Introduction to IPBES and its workprogramme 2014-18

IPBES CH info meeting

Bern, Switzerland

3 March 2015

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Outline

- What is IPBES?
- What is IPBES doing?
  - The 4 functions
  - The Conceptual Framework
  - The 1st Programme of Work (2014-2018)
  - The 1st year of implementation
- Looking ahead:
  - Challenges in 2015
  - Getting involved

What is IPBES?

IPBES-1 (Jan 2013, Bonn)

IPBES-2 (Dec 2013, Antalya)

- **I**ntergovernmental **P**latform on **B**iodiversity and **E**cosystem **S**ervices
- **Overall objective:** To provide policy relevant knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform decision making
- Established in April 2012, Panama
- 124 Members
- Secretariat hosted in Bonn

A short history of IPBES

Identification of needs and gaps

- Nov. 2008 - Putrajaya, Malaysia
- Oct. 2009 - Nairobi, Kenya

We need an IPBES

- June 2010 - Busan, Republic of Korea

Modalities of operation and establishment

- Oct. 2011- Nairobi, Kenya
- April 2012 - Panama City, Panama

Operation--alisation

- Intersessional process
- Jan. 2013 - First plenary meeting

Inspired from but also adapted from IPCC

Content

4 Functions:

- Assessments **but not only**
- Capacity Building
- Science-policy tools
- Knowledge generation catalysis

And also:

- Indigenous and local knowledge

Process

- Mandatory geographical balance (5 UN regions)
- Multistakeholder
- Governance (Bureau+MEP)

A bit of terminology

- Assessment is a critical evaluation of knowledge for a specific theme or region (e.g. peer-reviewed literature, grey literature and other knowledge systems such as indigenous knowledge). It involves analysing, synthesising and critically judging available information.

- Scoping is the step which precedes a full assessment. It is a "feasibility study" which looks at all aspects of the future assessment (including outline, timeline, cost estimates, partners, etc.).

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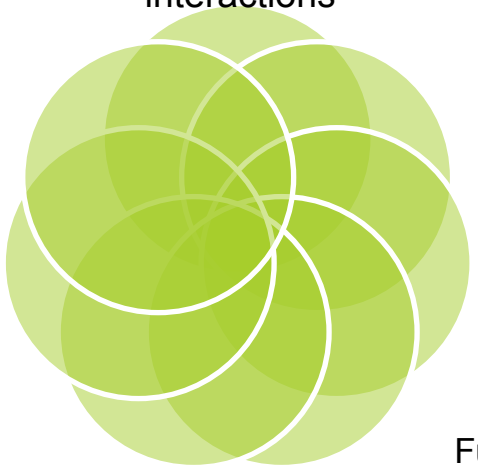
The IPBES principles

Address terrestrial, marine and inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interactions

