



Science-Policy Interfaces for Biodiversity

Axel Paulsch Network-Forum

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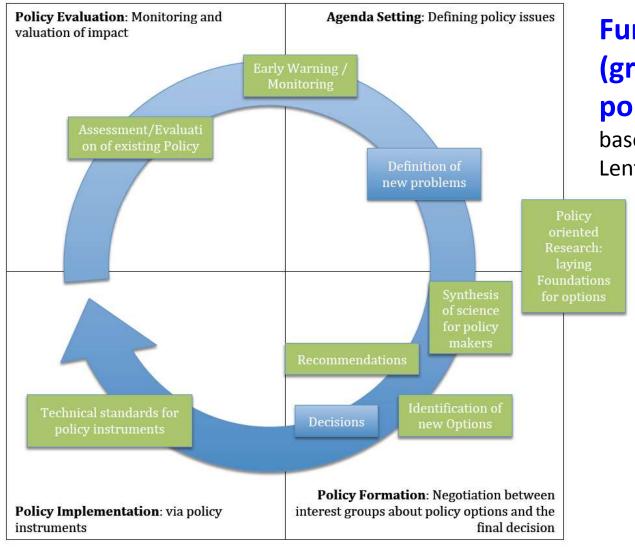


Definition of SPIs

Science-Policy Interfaces are social processes which encompass relations between scientists and other actors in the policy process, and which allow for exchanges, co-evolution, and joint construction of knowledge with the aim of enriching decision-making (van den Hove 2007, Futures, 815)





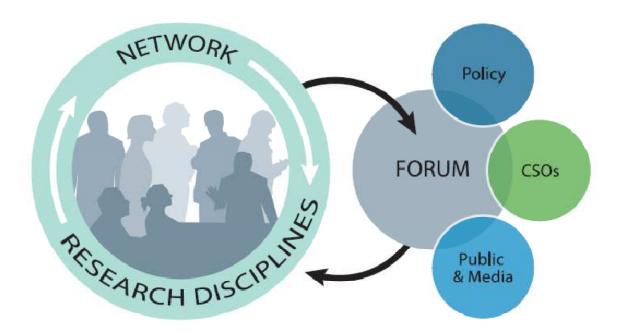


Functions of SPIs (green boxes) in the policy cycle partially based on Weingart and Lentsch (2008).





Network-Forum for Biodiversity Research Germany



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Network

- Overview and analysis of German research community and its international involvement
- Facilitating the (interdisciplinary) scientific exchange via workshops
 - Post-2010 targets
 - LIFEWATCH
 - Ecosystem services and German legislation
 - Climate change and infectious deseases
- Newsletter informing about policy







Forum

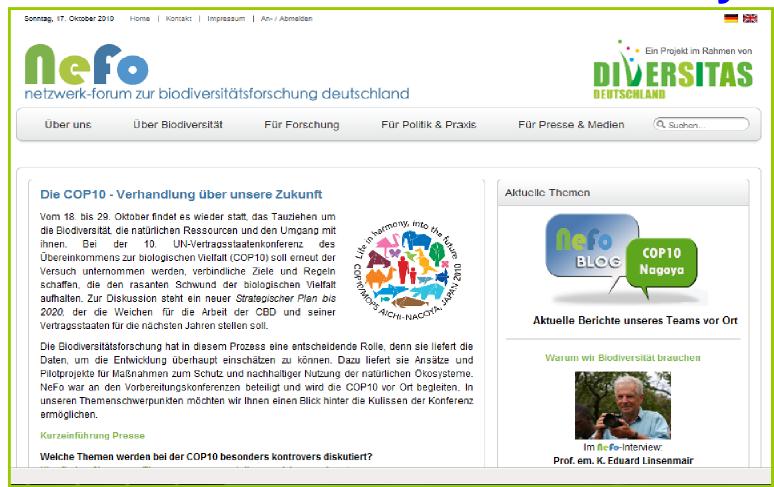
- Facilitation of experts upon request (policy and media)
- Development of fact sheets
 - Invasive species and new pathogens
 - Ecosystem services
 - Major COP10 topics
- PR work for biodiversity research
- PR trainings for researchers







