



IPBES-CH Info Meeting

Regional Assessment for Europe and Central Asia

IPS Bern, 5 May 2017

Markus Fischer
Co-chair ECA assessment



www.ipbes.net



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

- An independent intergovernmental body, established by Governments in 2012 – currently 126 Members.
- In response to requests from Governments, IPBES provides policymakers with objective scientific assessments about the state of knowledge regarding:
 - The planet's biodiversity, ecosystems and their contributions to people
 - Tools & methods to protect and sustainably use these vital natural assets
- Provides options for responses based on the best-available science.
- IPBES's Mission:
 - To strengthen knowledge foundations for better policy through science, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development.
- IPBES does for biodiversity what the IPCC does for climate change

How is IPBES structured?

- **The Plenary**
 - Governing body of IPBES member States
 - Usually meets once per year
- **Observers**
 - States not yet members
 - Biodiversity-related conventions (e.g. CBD)
 - Related UN bodies
 - Other relevant organizations & agencies
- **Stakeholders**
 - All contributors to & end-users of IPBES outputs.



How is IPBES structured?

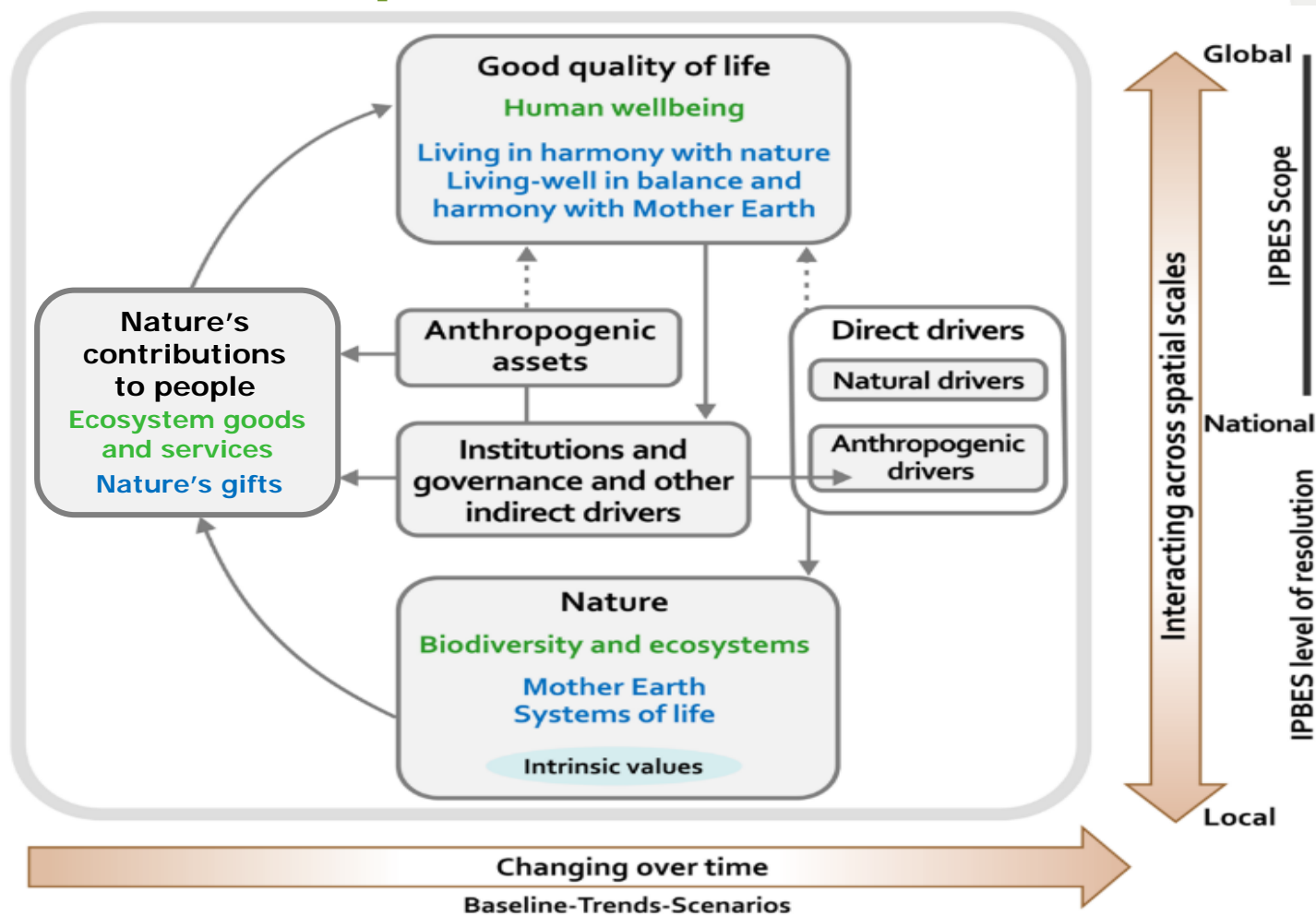
- **The Bureau**
 - Oversees all administrative functions
 - Comprises Chair, four Vice-Chairs & five additional officers.
- **Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP)**
 - Oversees all scientific & technical functions
 - 5 Experts from each of the 5 UN regions
- **Expert Groups & Taskforces**
 - Selected scientists & knowledge-holders
 - Carrying out assessments & other deliverables
- **Secretariat (incl. Technical Support Units)**
 - Implements IPBES work & administration
 - Supports Plenary, Bureau & MEP
 - Led by Executive Secretary
 - Hosted in Bonn, Germany