Recognise & respect the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge

Inter- and multidisciplinary approach



Scientific independence, credibility, relevance and legitimacy

Collaboration – avoiding duplication

Full participation of developing countries

Gender equity

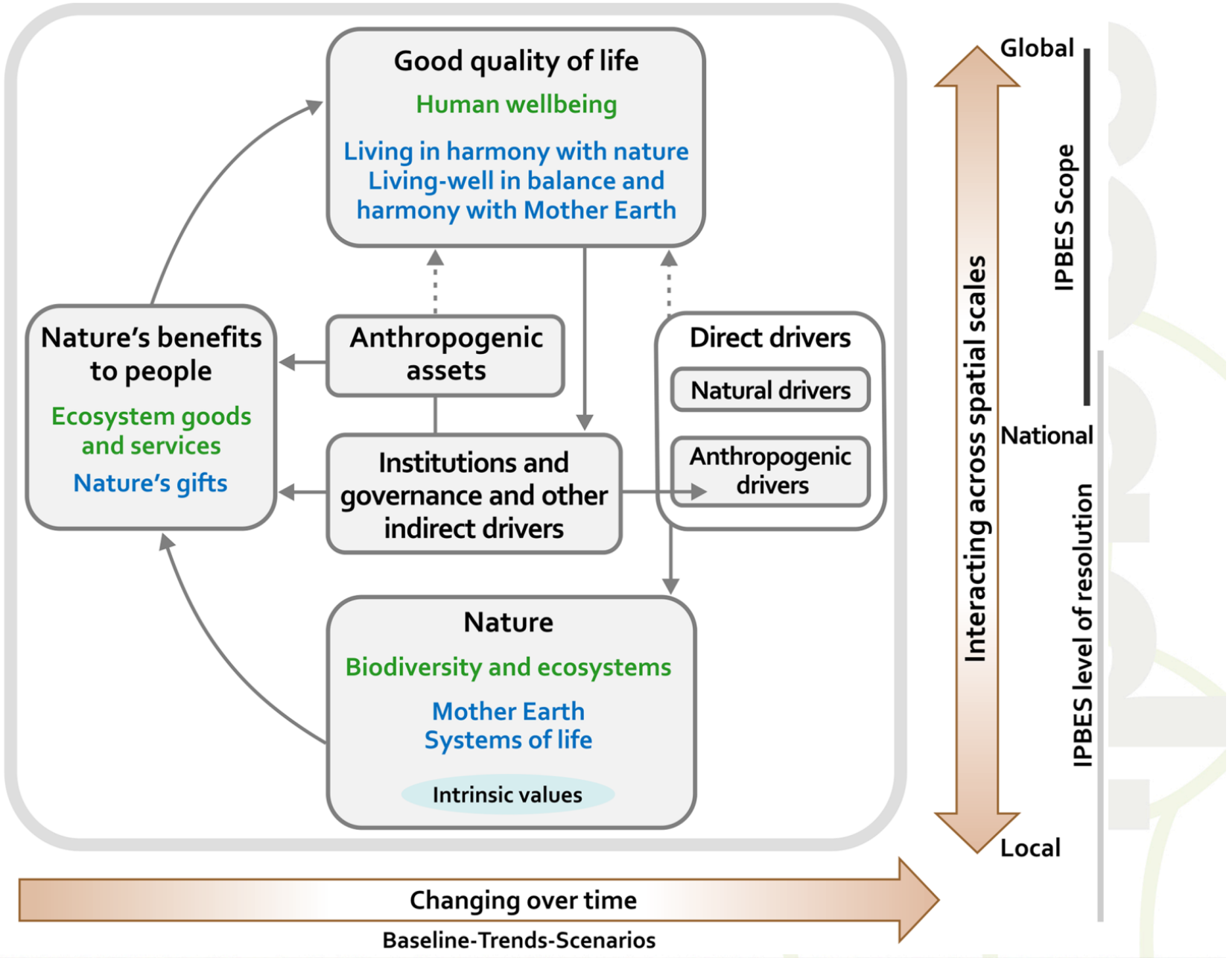
Policy relevant but not policy prescriptive

The 4 functions of IPBES

IPBES was established with four agreed functions:

• **Knowledge generation**	Identify knowledge needs of policymakers, and catalyse efforts to generate new knowledge
• **Assessment**	Deliver global, regional and thematic assessments, and promote and catalyse support for sub-global assessment
• **Policy support tools**	Identify policy relevant tools/methodologies, facilitate their use, and promote and catalyse their further development
• **Capacity building**	Prioritize key capacity building needs, and provide and call for financial and other support for priority needs

IPBES Conceptual Framework



IPBES conceptual framework

Díaz et al. 2015 *Plos Biology* 13(1)

PLOS | BIOLOGY

COMMUNITY PAGE

A Rosetta Stone for Nature's Benefits to People

Sandra Díaz[1]*, Sebsebe Demissew[2], Carlos Joly[3], W. Mark Lonsdale[4], Anne Larigauderie[5]

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Díaz et al. 2015 *COSUST* 14

