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IDENTIFYING AND SCALING LOCAL SOLUTIONS FOR ACHIEVING GLOBAL TARGETS: THE PANORAMA – SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET INITIATIVE

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the twenty-second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, an information document on "Identifying and scaling local solutions for achieving global targets: The PANORAMA-Solutions for a healthy planet initiative", prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal, Rare Conservation and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM).

2. The document is being circulated in the form and language in which it was submitted to the Secretariat. The views expressed in the document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

* CBD/SBSTTA/22/1.

Identifying and scaling local solutions for achieving global targets:

The PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet initiative

Information Document to the 22nd meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA22)
under the Convention on Biological Diversity
2 – 7th July 2018

I. Introduction

1. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 is a global framework that is implemented at regional, national and local scales. Parties may report on barriers, as well as successful implementation of the Targets. Reporting at the global level is often assessed through global indicators and aggregations from national indicators that measure progress towards the Aichi Targets.

2. Delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is also reported at the national and global levels. Parties may share reports of implementation of the Targets through various means, and also through globally agreed indicators.

3. However, as well as measuring progress towards global goals using an agreed set of globally or nationally relevant indicators, there is also some merit in sharing the narratives around implementation of these Targets. This paper describes a mechanism that can prove useful for Parties to share successful implementation of these global goals, through case studies and solutions, via a knowledge sharing initiative.

4. This information document defines how PANORAMA and the solutions that are detailed within can be used to report successful approaches, using examples specifically to show relevance towards the items addressed at this CBD SBSTTA22 meeting: assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Targets; (Agenda Item 6); protected areas (Agenda Item 7); marine and coastal biodiversity (Agenda Item 8); ecosystem-based adaptation (Agenda Item 9); and Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators (Agenda Item 11).

II. Background

PANORAMA – *Solutions for a Healthy Planet* is an initiative to identify and celebrate existing local, national and regional solutions for biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use, facilitate knowledge exchange, and support broader application of success stories.

Solution case studies are published on an online platform, documented in a standardized format describing their replicable key modules, or "building blocks". The solutions are further promoted by the PANORAMA partners including through publications, webinars and workshops.

PANORAMA is led by GIZ, IUCN, UN Environment, GRID-Arendal, Rare and IFOAM, and inviting further partners. All PANORAMA partners have strong mandates and track records in reaching a broad constituency of conservation practitioners and government institutions, supporting the implementation and scaling of local solutions and best practices, as well as their integration into policy frameworks.

PANORAMA is a rich resource of knowledge: To date, the web platform features around 380 solutions from over 330 individual solution providers, and has been visited around 28,000 times since October 2016 by users from over 70 countries.

The initiative currently covers four global thematic communities, reflected through "thematic portals" on the web platform: Protected areas, Marine and coastal, Ecosystem-based adaptation, and Agriculture and biodiversity. All four themes are highly relevant to the agenda of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)'s SBSTTA22 meeting.

As learning and knowledge sharing mechanism, PANORAMA plays an important role in implementation of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: It can support reporting at national and global level on progress towards the Aichi Targets by assembling existing contributions to these targets in narrative form, from a wide variety of actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ILCs), the private sector and academic institutions.

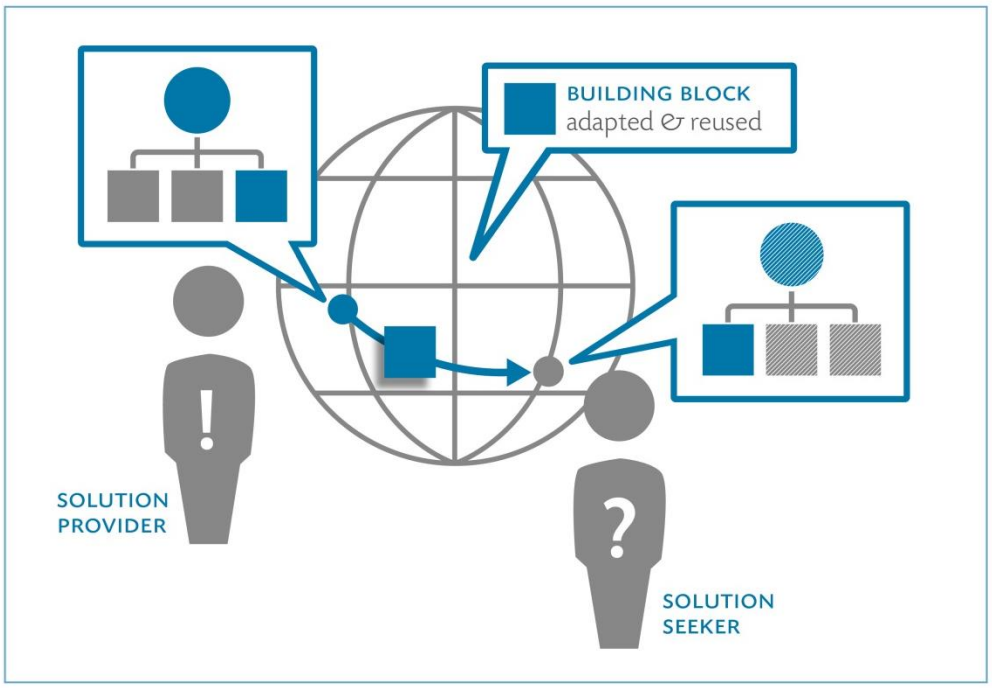
It can serve as an unlocking mechanism and support knowledge exchange between Parties, demonstrating how to concretely achieve progress around the world. Creating a better understanding of how Aichi Targets can be achieved will also contribute to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 14 and 15. Through fostering communities of practice and stimulating exchange, PANORAMA also contributes to the achievement of SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals.