IPBES regional assessments

- The Plenary requested IPBES to perform an assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Decision IPBES-3/1, January 2015) in 4 regions:
 - Europe and Central Asia
 - Africa
 - Americas
 - Asia-Pacific
- Over the next 3 years (2015-2017)
- To report in 2018 at IPBES-6 Plenary

IPBES Conceptual framework



Scoping document: General policy questions

- How do biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services contribute to the economy, livelihoods, food security, and good quality of life in the regions, and what are the interdependences among them?
- What are the status, trends and potential future dynamics of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services that affect their contribution to the economy, livelihoods and well-being in the regions?
- What are the pressures driving the change in the status and trends of biodiversity, ecosystem functions, ecosystem services and good quality of life in the regions?
- What are the actual and potential impacts of various policies and interventions on the contribution of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services to the sustainability of the economy, livelihoods, food security and good quality of life in the regions?
- What gaps in knowledge need to be addressed in order to better understand and assess drivers, impacts and responses of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services at the regional level?



Scoping document: ECA specific policy questions

- ECA (a) How can ecosystems that provide ecosystem services, such as those underpinning ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and nature-based solutions to sustainable development, be protected through investments, regulations and management regimes for terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine systems?
- ECA (b) What are the effects of production, consumption and economic development on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being? Major links with other regions will be assessed;
- ECA (c) How can sectoral policies and new policy instruments encourage opportunities arising from the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human well-being?



Regional assessment chapters

- Chapter 1: Setting the scene
- Chapter 2: Nature's contributions to people and quality of life
- Chapter 3: Status, trends and future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems underpinning nature's contributions to people
- Chapter 4: Direct and indirect drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people
- Chapter 5: Current and future interactions between nature and society
- Chapter 6: Options for governance and decision making across scales and sectors

