

PROGRAMME

CEBioS

Capacities for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development

LA BIODIVERSITE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT, UN HERITAGE GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITEIT EN ONTWIKKELING: ERFGOED OPWERELDSCHAAL

26/11/2015

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09.00 - 09.30 Registration / Welcome coffee

09.30 – 11.00 SESSION 1

Welcoming remarks and introduction by:

- *Mrs. Camille Pisani*, director general of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
- *Luc Janssens de Bisthoven* (Coordinator of the CEBioS programme, RBINS)
- *Alexander De Croo* (Deputy prime minister and minister of Development Cooperation)

Examples of interventions by :

- The European Commission (*Arnold Jacques de Dixmude*)
- The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (*Patrick Grootaert* and *Roseline Beudels*)
- VLIR-UOS and ARES (*Marie Anne Eurie Forio* (VLIR-UOS) and *Pierre Duez* (ARES))
- Klimos (*Bruno Verbist*)
- The SHIFT (*David Leyssens*)

11.00-11.25 Coffee break / Poster session

11.25 – 12.35 SESSION 2

- Botanic Garden Meise (*Francesca Lanata*)
- Royal Museum for Central Africa (*Eva November* and *Jos Snoeks*)
- Fisheries and Global Warming: Impacts on Marine Ecosystems, *Daniel Pauly* (University of British Columbia, Canada)
- The Global Taxonomy Initiative, *Marie-Lucie Susini* (RBINS, CEBioS), *Imane Rahmouni* (Université Mohammed V- Souissi, Maroc) and *Longin Ndayikeza* (Université du Burundi, Faculté des Sciences)
- Plant genetic resources and crop protection, *Yéyinou Laura Estelle Loko* (Polytechnic University of Abomey, Benin)

12.35-13.45 Lunch / Poster session

13.45 – 15.05 SESSION 3

- Health, Biodiversity and Development, *Richard Kock* (Royal Veterinary College, University of London, United Kingdom)
- Using native biodiversity to restore metal-polluted soil in tropical Africa: a case study in the copperbelt of Katanga (D.R. Congo), *Pierre Meerts* (Université Libre de Bruxelles)
- Biodiversity and genetic resources in North and South: Introducing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, *Brendan Coolsaet* (Université catholique de Louvain)
- Potential for biodiversity conservation of three legal land uses in Central Africa: industrial logging concessions, protected areas, and community forests, *Jean-Louis Doucet* (Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech)
- Questions/Answers

15.05-15.50 Coffee break / Poster session

15.50 – 17.30 SESSION 4

- Aquatic ecology for sustainable development in Africa, *Luc Brendonck* (KU Leuven)

16.05-17.30 DEBATE moderated by *Peter Verlinden* (VRT-NEWS, KU Leuven)

17.30-18.30 Closing and networking drink

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Abstract Booklet



CEBioS^o

The CEBioS programme (<http://cebios.naturalsciences.be/>), funded by the Belgian Development Cooperation (DGD, D 2.4.), supports capacity building in partner countries of the Belgian cooperation in the fields of scientific knowledge of biodiversity, habitat monitoring and ecosystem services, digital information collection and sharing (clearing house mechanism as a digital instrument for policy) and awareness raising, mainstreaming of biodiversity into development cooperation and international policy, MRV (Measuring, Reporting and Verification) and the Protocol of Nagoya.

Organizing Committee

- Hilde Eggermont (Belgian Biodiversity Platform)
- Luc Janssens de Bisthoven (CEBioS, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences)
- Francesca Lanata (Botanical Garden Meise)
- Eva November (Royal Museum for Central Africa)
- Anne-Julie Rochette (CEBioS, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences)
- Aline Van der Werf (Belspo)
- Maarten Vanhove (CEBioS, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences)

Title: Integrating capacity building and nature conservation in large-scale biodiversity surveys: Our Planet Reviewed Papua New Guinea

Author(s): Maurice Leponce¹, Vojtěch Novotný², Olivier Pascal³

Affiliation:

¹ O.D. Nature, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences;

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Abstract of the poster / Description of the booth:

During the terrestrial survey of the “Our Planet Reviewed” project in Papua New Guinea we created a bridge between biodiversity research, capacity building and nature conservation. The scientific aim of the project was to estimate, for the first time, the biological diversity generated by altitudinal turnover of insect species. The project was set up by the Natural History Museums of Brussels (RBINS) and Paris (MNHN), the NGO Pro-Natura International, the French IRD and, as local partners, the New Guinea Binatang Research Center (BRC) and the University of Papua New Guinea. Half of the core scientific team (ca 50 persons) was made of local research assistants and the other half of international biodiversity experts. Local research assistants (called paraecologists and parataxonomists) were recruited in local communities, trained by BRC and supervised by the international experts. Locals were involved in sample collection, sample pre-sorting and received training and salary. This not only speeded up sample collection, but simultaneously supported nature conservation as the locals had means of income other than from commercial logging. We also paid land-use fees to land owners as compensation for collecting plants and animals in their forest plots. Conservation initiatives by local communities were further supported by funds from private sponsors raised by BRC. Funds were also collected to allow local scientists to visit overseas laboratories and to participate to international conferences. To summarize, large-scale biotic surveys are not only essential to understand the functioning of complex tropical ecosystems where biodiversity is highest but can also be important drivers of capacity building and nature conservation.

Associated movie: “In the treetops of Papua New Guinea”. Director: Maurice Leponce. Author: Maurice Leponce & Gildas Corignet, 2015, HD, 16min

INTEGRATING CAPACITY-BUILDING AND NATURE CONSERVATION IN LARGE-SCALE BIODIVERSITY SURVEYS

Our Planet Reviewed Papua New Guinea 2012-2013

Maurice Leponce¹, Vojtěch Novotný², Olivier Pascal³



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Operational Directorate Natural Environment
www.naturalsciences.be | OD Nature

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Collection of specimens by paraecologists



Sorting of specimens by parataxonomists supervised by experts



Remote field research station where samples were pre-sorted



Does money grow on trees?
Conservation royalty payment of K10,000 (U.S.\$3680), in K10 bills displayed in traditional fashion on bamboo stalks, made to ten clans from Wanang village for conserving 10,000 ha of primary forest while their neighbors opted for logging.



Locals were involved in sample collection, sample pre-sorting and received training and salary. This not only speeded up sample collection, but simultaneously supported nature conservation as the locals had means of income other than from commercial logging. We also paid land-use fees to land owners as compensation for collecting plants and animals in their forest plots. Conservation initiatives by local communities were further supported by funds from private sponsors raised by BRC. Funds were also collected to allow local scientists to visit overseas laboratories and to participate to international conferences.

To summarize, large-scale biotic surveys are not only essential to understand the functioning of complex tropical ecosystems where biodiversity is highest but can also be important drivers of capacity building and nature conservation.