PANORAMA supports practitioners and policy-makers in designing better, more effective and efficient conservation and sustainable development initiatives.

Individual solution case studies are highly valuable for replication and scaling, but analysis across all of them in terms of their cumulative contribution to policy targets, is increasingly relevant with the database's growth in regional and thematic coverage.

Moreover, lessons learnt from existing solutions and approaches contributed by a wide range of actors can significantly support the development of the CBD's post-2020 framework.

Figure 1: Scheme illustrating global knowledge transfer and repurposing of existing solutions' "building blocks"



III. Inputs from each of PANORAMA's current "thematic communities", as relevant to SBSTTA22 agenda items:

A) PROTECTED AREAS AND OTHER MEASURES FOR ENHANCED CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

9. PANORAMA currently contains 212 solutions that showcase how protected and conserved areas provide natural solutions to a multitude of challenges, such as climate change, food and water security. It also promotes innovative approaches to protected area management itself. Solutions that provide the evidence of how needed change can be achieved are one of the four pillars of the Promise of Sydney, the outcome document of the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, the world's premier global forum for setting the agenda for protected areas.

10. For this information document, a subjective preliminary analysis of 20 PANORAMA protected areas solutions was undertaken to indicate the potential use of the platform for knowledge exchange to improve implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals. Further analysis will be undertaken and made available through other outputs.

11. The 20 selected case studies were representative of protected areas from eight regions. A maximum of three solutions per region represented on the platform were selected, to ensure reasonable geographical representation. A reviewer assessed each solution for its contribution to each Aichi Target, by reading through the information in the case study, and making a qualitative assessment of whether or not a solution contributes to the delivery of a particular Target. Some solutions make explicit mention of the Aichi Targets and SDGs.

