

# Science Forum Cop 15 CBD

## Montreal 11-12 December 2022

### Sustainability, Diversity and Equity

### Supporting agroecology and multiple-use system

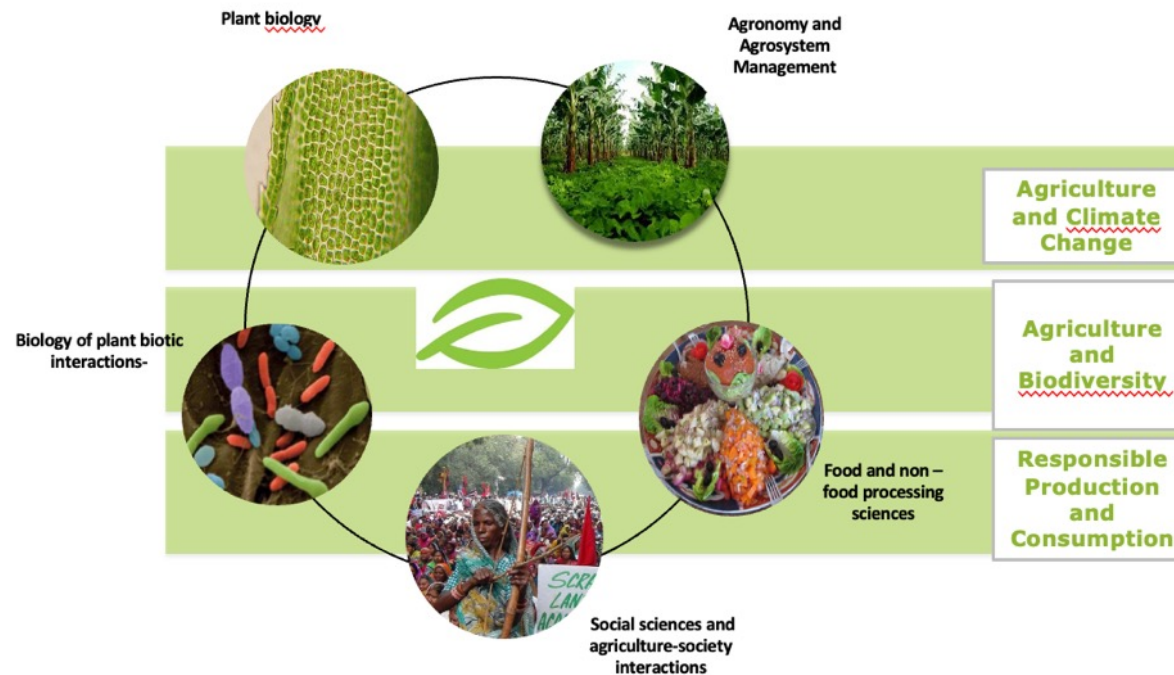
Marie-Christine Cormier-Salem  
DR IRD (PALOC, MNHN) - Director Agropolis Fondation  
[marie.cormier@ird.fr](mailto:marie.cormier@ird.fr) – cormier-salem@agropolis.fr



