water Framework Directive,Flood Directive |
| 4 | anonymous | Soil strategy |
| 5 | anonymous | Not enough |
| 6 | anonymous | Yes |
| 7 | anonymous | CSIRD |
| 8 | anonymous | CAP |

Concerning questions 5 and 6, most of the participants think that the issues of Biodiversity conservation and restoration have been partially integrated into new EU Strategies, Action Plans, Programmes... etc. related to other sectors of activity, while 9 people think no and 7 think yes. In terms of examples, only 8 people gave any. The “Water Framework Directive”, “Flood Directive”, “Soil Strategy”, “CSIRD” and “CAP” were mentioned.

7. How could biodiversity conservation and restoration issues be integrated in your Eionet Group goals and activities?

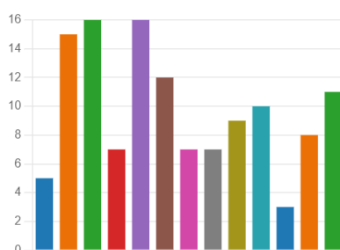
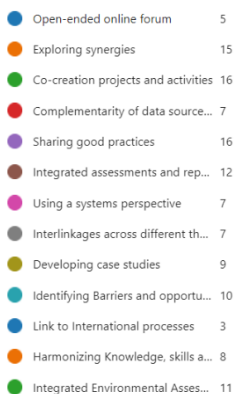
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Concerning question 7, the answers varied quite a bit. However, the most popular ways of integrating the topics of Biodiversity conservation and restoration into the objectives and activities of the Eionet Groups were “Co-creation projects and activities”; “Exploring sinergie”; “Sharing good practices”; “Developing case studies”; “Integrated assessments and reports”; “Interlinkages across different thematic areas” and “Integrated environmental assessments and/or integrated sustainability assessments”. Proposals such as “Identifying Barriers and opportunities”; “Linking to International processes”; “Harmonising knowledge”; “Skills and methodological expertise” and “Open-ended online forum” were less successful.

8. How your Eionet Group could contribute to the GBF implementation?

[More Details](#)



Concerning the implementation of the GBF (question 8), participants responded that the Eionet Group could contribute more through “Co-creation projects and activities”; “Sharing good practices”; “Exploring sinergie”; “Integrated Environmental Assessments and/or integrated sustainability assessments” and “Identifying barriers

and opportunities”. The other proposals were less successful.

In conclusion, the workshop was quite interactive. The information gathered through the online questionnaire could serve as input for the integration of the "Biodiversity" theme into other areas of activity, but also into other environmental topics. The workshop could also be an input for collecting examples of the integration of biodiversity in various sectors in the member and cooperating Countries of the Eionet network.