The Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel





Royal C. Gardner Chair, Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel Professor of Law, Stetson University, Florida, USA



OVERVIEW



STRP mission and composition

STRP products, outputs, and advisory role

Proposed restructuring of STRP



SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL Mission and Composition



- Core group of 18 Members (plus Chair) appointed for expertise "in their own right"
- Appointed by STRP Oversight Committee and endorsed by the Standing Committee
- Responsible for providing scientific and technical advice and guidance at the request of Parties
- Also 'horizon-scanning' to pro-actively advise on new and emerging issues
- Supported by: invited experts, Observer Organisations, STRP National Focal Points



STRP 2013-2015





Roy Gardner



Christine Prietto



Cui Lijuan



Guéladio Cissé



Hiromi Yamashita



Lars Dinesen



Matthew McCartney



Randy Thaman



Reda Fishar Ritesh Kumar



Stanley Liphadzi



Pierre Horwitz



Matt Walpole



Randy Milton





WWF: Eugenio Barrios



IUCN: Stefano Barchiese



IWMI: Sonali Senaratna



WI: Stephan Flink



BirdLife : Vicky Jones



Dave Pritchard



Mike Acreman



Max Finlayson



David Stroud

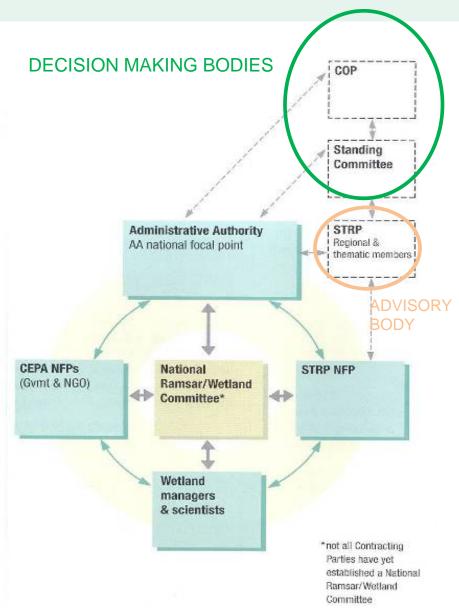


Amiro Perez-Leroux

5 International Organisation Partner representatives

5 Appointed invited experts

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.

STRP meetings



 STRP17: 45 participants, including appointed STRP members, invited experts, observer organisation representatives, and STRP NFPs.





STRP outputs and products



New STRP Web Portal





STRP outputs and products



Type of STRP output/product	Review mechanism
ISSUED FOR COP	
Draft Resolutions (DRs) to COP	SC review
-on scientific and technical issues	Secretariat review STRP review
Guidelines on aspects of Convention implementation -annexed to COP DRs	SC review Secretariat review STRP review
COP Information Papers -supporting scientific and technical DRs	SC review Secretariat review STRP review
ISSUED WHEN FINALISED	
Ramsar Technical Reports (RTRs) -more detailed reviews and methodologies as a contribution to scientific literature and broader wetland conservation objectives	STRP review External peer review
Scientific & Technical Briefing Notes (BNs) -issue papers, often preceding preparation of guidance for COP	Secretariat review STRP review External peer review as appropriate
STRP Review Request note (to Parties) -briefing on the approach to an STRP-requested task intended to invite feedback from others (e.g., AAs, STRP NFPs, wetland managers) on approach, focus and content	Secretariat review STRP review
Other types of outputs -flexible (e.g., web portal for alerting on issues, news stories, etc.; STRP Newsletter; databases and online tools; fact sheets; training/capacity building tools for Parties)	Secretariat review STRP review Other review (as required)

STRP outputs and products



lamsar Briefing Note 7



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 preamble of the Convention text, is to "stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future"; that Article 3.1 of the Convention urges Contracting Parties to "formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory"; and that Article 3.2 and subsequent Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties express the Parties' responsibility to detect, report, and respond to adverse human-induced changes in the ecological character of wetlands included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites);
- 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 rates 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, mitigated or compensated by offsets such as wetland restoration;
- REITERATING that, as agreed in Resolution VII.24 on Compensation for lost wetland habitats 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

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 services to people.



Background

Ramsar Resolution XI,17 requested the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to report on the state of the world's wetlands and their services to people. The Standing Committee identified this task as among the STRP's highest priorities. As a contribution to this task, this Briefing Note summarizes and highlights for Contracting Parties and other decision makers key points from select scientific reports and articles published in 2013 and 2014. In particular, the Briefing Note discusses wetland status and trends. the loss of wetland ecosystem services and future steps for data collection and proproment

Purpose

This Briefing Note provides Contracting Parties with an owntries of salected species of the status and therets of verticated and the loss of ecopytam services criters from recently published analyses, as a contribution towards assessing the disclosveness of the Convention. The negative trends shown by recent studies should serve as a call to Contracting Parties to avoid further wretten loss and degradation and to strengthen welland assessment, membrion and restoration.

Key messages

- The global extent of wetlands is now estimated to have declined between 64-71% in the 20th century, and wetland losses and degradation continue worldwide.
- 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 than \$20 trillion in losses of ecosystem services annually.
- Despite some positive news about Ramsar Sites, even these are under threat. For example, although populations of wetland species 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 precise picture 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 services.
- Policymakers have sufficient scientific information to understand the urgent need to take appropriate actions to conserve wetlands and their services to people.

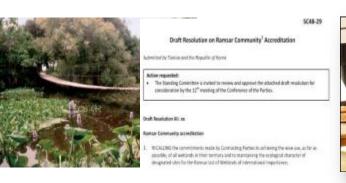


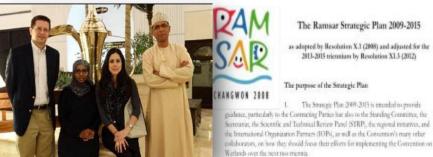


Examples of STRP's advisory role

Ramsar

- Montreux Record Removal: Bañados del Este, Uruguay
- Draft Resolutions
- Ramsar Strategic Plan
- CMS/FAO Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds
- Sultanate of Oman: advice on establishing a national wetland committee
- Bangladesh: advice on oil spill in the Sundarbans



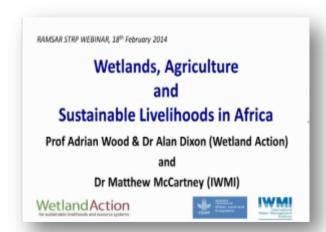


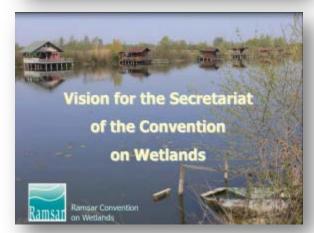
STRP Webinar Series











Moving forward: XI.16 science review



- Resolution XI.16 called for "a review of the delivery, uptake and implementation of scientific and technical advice and guidance to the Convention"
- Draft Resolution XII.5 proposes a new framework for delivery of scientific and technical advice
- Significant proposed changes include STRP appointment process, provision of advice to "other wetland users," and provision of "nationally specific" advice
- Opportunities to contribute to the work of the STRP ...

Thank you for your attention!