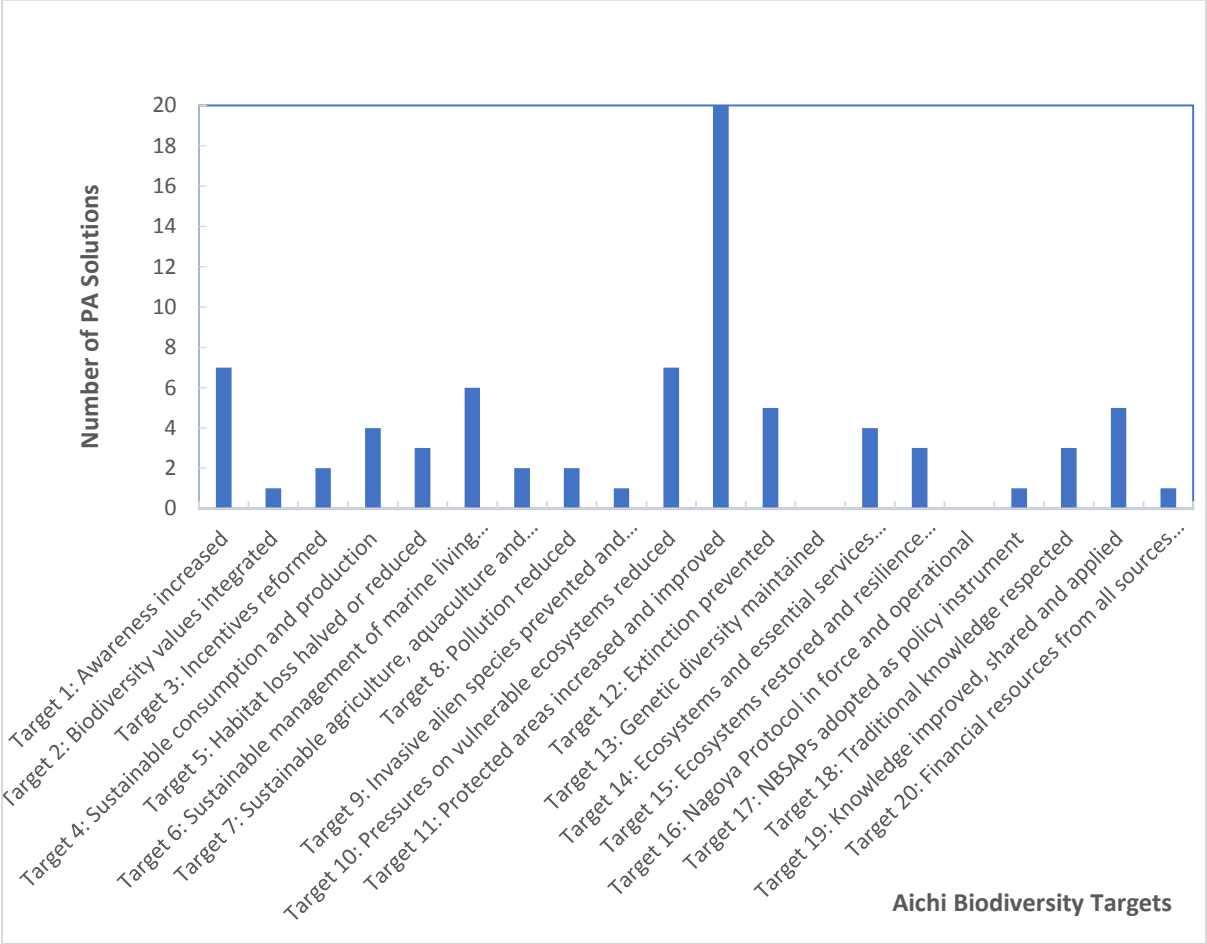
12. Figure 2 below indicates the range of Aichi Targets to which the 20 selected protected area solutions appear to make a fairly significant contribution. There are some important considerations for this analysis. Firstly, the analysis and the selection of 20 solutions is subjective and the sample size is very small. Secondly, the reporting and assessment of contributions to certain Targets may be misleading. The impression that selected solutions contribute to some targets more than others may be due to an issue of the way that the provider has reported the solution.

13. Clearly all solutions link to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11[1], but perhaps more surprisingly, there are not so many that link protected areas with the delivery of Aichi Target 12 (species conservation). All solutions contribute to more than one Aichi Target. Further analysis will show if there is a relationship between reporting of work towards any particular groups or pairings of Targets.

14. Since the PANORAMA platform is a qualitative dataset, it is arguably of more value for demonstrating site level implementation of, or contributions to, particular targets: In an example from Oceania, community volunteers are taught about biodiversity and its value (Target 1), and the efforts of the volunteers in this protected area (Target 11) are contributing to a 25% increase in critically endangered Eastern Barred Bandicoots[2] (Target 12).

[1] Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

Figure 1: Sample Protected Area Solutions that Contribute to the Aichi Targets



B) MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY: ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS, ADDRESSING ANTHROPOGENIC UNDERWATER NOISE AND MARINE DEBRIS, BIODIVERSITY IN COLD-WATER AREAS AND MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

The marine and coastal thematic community of PANORAMA is coordinated by Blue Solutions, a global multi-partner project financed by the German Environment Ministry and implemented jointly by GIZ, GRID-Arendal, IUCN and UN Environment.

PANORAMA currently features more than 170 marine and coastal case studies from all around the world highlighting successes in the sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity. The issues addressed by the solution case studies range from participatory mangrove restoration to development of a regional strategy for coastal erosion management, or the establishment of "MPA learning sites" and examples of Marine Spatial Planning. Moreover, Blue Solutions has organized several peer-to-peer learning events with solution providers, such as regional forums for 1) Asia and the Pacific, 2) Latin America and the Caribbean and 3) Africa. The project has also hosted sessions at international conferences and the Sustainable Oceans Lab. Communication activities include webinars and the sharing of positive examples through recorded interviews of providers of solutions.

Social media posts highlight solution examples every day and reach a growing audience. A number of marine solutions provided on the PANORAMA platform have been integrated into four modular, interactive training courses on (1) Ecosystem-based Marine and Coastal Planning and Management, (2) Integrating Ecosystem Services into Marine and Coastal Development Planning, (3) Climate Change Adaptation in Marine and Coastal Areas and (4) Conservation Finance. The courses are designed for national and international planners and policy-makers from relevant ministries and agencies, as well as NGO and civil society representatives and academics actively involved in development or sectoral planning and regulation.

C) BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE: ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACHES TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) solutions provide practical implementation examples of measures from various mountain to marine ecosystems that address local climate change hazards as well as international frameworks such as UNFCCC Paris Agreement and NDC, CBD Aichi targets and UNISDR Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction.

