Agenda item 4.2: STRP Overview





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OVERVIEW



STRP composition and mission

STRP guidance and advice



SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL Composition and Mission



- Core group of 18 Members providing independent guidance and advice
- Nominated by CPs, IOPs, and Observer Organizations; appointed by the Management Working Group
- Supported by IOPs, Observer Organizations, STRP National Focal Points, additional invited experts
- Responsible for providing scientific and technical advice and guidance at the request of Parties, including on emerging issues



SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL IOPs



- BirdLife International
- IUCN
- IWMI
- Wetlands International
- WWF
- WWT













SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL Observer Organisations



Annex 2

Bodies and organizations invited to participate as observers in the meetings and processes of the STRP for the 2016-2018 triennium

Observer organizations are defined as global and regional multilateral environmental agreements, global intergovernmental organizations and processes (IGOs), regional intergovernmental organizations and processes (IROs), international organization and other NGOs and organizations devoted to wetlands.

They include, but are not restricted to:

- Conservation International (CI)
- Consultative Group on Biological Diversity
- Ducks Unlimited (DU)
- Environmental Law Institute
- Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON)
- ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability (Reserve made by Argentina)
- Inter American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Flora and Fauna International {Reserve made by Argentina}
- NatureServe
- Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica
- The Business and Biodiversity Offsets Program (BPOP)
- The Committee on Science and Technology of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- The Coordinating Committee for the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (GGAP-coco)
- The European Space Agency ESRIN (ESA-ESRIN)
- The Global Water Partnership (GWP)
- The Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)
- The Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- The International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)
- The International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE)
- The Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- · The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the Global Environment Facility
- The Scientific Council of the Convention on Migratory Species (SC of CMS)
- · The Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- The Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory
 Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of
 Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),
 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention
 Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC); United Nations
 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Man and the Biosphere
 Programme (MAB), Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and
 International Lakes, and the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) working group of the
 Arctic Council
- The Society for Ecological Restoration (SER)
- The Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS)

- The Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advice of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- The Technical Committee of the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)
- The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
- The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
- The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT)
- The World Bank
- The World Health Organization (WHO)
- Tour du Valat Research Centre for the Conservation of Mediterranean wetlands
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO-IHP)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Regional Economic Commissions







United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



World

Heritage

Convention



SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL STRP NFPs









SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL Additional invited experts

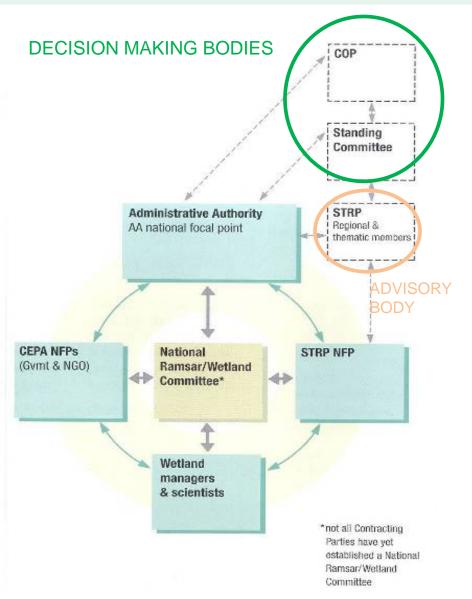


 Contracting Parties may suggest scientific and technical experts to participate as observers in meetings or intersessional processes of the STRP with the approval of the STRP chair.

 Representatives of other organizations not included in Annex 2 requesting to participate as observers in meetings or intersessional processes of the STRP may do so with the approval of the STRP Chair.

STRP is an advisory body





- Administrative Authority (AA) is the main government agency responsible for the application of the Convention
- STRP national focal point provides liaison between the STRP members and national experts
- CEPA (Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness) Government and NGO focal points provide leadership to spread the Convention's approaches to wetlands management
- National Ramsar Committee provides a mechanism to spread the Convention's tools beyond individuals and develops national policies.

The purpose of the STRP



"The purpose of the STRP is provide scientific and technical guidance and advice to the Ramsar Contracting Parties, the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Committee, the Ramsar Secretariat and to other wetland users working on wetlands issues, in order to foster the implementation of the Convention."

The purpose of the STRP



"The STRP should provide in an efficient, timely and effective manner, global, regional and where possible national specific scientific and technical advice, guidance and tools to enable these audiences to respond to the opportunities, challenges and emerging issues of wetland conservation and wise use."

STRP: how we work



Meetings and workshops





STRP17, March 2013

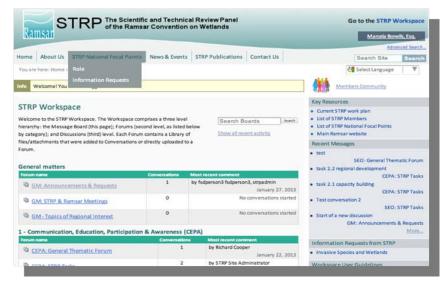
STRP18, September 2014

STRP: how we work



STRP Web Portal (and email)







Guidance for COP

Other scientific and technical guidance

Science-based technical guidance will be the main focus for STRP products. The main audience for the technical guidance will be policy-makers and practitioners, while users of wetlands may also benefit from it.