Cross-cutting issues

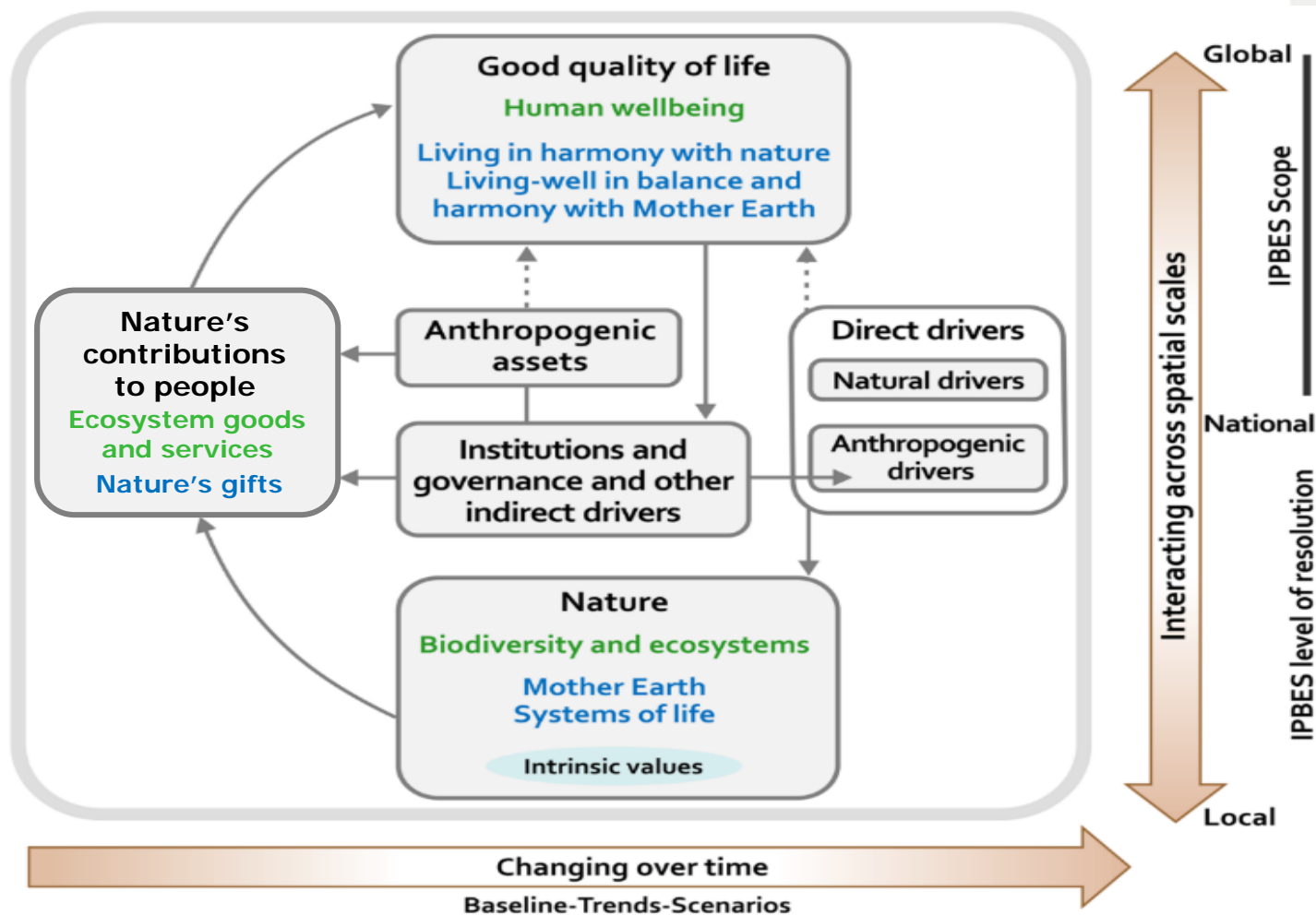
Expert groups:

- Global assessment
- Regional assessments: Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia
- Thematic assessments:
 - Pollinators, pollination and food production
 - Land degradation and restoration
 - *(Invasive alien species)*
 - *(Sustainable use of biodiversity)*
- Methodological assessments:
 - Scenarios and models
 - *(Diverse conceptualization of multiple values)*
- Policy support tools and methodologies

Task forces:

- Indigenous and local knowledge and practices
- Knowledge and data
- Capacity building

Chapter 1: Setting the scene





Chapter 1: Setting the scene

- Context of the ECA assessment
- Relevant stakeholders
- Description of the region
- Key questions and their policy-relevance
- Relationship with Aichi Targets and SDGs
- Methods and approaches