# Ambition and missions of Agropolis Fondation

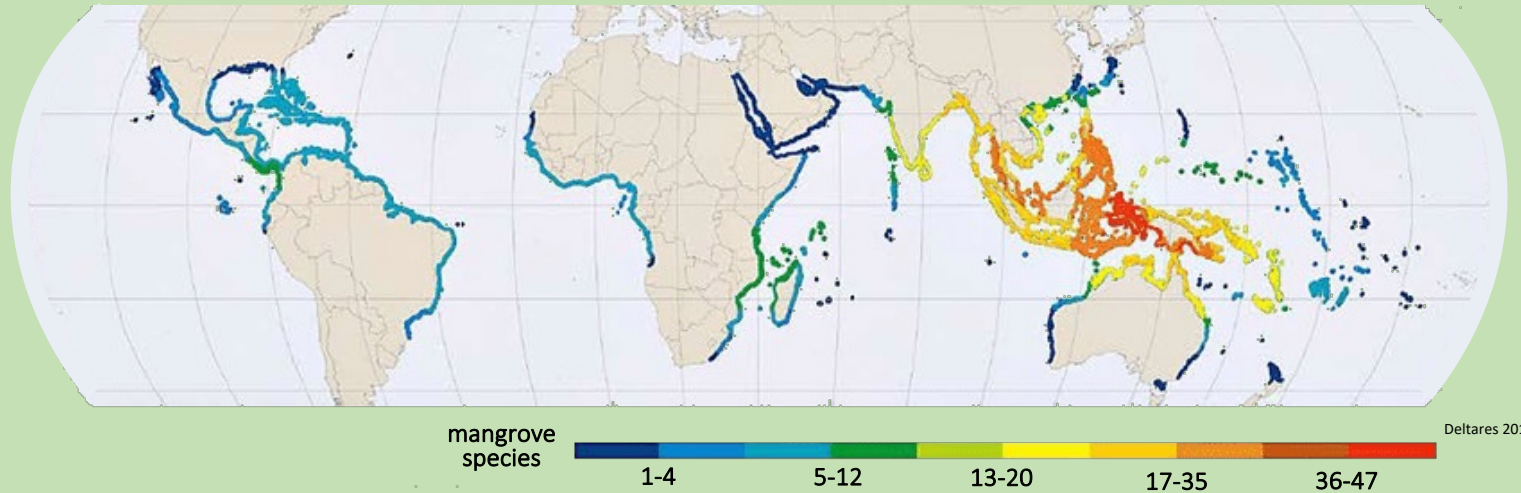
Addressing the global debate in connections with local realities

- promoting agrecological transformation
- supporting new approaches, knowledge and partnerships
- the three "I" : International – Interdisciplinarity - Inclusiveness



# Mangrove socio-ecosystems at risk

Tropical coastal wetlands colonized by mangrove forests



**Ecosystem Services:** regulation, support, provision, culture



- Uncertain definition and delimitation
- Not an irreversible decline
- Diverse drivers according to the context
- Controversial restoration
- Risk of grabbing or greening

# Scientific-based evidences and local knowledge

Scientific uncertainties on the mangrove dynamic → sustainable and fair governance

- not a single forest
- assessment at relevant spatial scale and time span
- conservation vs. uses