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Open Issue

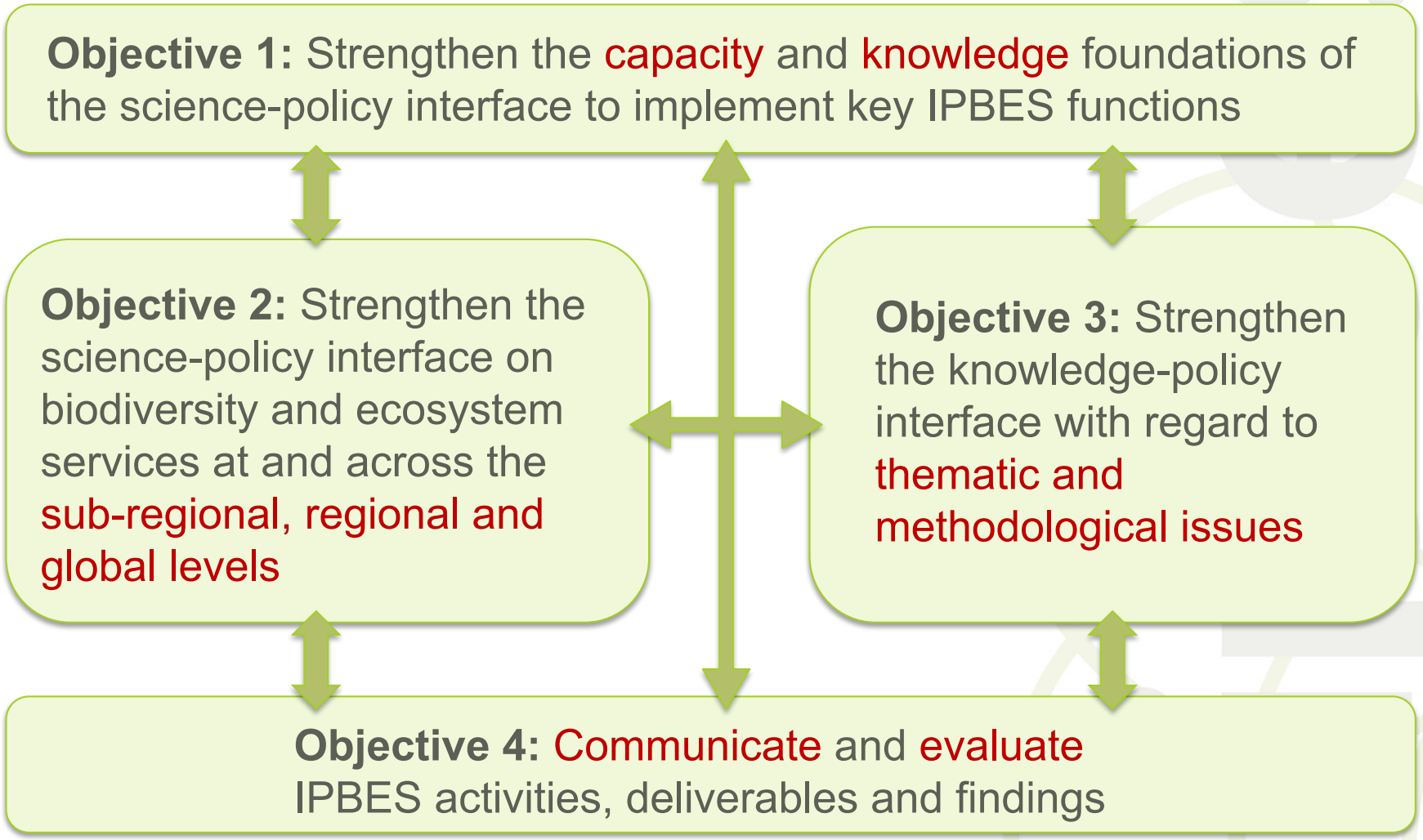
The IPBES Conceptual Framework — connecting nature and people

Sandra Díaz[1,], Sebsebe Demissew[2], Julia Carabias[3], Carlos Joly[4], Mark Lonsdale[5, 87], Neville Ash[6], Anne Larigauderie[7], Jay Ram Adhikari[8], Salvatore Arico[9], András Báldi[10], Ann Bartuska[11], Ivar Andreas Baste[12], Adem Bilgin[13], Eduardo Brondizio[14], Kai MA Chan[15], Viviana Elsa Figueroa[16], Anantha Duraiappah[17], Markus Fischer[18, 19], Rosemary Hill[20], Thomas Koetz[7], Paul Leadley[21], Philip Lyver[22], Georgina M Mace[23], Berta Martin-Lopez[24], Michiko Okumura[25], Diego Pacheco[26], Unai Pascual[27, 28, 29], Edgar Selvin Pérez[30], Belinda Reyers[31],

Requests from governments and stakeholders

Requests	22 requests received from 10 governments (Australia, Belarus, China, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, France, Italy, Japan, UK)
	10 requests received from 4 MEAs (CBD, CITES, CMS, UNCCD)
Inputs and suggestions	20 inputs and suggestions from other stakeholders (BirdLife International, GBIF, ICSU, IUCN, Pan European Biodiversity Platform, UNEP, and national organizations based in France, Germany and Japan)