Chapter 1

Europe and Central Asia region and subregions



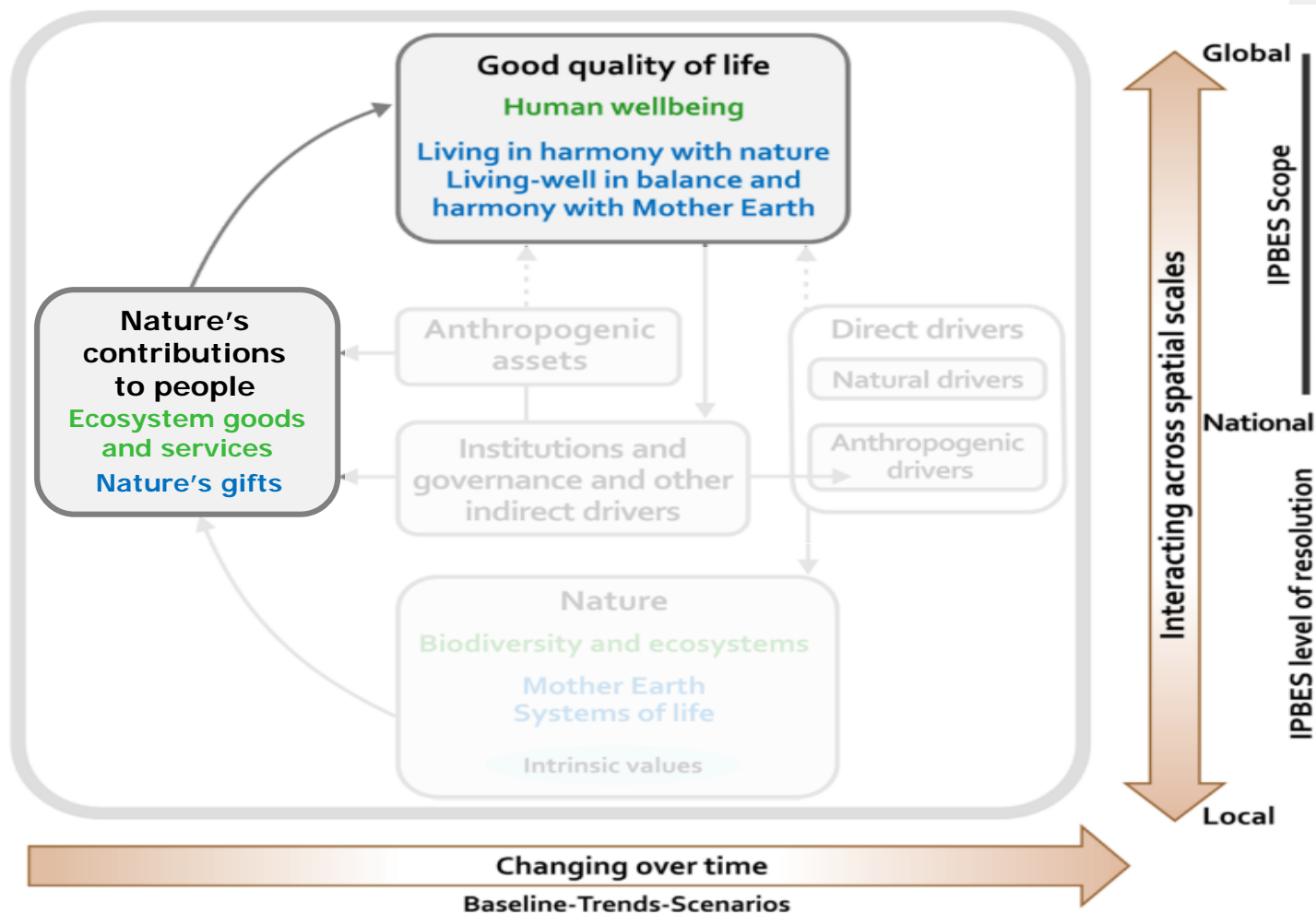
ECA Sub regions and Seas

0 500 1'000 2'000 3'000 Kilometers

Projection: North Asia Lambert Conformal Conic

Source: Natural Earth www.naturalearthdata.org

Chapter 2: Nature's contributions to people and quality of life





Chapter 2: Nature's contributions to people and quality of life

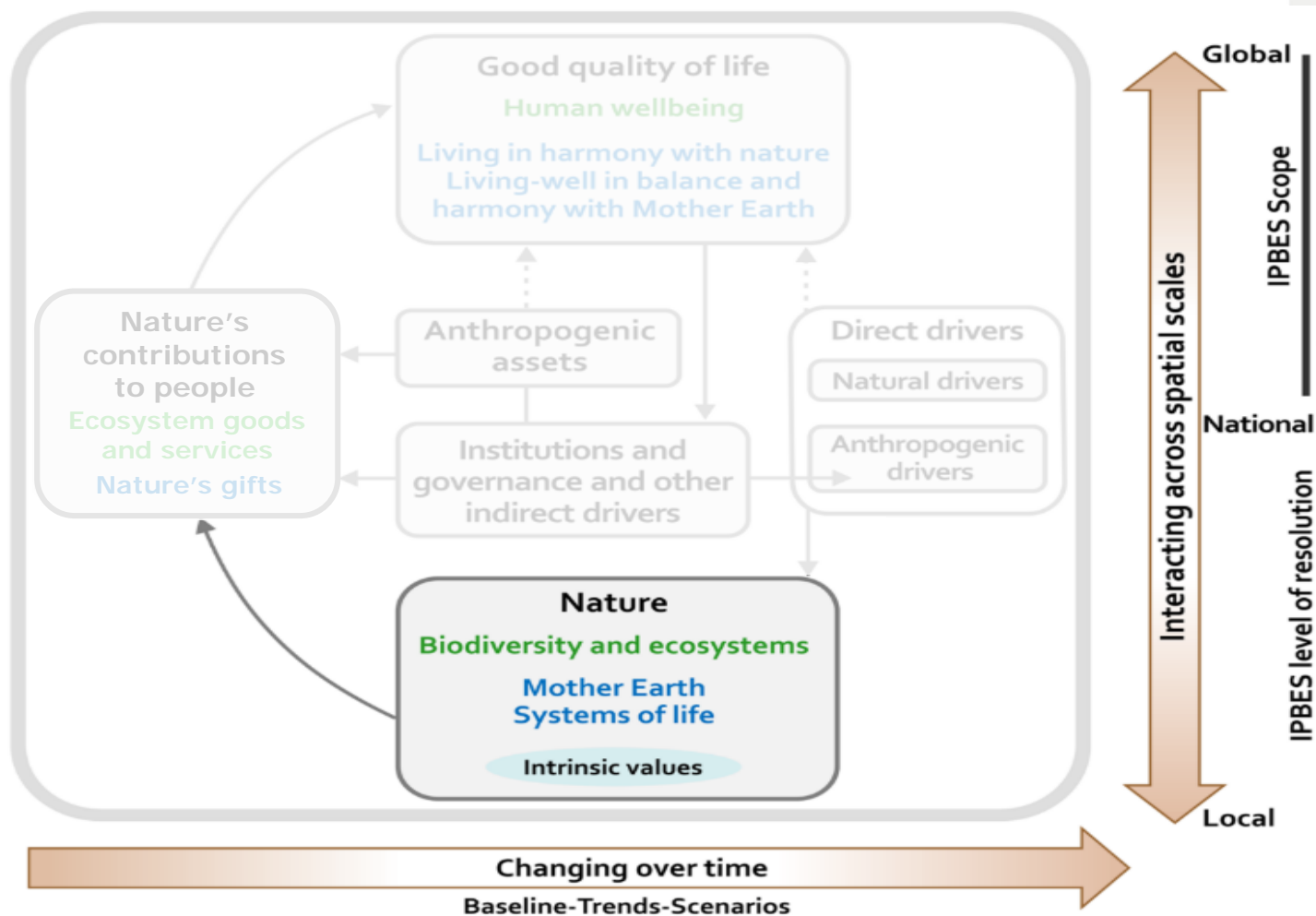
- Components and contextual aspects of nature's contributions to people
- Status and trends of NCPs in Europe and Central Asia
- Interregional flows of NCPs
- Effects of NCPs trends on the quality of life in Europe and Central Asia
- Relevance to Aichi Targets and SDGs

Chapter 2

Reporting categories of nature's contributions to people

Reporting categories of nature's contributions to people	
1	Habitat creation and maintenance
2	Pollination and dispersal of seeds and other propagules
3	Regulation of air quality
4	Regulation of climate
5	Regulation of ocean acidification
6	Regulation of freshwater quantity, flow and timing
7	Regulation of freshwater and coastal water quality
8	Formation, protection and decontamination of soils and sediments
9	Regulation of hazards and extreme events
10	Regulation of organisms detrimental to humans
11	Energy
12	Food and feed
13	Materials and assistance
14	Medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources
15	Learning and inspiration
16	Physical and psychological experiences
17	Supporting identities
18	Maintenance of options

Chapter 3: Status, trends and future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems underpinning nature's contributions to people