Several EbA solution examples and the PANORAMA platform are featured in the CBD Draft Voluntary Guidelines for EbA/EcoDRR. The objective of the guidelines is – based on CBD COP 13 decision XIII.4 „Biodiversity and Climate Change" – to provide national Focal Points of UN processes (CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD) with a conceptual overview and stepwise approach for developing and implementing ecosystem-based measures for adaptation (EbA) and disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR). The guidelines will be finalized before the 22nd CBD SBSTTA in July and will be published and adopted during CBD COP 14 in Egypt.

PANORAMA shows that EbA approaches are applied in various regions and ecosystems. Examples include the following:

- *Afghanistan:* reduce flood and avalanche risks in a mountain region by promoting 'green' development plans with a bottom-up landscape approach.
- *Haiti:* mitigate climate hazards and reduce vulnerabilities through a ridge to reef approach (revegetation and sustainable vetiver farming to reduce risk of erosion and inland flooding, restoration of coastal forest to buffer against storm surges and coastal flooding, sustainable and resilient fisheries to increase local resilience). The combined EbA and Eco-DRR approach targeted hazards (flooding, storm surges and erosion) and vulnerability (due to unsustainable management) and increased the disaster preparedness of locals (e.g. early warning) to reduce disaster risk.
- *Thailand:* River basin restoration and construction of green-grey infrastructure to reduce flood risks and improve water provision.
- *Ecuador:* Conservation of mountain peatlands in the Andes for improving water storage capacity and buffering against droughts
- *Sweden:* Intercropping of adapted plant species in small-scale farming systems of Roslagen to cope with temperature increase.
- *Germany:* Green aeration corridors in the municipality of Stuttgart to improve air quality and buffer heat waves.

- *Indonesia:* Mangrove restoration and coastal protection to prevent coastal erosion as well as storm and flood risks.

D) CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF POLLINATORS

PANORAMA's newest thematic addition, "Agriculture and Biodiversity", was launched in November 2017 at a side event during UNFCCC COP23 in Bonn, Germany. It is jointly coordinated by GIZ, Rare and IFOAM.

The portal quickly garnered traction among practitioners and solution seekers, showing the appetite that exists for the topic: Within its first five months of existence more than 1,000 visitors viewed proven solutions that succeed in bringing together agriculture and biodiversity.

Solutions speak to a range of Aichi targets and offer practical guidance towards their achievement. Many are community-led and implemented at a local level.

To assess the breadth and geographic reach of solutions, let's look at some examples speaking to a key topic at SBSTTA 22 – pollinators:

- Farming with Alternative Pollinators (FAP) is a new low cost and economically self-sustaining approach to protect pollinators. Different to seeding wildflower strips, which require payment of rewards to farmers, FAP increases the net income per surface substantially and thus obviates rewards. The solution has been successfully tried and tested in Morocco and Uzbekistan.
- Setting up wild apiaries as a self-help business model for unemployed landless youth in Ethiopia has succeeded in protecting forests and local biodiversity while fighting youth-migration to cities. Obtaining certification for organic honey production has further helped build out the supply chain and creating employment for hundreds of young people.
- In Cameroon's Kilum-Ijin Forest, apiculture has been used to provide income and protect biodiversity. To help connect communities to bigger markets, honey shops were set up in urban centers, linking to a supply chain specifically designed for Oku White Honey. As bees depend on surrounding bee-pollinated tree species, the development of honey and bee wax has also motivated communities to fight forest fires, inspiring dedicated community-led fire brigades.

In 2018, through Rare's Farming for Biodiversity project, eight selected solutions are taken to scale through social marketing campaigns in Mexico, Kenya, Nepal, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Benin, Vietnam and Peru.

IV. Conclusion

The PANORAMA partners invite Parties, other governments and all relevant stakeholders, to use PANORAMA as a source of information on approaches in biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use as well as to use PANORAMA´s approach and formats for their work.

In particular, Parties, other governments, and all relevant stakeholders are invited to:

- Use PANORAMA as learning and knowledge sharing mechanism for the implementation of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020, for example through:
    - Assembling existing contributions of good practice to share knowledge about implementation of activities that contribute towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
    - Using information from solution case studies for reporting at national and global level, as appropriate, to complement other national, regional and global reporting tools, to enhance knowledge exchange between Parties
    - Using solution case studies individually as valuable information sources, but also through qualitative and quantitative analysis across all of them to demonstrate their cumulative contribution to policy targets
- Share successes and lessons learned in a structured format on the PANORAMA web platform
- Become ambassadors for the initiative's positive approach in their country or region and further support the positive approach of inspiring action by sharing successes
- Use the PANORAMA approach in peer-learning events and workshops exchanging solutions and facilitating the scaling.