Structure of the work programme



4 Objectives and 18 Deliverables

Objective 1 Strengthen the capacity and knowledge foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key functions of the Platform:

a) **Priority capacity-building-needs** to implement the Platform work programme are **matched with resources** through catalysing financial and in-kind support
b) **Capacities needed to implement the Platform work programme are developed** with support provided by network on capacity-building
c) Procedures and approaches for **working with indigenous and local knowledge systems**
d) **Priority knowledge and data needs for policy-making are addressed through catalysing efforts to generate new knowledge and networking**

Objective 2 Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across the subregional, regional and global levels:

a) **Guide on production and integration of assessments** from and across all scales
b) **Regional/Subregional assessments** on biodiversity and ecosystem services
c) **Global assessment** on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Objective 3 Strengthen the science-policy interface with regard to thematic and methodological issues:

a) Thematic **assessment on pollination** and food production
b) Thematic **assessments on land degradation** and restoration; **on invasive alien species; and on sustainable use.**
c) **Policy support tools and methodologies for scenarios analysis and modelling** of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on an assessment and a guide
d) **Policy support tools and methodologies regarding value, valuation and accounting** of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on an assessment and a guide

Objective 4 Communicate and evaluate Platform activities, deliverables and findings:

a) **Catalogue of relevant assessments**
b) **Development of an information and data management plan**
c) **Catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies**
d) **Set of communication, outreach and engagement strategies, products and processes**
e) **Reviews of the effectiveness** of guidance, procedures, methods and approaches to inform future development of the Platform

What was achieved in 2014?

Three task forces established

- Capacity building, knowledge and data, indigenous & local knowledge systems

Two full assessments on-going

- Pollination and pollinators associated with food production
- Scenarios analysis and modelling

Seven scoping reports produced

- Value, valuation and accounting of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Regional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services (5)
- Land degradation and restoration

Two guides prepared

- Production of assessments
- Value, valuation and accounting of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Two catalogues under development

- Relevant assessments
- Policy support tools

Some statistics for 2014

- 14 expert groups established
- 516 experts selected from a total of 1691 nominations received
- 20 meetings held in 8 different locations
- Secretariat established in Bonn
- 5 Technical Support Units established

Capacity building:	Trondheim, Norway (Norwegian Environment Agency)
Indigenous & local knowledge:	Paris, France (UNESCO)
Knowledge & data:	Seocheon-gun, Republic of Korea (Ministry of the Environment/National Institute of Ecology)
Pollination assessment:	At IPBES secretariat in Bonn (IPBES)
Scenario assessment:	Bilthoven, The Netherlands (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency)

The Pollination Expert Team

- 75 experts from all regions, appointed by MEP based on nominations from Member states and observers including:
- 2 co-chairs: Simon Potts (UK) and Vera Imperatriz Fonseca (Brazil)
- 17 Coordinating Lead Authors
- 44 Lead Authors
- 12 Review Editors (under selection)

The structure of the Pollination Assessment Report

Chapter 1 (Introduction) a brief review of the diversity of pollinators and pollination systems and their role in supporting food production, human well-being & biodiversity maintenance more generally.

Chapter 2 will assess the drivers of change of pollinators, pollination networks & pollination services, especially those of importance for food production, including local crops, wild food plants & honey.