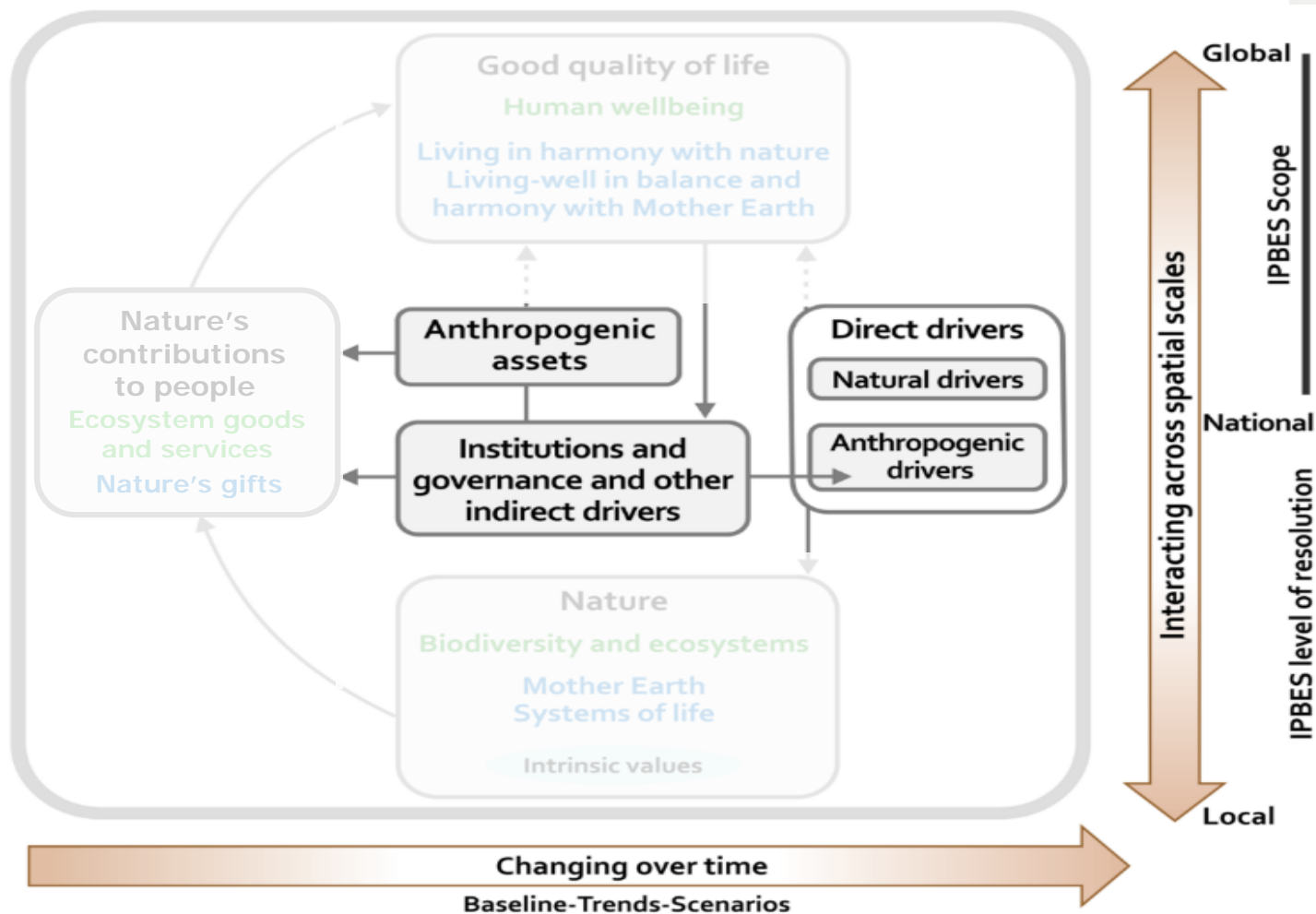




Chapter 3: Status, trends and future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems underpinning nature's contributions to people

- Past and current trends of biodiversity and ecosystems
 - Trends by major system
 - Trends by taxa
- Future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems
- The relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services

Chapter 4: Direct and indirect drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people