Ad-hoc advice



Guidance for COP

 Draft resolutions on scientific and technical issues



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

"Wetlands: home and destination"

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012

Resolution XI.9

An Integrated Framework and guidelines for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses

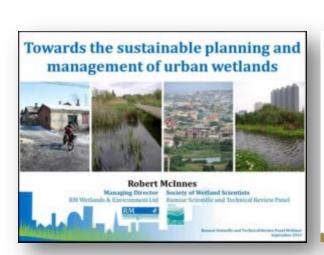
- 1. RECALLING that the objective of Contracting Parties, as set out in the presented of the Convention sext, is o "stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of setlands now and in the future", that Article 3.1 of the Convention urges Contracting Parties to "formates and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the when use of wetlands in their territory"; and that Article 3.2 and subsequent Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties express sible in the Parties' responsibility to indeed, proport, and respond to adverse humanic-studened changes in a strength parties of the Parties' responsibility to indeed, proposition site included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Russus Steel);
- NOTING that the term "wetland loss" is taken to cover both loss of wetland area and/or the loss or degradation of the ecological character of a wetland, regardless of whether or not there is any change to its overall area;
- ALSO RECALLING that the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) reported that wetlands were being lost and degraded in many parts of the world and at rares faster than other ecosystems, and that such wetland losses and degradation jeopardise the future provision of their ecosystem services to people;
- CONCERNED that the total area and condition of natural wetlands in many countries and the species they support, are still declining;
- NOTING that these wetland losses are occurring despite the provisions of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the existence of wetland protection laws and practices in many countries that require that adverse wetland impacts be avoided, and where this is not possible, ministured or commensated by offsets such as wetland restoration;
- REITERATING that, as agreed in Resolution VII.24 on Compensation for lost wetland bubitats and other functions, effective wetland protection begins with avoidance of adverse wetland impacts;
- AWARE that the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP10) instructed the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to "develop guidance on
- Annexes to draft resolutions: guidelines on scientific and technical issues related to Convention implementation

 COP information papers that support scientific and technical draft resolutions



Other guidance

- Briefing Notes
- Ramsar Technical Reports
- Policy Briefs
- Handbooks
- Manuals
- Fact sheets
- Webinars
- Videos



State of the World's Wetlands and their Services to People: A compilation of recent analyses Wetlands continue to decline globally, both in area and in quality. As a result, the ecosystem services that wetlands provide to society are diminished. Contracting Parties

and their policymakers are urged to take immediate action to meet the Ramsar Convention's objective to stop and reverse the loss and degradation of wetlands and



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 The global extent of wetlands is now estimated to have declin between 64-71% in the 20th century, and wetland losses and

- Because of wetland losses and degradation, people are deprived of the ecosystem services that wetlands provide. Adverse changes to wetlands, including coral reefs, are estimated to result in more
- under threat. For example, although populations of wetland specie appear to be increasing in Ramsar Sites overall, populations of wetland species in Ramsar Sites in the tropics are decreasing.
- While there are ongoing initiatives that will provide a more propicture of the extent of the world's wetlands, it is clear that there is a negative trend and wetlands are still being lost or degraded, resulting in negative impacts on biodiversity and other ecosystem serv
- Policymakers have sufficient scientific information to understand the urgent need to take appropriate actions to their services to people.





MARN MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

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Other guidance

- Briefing Notes
- Ramsar Technical Reports
- Policy Briefs
- Handbooks
- Manuals
- Fact sheets
- Webinars
- Videos

The Secretariat will work with the STRP members to determine the type, content, format and design for each technical product.

Additional explanatory summaries, and interpretive information related to the technical guidance directed at policy-makers, will be developed by the Secretariat's communications team.



- Ad-hoc advice
 - Draft Resolutions prepared by CPs or the Secretariat
 - Ramsar Secretariat (upon request)
 - Ramsar Advisory Missions
 - Montreux Record
 - Specific requests from CPs
 - Emerging issues







Expected outcomes of the triennium



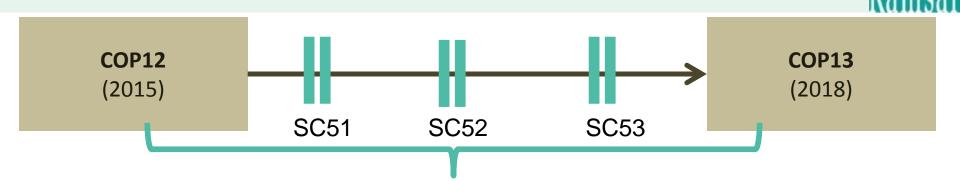
- Work plan for 2016-2018
 - !! draft completed this week for SC51 !!

 Priority is technical guidance, in line with the high priority thematic areas and the Strategic Plan, aimed at practitioners and policymakers

Advice, including on emerging issues

Proposed work plan for 2019-2021

Keep in mind timing ...



- Products for COP13 must be approved by SC, at least 3 months prior to COP13
- SC requires documents 2 months in advance
- Documents must be sent for translation
- Therefore if COP13 is held in October 2018, then documents for COP13 must be completed by March 2018
- Note: it will be difficult for the Secretariat to work on non-COP related documents in the lead up to COP13

Questions?