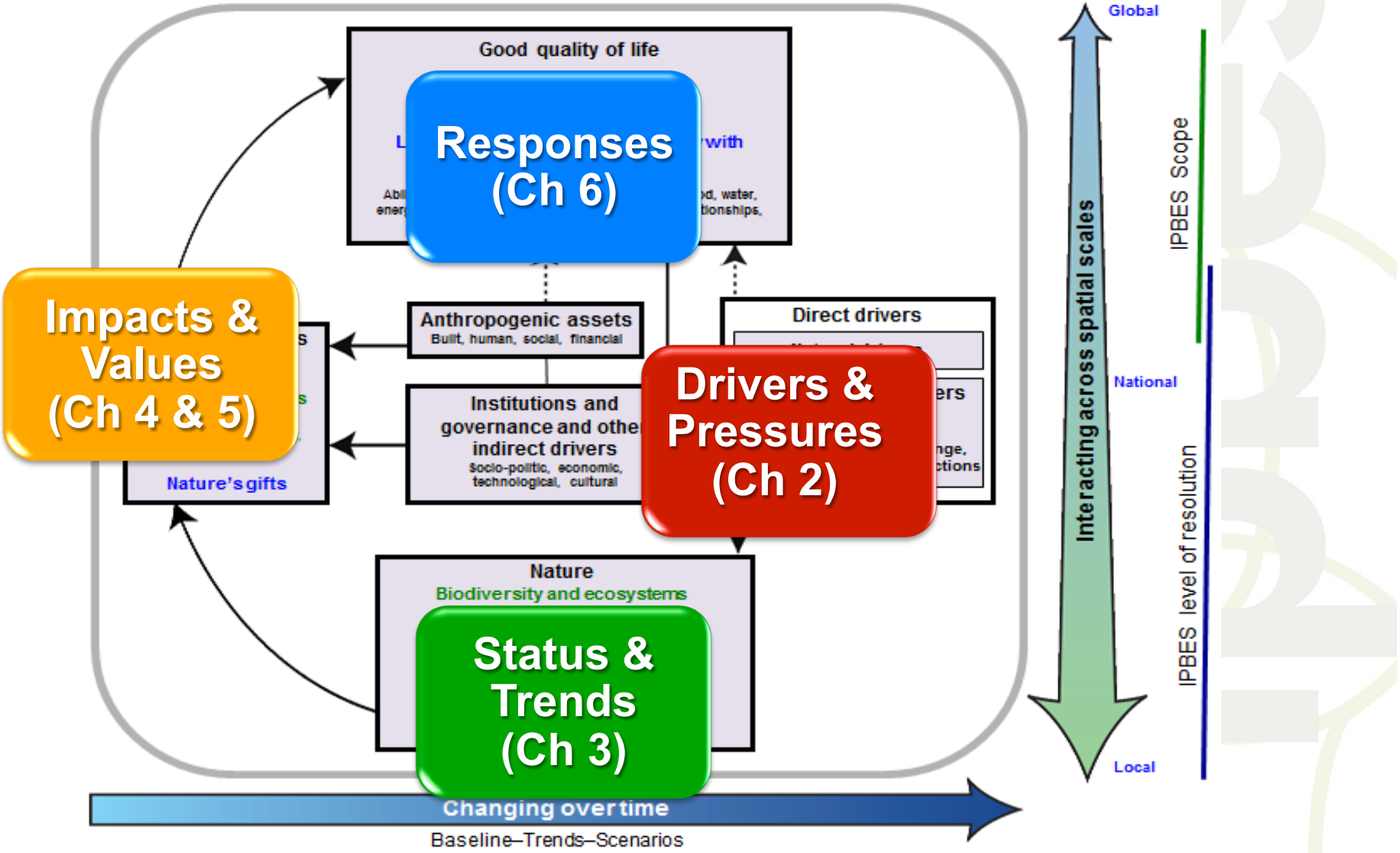
Chapter 3 will assess the state of and trends in pollinators, pollination networks & pollination services as keystone ecological process & service in both human managed & natural terrestrial ecosystems.

Chapter 4 will assess economic methodologies for determining the value of pollination for food production and the economic impacts of declines in food-relevant pollinator populations.