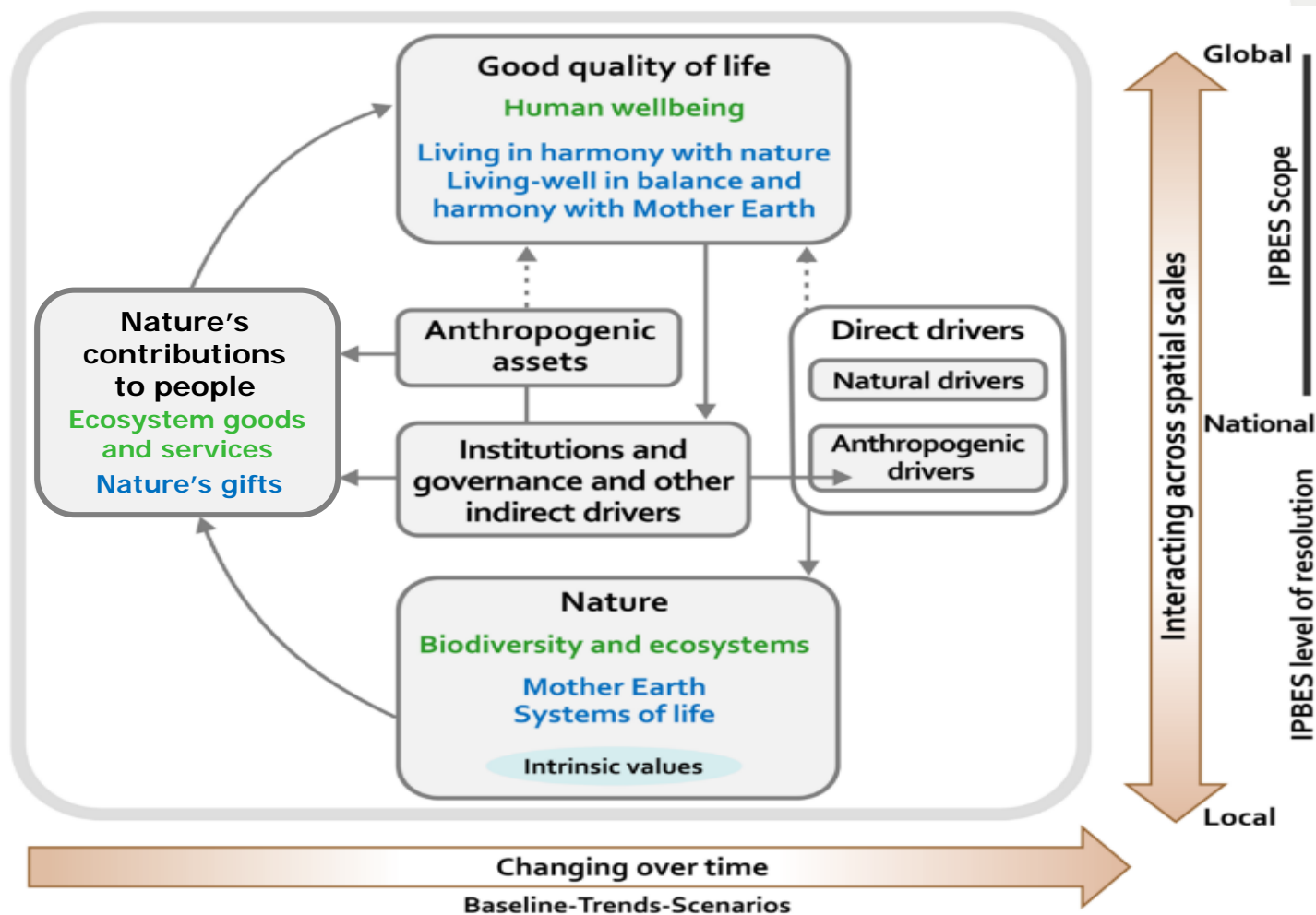




Chapter 4: Direct and indirect drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people

- Drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people
 - Direct drivers
 - Indirect drivers
- General trends in indirect drivers in the ECA region
- Dealing with drivers in an integrated way
 - For each of the 5 direct drivers it analysis the underlying indirect drivers