Information hub www.biodiversity.de







International links

Direct link to the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy EPBRS



NeFo works as a German hub for the forthcoming IPBES





HELMHOLTZ

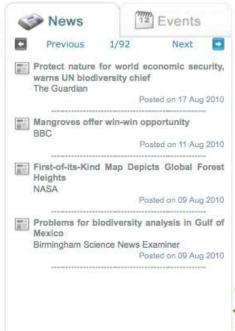
| ZENTRUM FÜR

| UMWELTFORSCHUNG
| UFZ

Belgian Biodiversity Platform www.biodiversity.be







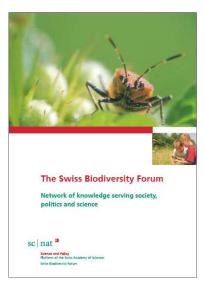


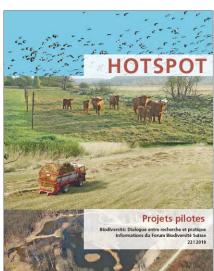




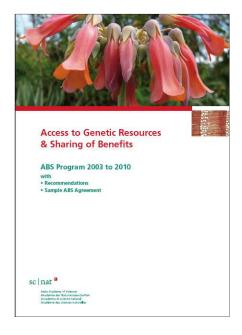
The Swiss Biodiversity Forum

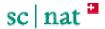
A science-policy platform of the Swiss Academy of Sciences











Science and Policy
Platform of the Swiss Academy of Sciences
Swiss Biodiversity Forum

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Foundation for the Research on Biodiversity in France

120 stakeholders: businesses (30: Veolia, TOTAL, LVMH...); conservation bodies (20: WWF, IUCN...), protected area managers (10: national parks...); genetic resource managers and agriculture bodies (20: Limagrain, FNSEA...); local administrations (10: association of French regions, science and technology office of parliament...), etc. — have joined the FRB so far

8 founders (national institutions and public research organizations): BRGM, CEMAGREF, CIRAD, CNRS, IFREMER, INRA, IRD, MNHN





















Examples of interfaces

- Global level: IPBES
- European level: EPBRS
- National level:
 - -Belgium
 - -Switzerland
 - France
 - –Germany









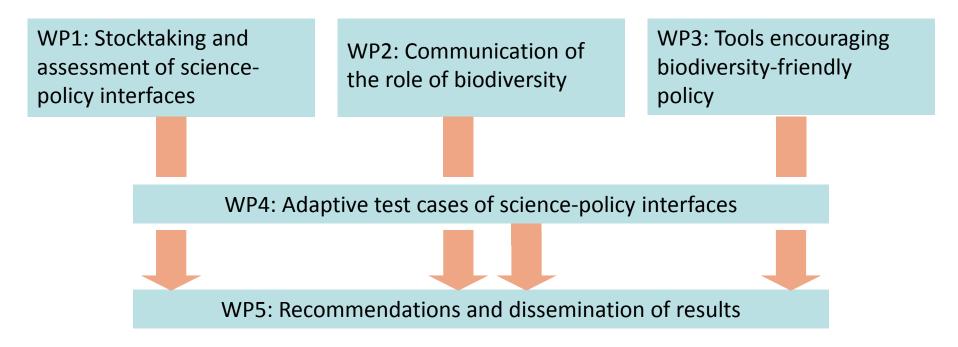
Science and Policy
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Science-Policy Interfaces for Biodiversity: Research, Action, and Learning







Challenges

- Funding
- Input by scientists
- Transformation of results into policy options
- Acceptance by policy makers







German NBSAP

- Consultation process with scientists, NGOs
- Draft version prepared by Ministry of Environment (2005)
- Negotiation with all ministries
- Final version accepted by all ministries (2007)









Comparison

| Topic | Draft | Final | Difference |
|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Diversity of habitats | Well functionig mangement for all protected areas by 2015 | Well functionig mangement for all large protected areas and Natura 2000 areas by 2020 | Timeline, not all protected areas |
| Rivers and water meadows | By 2015 stop farming in river meadows with high risk of erosion | By 2015 modify agricultural use | Strictness reduced |
| Mining | No mining in areas with high risk for biodiversity | | Taken out |





Comparison

| Topic | Draft | Final | Difference |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Agriculture | Reduce pesticides by 15% by 2015 | Continuation of the programme to reduce pestcides | No time line, no percentage |
| Social awareness | Increase places in kindergardens focussing on the experience of nature by 15% by 2015 | Increase places in kindergardens focussing on the experience of nature by 25% by 2015 | Higher percentage |
| Soil use | | Residual contamination has been largely remediated by 2050 | Taken in |





Take home message

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

SPIs are a valuable tool but we need the societal and political willingness to listen to scientific advice.





More information http://www.biodiversity.de

Thank you



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