

# Co-creating the future of biodiversity and natural capital

A collaboration of MAIA, KIP-INCA and the European Commission

## Parallel session 4: MAES and the European Partnership “Rescuing biodiversity to safeguard life on Earth”

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# Horizon Europe

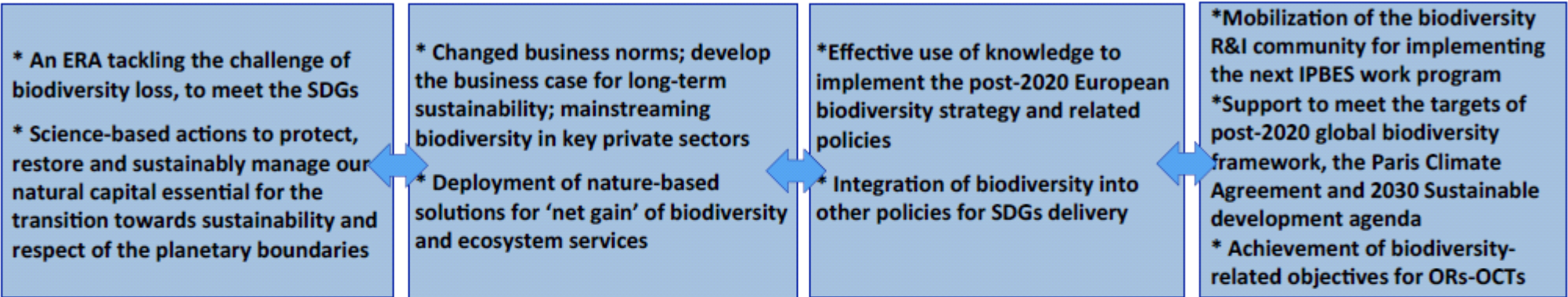
## Research framework programme co-fund action

“programme co-funding action’ means an action to provide **multi-annual co-funding** to a programme of activities established and/or implemented by **entities managing and/or funding research and innovation programmes**, other than Union funding bodies. Such a programme of activities may support networking and coordination, research, innovation, pilot actions, and innovation and market deployment actions, training and mobility actions, awareness raising and communication, dissemination and exploitation, any relevant financial support, such as grants, prizes, procurement, as well as Horizon Europe blended finance or a combination thereof. **The programme co-fund action may be implemented by those entities directly or by third parties on their behalf.**”

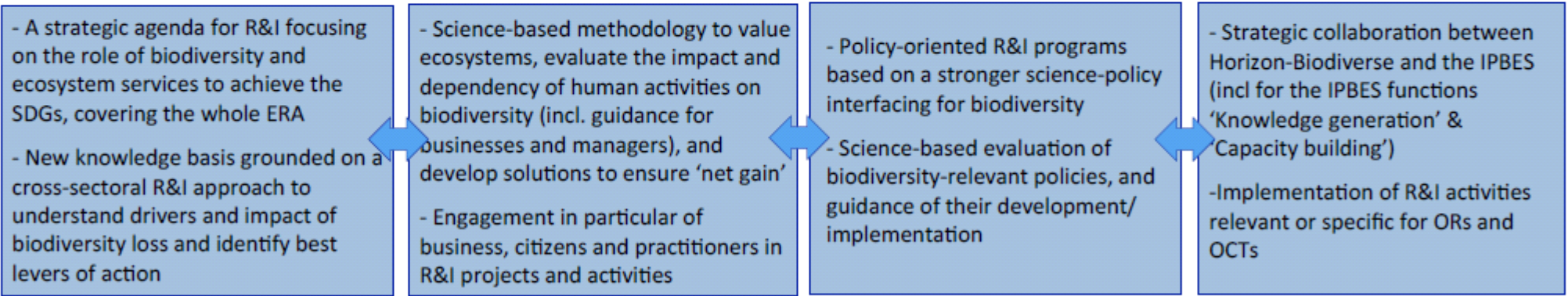
**Horizon-Biodiverse Vision**

**Safeguarding biodiversity as the foundation for delivery of the SDGs**

**Horizon-Biodiverse Impacts**



**Horizon-Biodiverse Outputs**



**Horizon-Biodiverse Objectives**

**Reinforce the knowledge basis on drivers and consequences of biodiversity loss through more systemic R&I programs**

**Co-design and evaluation of solutions for 'net gain' of biodiversity; engagement of all relevant stakeholders**

**Efficiently connect knowledge generation and innovation to policy**

**Increase the international dimension and impact of national and European R&I activities**

# “Rescuing biodiversity to safeguard life on Earth”

## Co-funded Partnership

### Context and problem definition



*Biodiversity-related SDGs 14 (Life below water) and 15 (life on land) are at the foundations of all SDGs, along with water and climate.*

### THERE IS NO PLANET B.

**The current Biodiversity crisis is interlinked to Climate Change and human survival.**

- Marine and terrestrial ecosystems ensure the conditions for life on Earth, provide resources and services, sustain the economy and sequester the equivalent of 60% of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- The observed, **continuous degradation of biodiversity and ecosystem services** is jeopardizing our capacity to achieve the SDGs (IPBES global assessment report, 2019)
- Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services in all sectors and decision processes (public and private) is urgently needed.
- Gaps in scientific knowledge and effective science policy interfaces need to be addressed.
- **Strong and coherent R&I agenda and activities, building on the achievements and Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda of the BiodivERsA partnership, related ERA-Nets, MAES and EKLIPSE networks, should be scaled up.**

# “Rescuing biodiversity to safeguard life on Earth” Partnership

## Objectives

- Align and integrate European R&I efforts in **developing and upscaling solutions to stop biodiversity loss** and guide actions to protect, restore and sustainably manage ecosystems and natural capital. It will help mainstreaming of biodiversity and it represents an important contribution to a new deal for nature and people;
- **Support policy-makers**, notably on improving the evaluation and monitoring of the efficiency of **biodiversity-relevant policies**, developing the science basis and science-policy interface to guide policy implementation, at global, EU and national levels.

# “Rescuing biodiversity to safeguard life on Earth”

## Expected Impacts

- An **European Research Area able to tackle the challenge** of biodiversity loss and degradation of our natural capital to meet the SDGs;
- **Evidence base** available for guiding policy/decision making and implementation;
- **Deployment of nature-based solutions** for ‘net gain’ of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- **Effective use of knowledge** to meet the targets under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and the EU biodiversity strategy;
- **Integration of biodiversity** into other policies for SDGs delivery;
- High **mobilization of the biodiversity R&I community** for implementation of the next IPBES work programme;
- **Science-based methodology** to evaluate the impact and dependency of human activities on biodiversity (incl. guidance for businesses), and develop solutions to ensure ‘net gain’;
- More effective **stakeholder engagement** (incl. Business, citizens and practitioners) in R&I activities;

# “Rescuing biodiversity to safeguard life on Earth”

## Scope

- Reinforce the knowledge basis on drivers and consequences of biodiversity loss through more systemic R&I programs
- Co-design and evaluation of solutions for ‘net gain’ of biodiversity; engagement of all relevant stakeholders
- Efficiently connect knowledge generation and innovation to policy
- Increase the international dimension and impact of national and European R&I activities

# Parallel session 4 – How do you see MAES in the Partnership?

## Questions to explore:

1. **What would be the benefits to MAES** of an eventual integration in the future European partnership?
2. **How could MAES contribute** to the European Biodiversity Partnership?
3. **Who should be involved? At which level?**
4. **Co-funding opportunities for the Partnership from within your Member State?**
5. **The European partnership and the national Biodiversity strategies** on what concerns MAES/beyond MAES