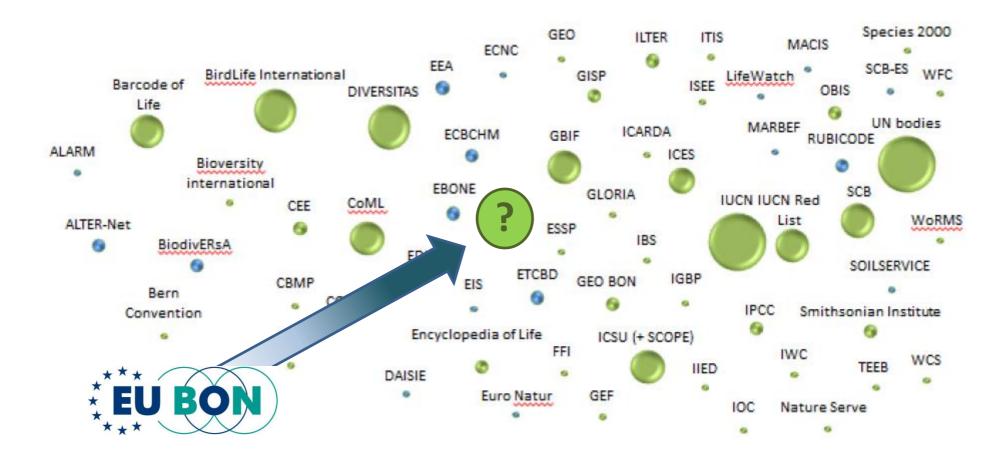






Context of EU BON



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Figure from Deliverable 1.1, Biodiversity Knowledge











Context of EU BON

- Important actors so far identified
- Provided recommendations for the strategy and development for EU BON and products
- Uptake of these recommendations
- Challenges and next steps for the next period

EU BON: facilitate implementation of a Pan- European Biodiversity Observation Network.

No leader or coordination of a future Pan- European BON is naturally available nor is the future host of EU BON outputs known, exchanges are not neutral









Actors identified

International:

GEO BON

IPBES

CBD

ESP

Bird observation network Butterfly observation network

Regional:

Existing BONs (Arctic, Asian) Existing monitoring programs

JRC

EEA

European FP7 projects:

EBONE

Biodiversity Knowledge (KNEU)

SCALES

OPERAS

National and other sources of input:

Case study sites, associated partners, citizen science,









GEO BON

An EU BON perspective:

- EU BON and a Pan- European Biodiversity Observation Network forms a European contribution to GEO BON.
- The development of a data infrastructure useful for a European BON is also of interest for GEO BON at a global level.

Form of interaction and collaboration:

Many EU BON partners wear double hats EU BON co-convene, co-write, participate and lead GEO BON activities









GEO BON

Existing priorities for GEO BON lead to three focus areas :

Focus areas	EU BON activities
Data	Digital portal to visualize and mobilise existing (European) data
	Professional platform for monitoring programs
	Data and model integration to interpret biodiversity trends
EBVs	EBV Taskforce: development, assessments, manuscripts
Capacity building	Contributions to BON in a Box
	Training















Challenges

- A European BON ≠ global BON like GEO BON:
 - interests are largely overlapping, Differences in requirements
- Potential confusion for the vision development and output purposes

Next steps

- Further clarification and definition of EU BON outputs and our European BON vision
- The development of a business plan for a European BON can provide guidance for the form and structure most favorable of an independent BON









IPBES



An EU BON perspective:

- Future demand of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services, mainly in the form of assessments of existing data and scenarios explorations.
- A potential client of EU BON outputs and European biodiversity indicators and data flows.
- Develop a portal for capacity building, tool box and data mobilisation



Form of interaction and collaboration:

At the start of EU BON, IPBES was still in development.

IPBES: a Plenary with country representatives, a bureau for logistic and administrative coordination, a MEP for scientific coordination and working groups/task forces.









IPBES

An ad hoc strategy group (2014) identified pathways of how EU BON could best contribute to IPBES & CBD and the following focus areas were defined.

Focus areas	EU BON activities
Scientifically robust methods and results	Peer reviewed papers, policy briefs
Expertise	Individual partners contribute to IPBES working groups and review documents
Data	Policy briefs
Capacity building	Training and policy briefs









IPBES



Challenges

- Parallel sessions were an option for IPBES 1 & 2, but not welcome at IPBES anymore.
- As the European Union is not a member of the IPBES plenary, a Pan European BON does not have a single clear entry or lobby point.
- One recommendation that was to develop a network of EU BON ambassadors within IPBES. SC (2014) judged that the project outputs and progress was not yet defined enough and this option was taken up by EU BON.



Next steps

- Emphasis is on supporting the EU BON partners that participate in IPBES working groups or task forces
- Producing cross WP peer reviewed papers on (European) biodiversity data
- Developing policy briefs on EU BON products and outputs

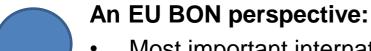








CBD



- Most important international player asking and using biodiversity data.
 - Aichi targets & global outlook reporting
- Data and knowledge gaps identified interesting targets for products and outputs of EU BON



- CBD is not an openly accessibly platform for individual experts.
 - Direct interaction and collaboration is not possible for all EU BON partners.
- EU BON partner UNEP-WCMC provides insights in the CBD processes.
- Additionally publications (the Global Outlook reports and e.g. Tittensor et al., 2014) provide information on data gaps and barriers.

An ad hoc strategy meeting: EU BON contributes to CBD using the same approach as for IPBES.











JRC

An EU BON perspective:

- JRC has core funding from the EC to provides develop knowledge products.
 - EEA receives funding to support reporting and maintenance of reporting tools
- Very interested in the data.
- They make an interesting partner for collaboration and use of end products. Unlikely BON host.
- Development of tools and data layers for reporting and assessments.

Form of interaction and collaboration

Meeting to exchange the latest updates on tools and products

JRC tools and data layers are open to use to everyone,

→ verification of users for instance of species lists and feedback.

Challenges

JRC does not see the need for a portal, as long as the tools and data are available.

If long term establishment, they consider Pan-European BON to be delivering them and the EEA data (layers).









Conclusions

- Many strategic recommendations have been taken into account by the EU BON partners and WPs
- Interpretation of the information we receive from the EU BON context is colored
- Further development and choices on the development of products and ideas on the institutional implementation of a European BON will help to clarify the position of EU BON in its context.
- This will facilitate the orientation and the nature of the interactions between EU BON and other actors.







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