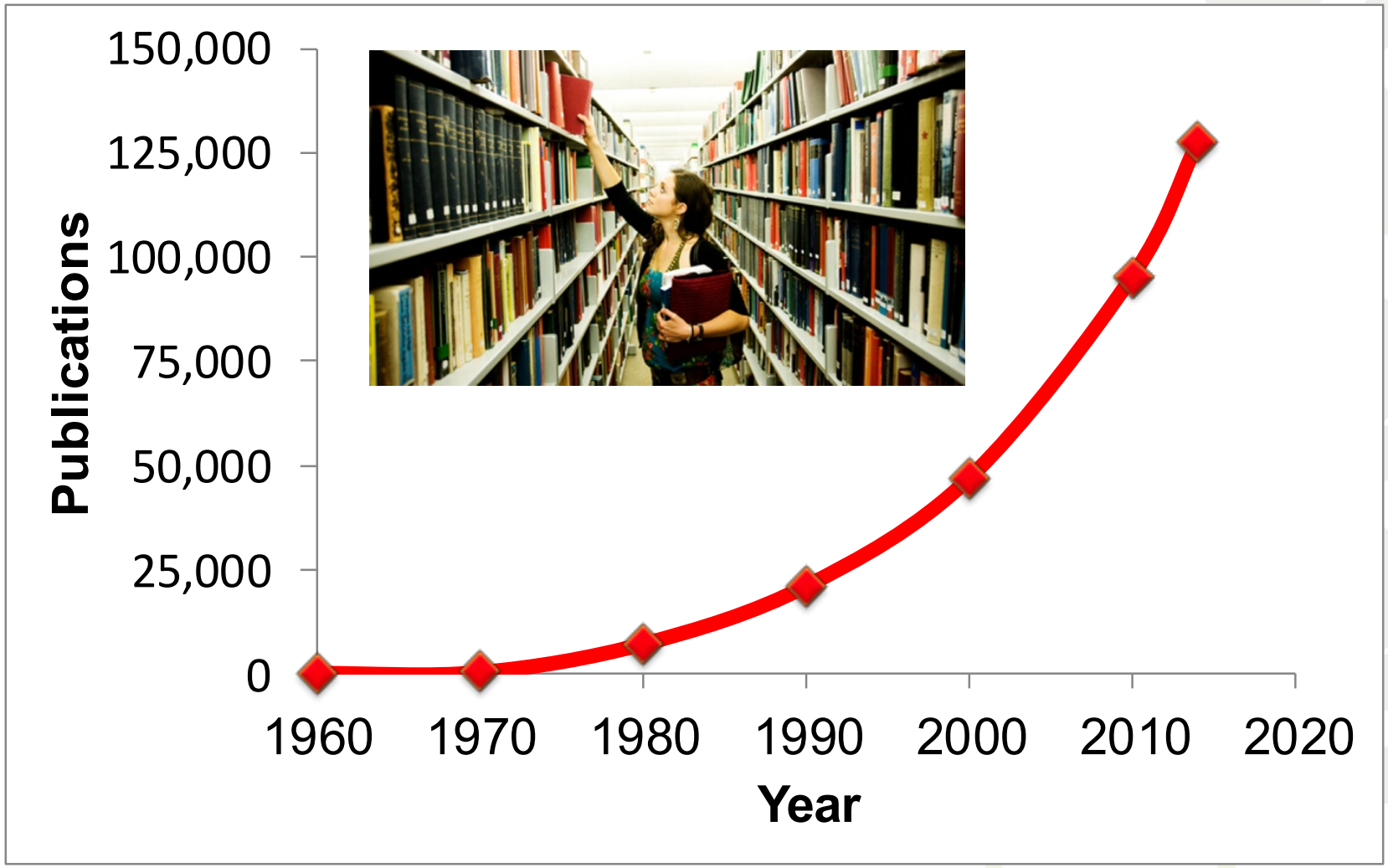
Chapter 5 will assess non-economic valuation, with special emphasis on the experience of indigenous & local communities, of impacts of the decline of diversity and/or populations of pollinators

Chapter 6 will assess responses to risks associated with the degradation of pollination services & opportunities to restore & strengthen those services.

Framework for pollination chapters



Publications



Web of Science. Search term: pollin*. 3 June 2014

Overview of the Assessment Report Timeline

Date	Activity
2014: Jun-Jul	1st Author meeting – all CLAs and LAs
Jul-Dec	1st Order Draft Report and Summary
2015: Jan-Mar	1st Review by Experts
Mar	2nd Author meeting - CLAs
Apr	2nd Order Draft Report and Summary
May-Jun	2nd Review by Experts & Government
Jun-Jul	3rd Authors Meeting – all CLAs, LAs, REs
Jul-Sept	Summary translated
Oct-Dec	Final review by Governments
2016: Feb	Plenary considers final report for approval

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2015 in a nutshell

3 task forces implement their plans

- Capacity building, knowledge and data and indigenous and local knowledge

2 full assessments deliver in February 2016 (IPBES-4)

- Pollination and food production
- Methodologies for scenarios analysis and modelling

5 new assessments are initiated (*see next slide*)

- 4 Regional/Subregional assessments
- Land degradation and restoration

4 possible future assessments are scoped

- Global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Invasive alien species
- Sustainable use
- Diverse conceptualisations of values

Getting involved

- Call for experts is out since 5 February 2015
- Deadline for response is: 31 March 2015
- Applications to be submitted on line: http://www.ipbes.net/
- 5 new assessments initiated
  - 4 Regional/Subregional assessments

    -Africa
    -Americas
    -Asia-Pacific
    -Europe and Central Asia

  - Land degradation and restoration


Thank you !
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