© IRD, M.C. Cormier-Salem

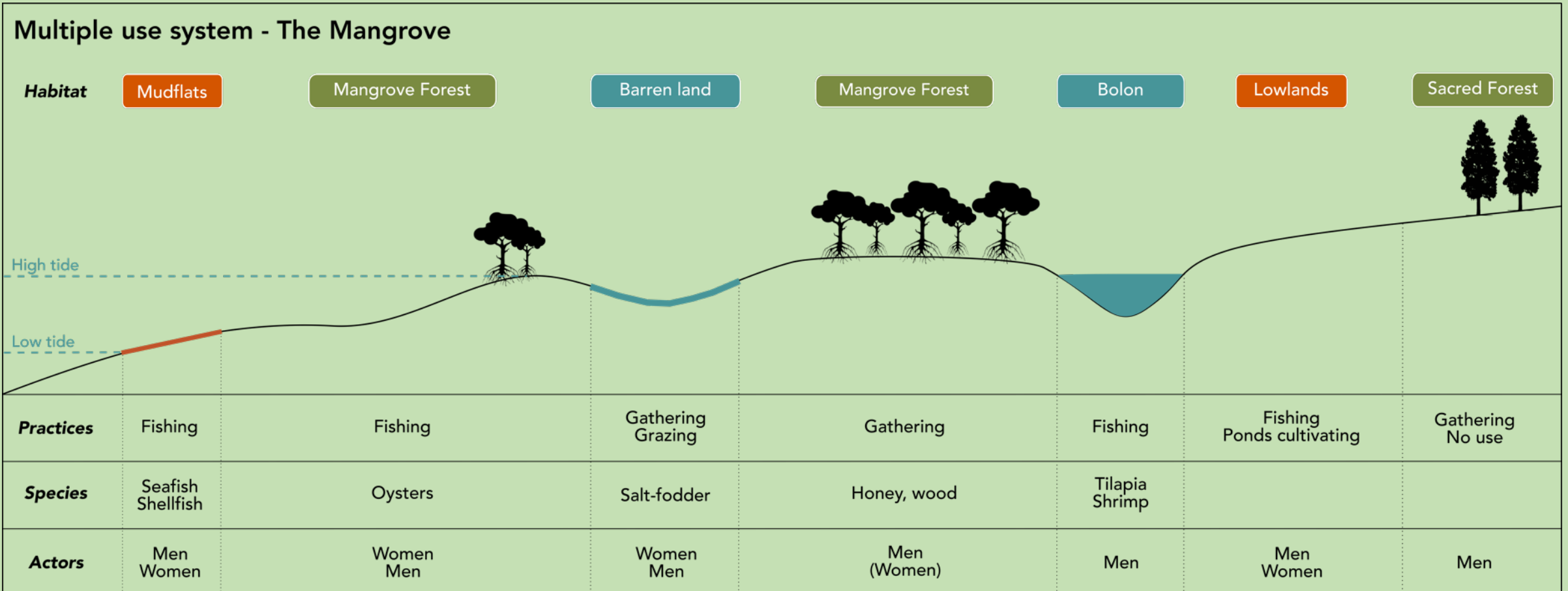


© IRD, M.C. Cormier-Salem

Towards interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approaches and multi-scale analysis

**Evidences from the ground for co-designing SDJs**

# Multiple Use System leads to Resilience and Justice



# Single use leads to Vulnerability and Injustice



Shrimpculture : imported deforestation

REDD+ : a mystification

**The fish of the poor devours the fish of the rich** (Cormier-Salem in: *the Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species of IPBES*, 2022)

# Mangrove restoration/reforestation in question

## 1. Effects in terms of carbon sequestration:

- Lack of reliable scientific quantitative data about mangrove ability to store carbon
- Differences between replanted and recolonized areas

## 2. Effects in terms of biological diversity

- A single replanted species : *Rhizophora racemosa* (although 6 species ie.g. n Sn)
- Unequal success of replantation
- Effects of tree reforestation *per se* vs. mangrove “natural ” regeneration?
- No *ante* and *post* scientific studies about species, sites, uses and trade-off between services: may be positive effects on fish, crustaceans and birds, but no data

## 3. Effects in terms of socio-cultural diversity

- Spatial competition between reforestation and other uses (aquaculture, fishery, cockles gathering, salt collect, rice culture...)
- Competition between seeds' collectors



# Environmental injustice

Women are being harmed in terms of :

- Redistribution : no more access to mangrove forests and mudflats
- Participation : not involved in the procedures; no compensation
- Recognition: ILK ignored; marginalized and excluded



# Valuing the mangrove-based products : a path to sustainable and fair solutions



# Key messages

- Food systems are the **main driver of biodiversity loss**. Without transforming food systems, we will not be able to reverse biodiversity loss.
- Agroecology is a systems approach that has the power to achieve multiple biodiversity targets, with substantial **co-benefits** across the SDGs. We need biodiverse, resilient and locally-adaptable food systems that are most resilient to climate change and other shocks in the system.
- **Agroecology is the missing piece of the puzzle.** Without agroecology in the Global Biodiversity Framework, we will miss the mark. It is critical to all three pillars of the CBD: conservation, sustainable use, and equity, and must be included in Target 10 of the Global Biodiversity Framework

# Key additional messages

- removing perverse subsidies that destroy biodiversity
- increasing financing for agroecology for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and equity
- greater ambition for achieving biodiversity targets, and for biodiversity justice (common but differentiated responsibility)
- promoting biodiversity justice and ensuring inclusive biodiversity governance / participation of key rightsholders
- avoiding 'false solutions' and market-based biodiversity trading schemes (offset/credit schemes), including those that fall under 'Nature-Based Solutions'
- careful messaging about the pitfalls of 30 x 30 (target for protected areas) vs strengthening the global approach / support to Indigenous and community conserved territories globally, and convivial conservation approaches

Thank you