Chapter 5: Current and future interactions between nature and society

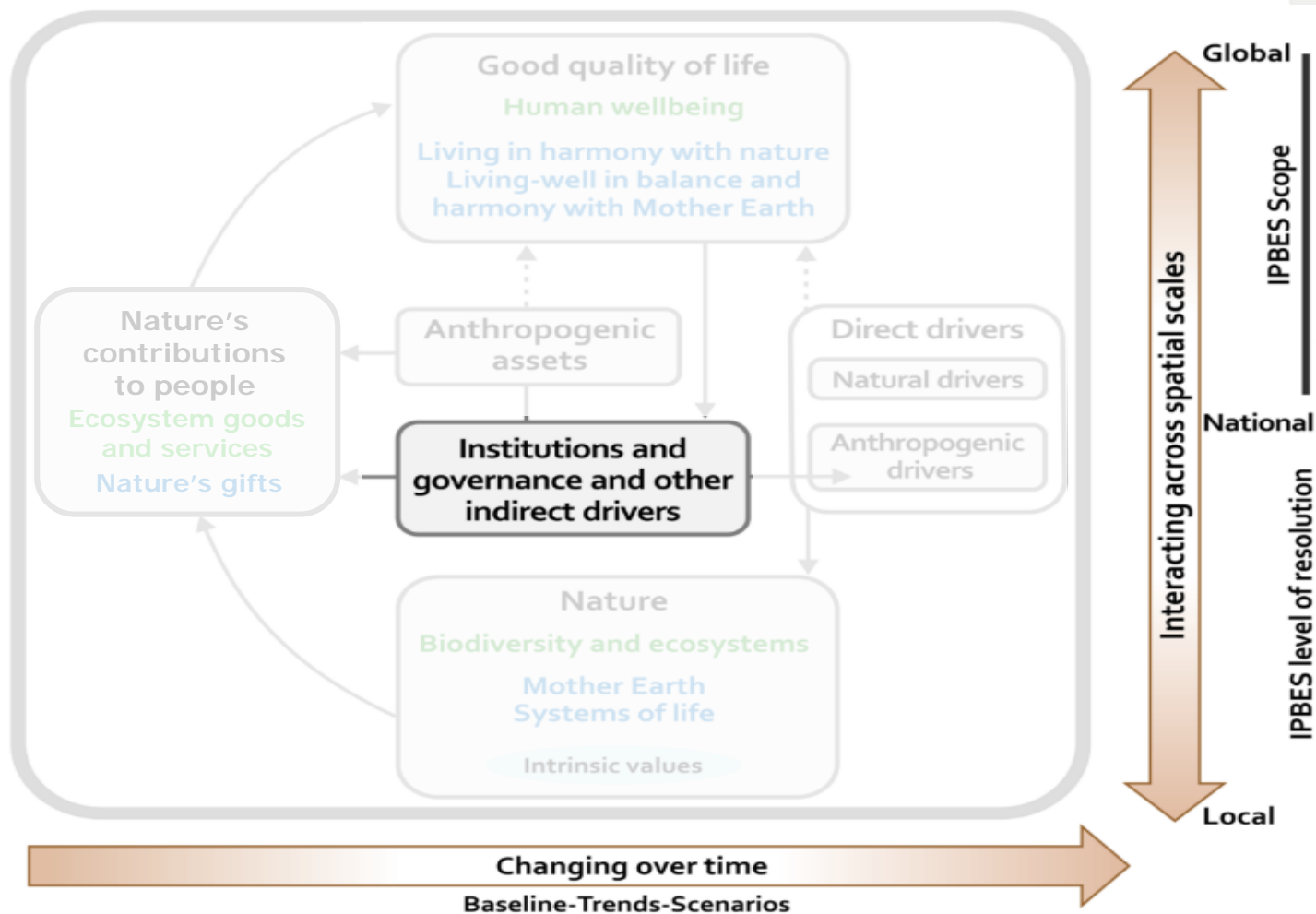




Chapter 5: Current and future interactions between nature and society

- Plausible futures based on exploratory scenarios
- Future impacts on nature, nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life
- Visions of sustainable development
- Pathways for sustainable development

Chapter 6: Options for governance and decision making across scales and sectors



Chapter 6: Options for governance and decision making across scales and sectors

- Framing institutions and policy options for biodiversity and ecosystem governance
- International, regional and transboundary environmental governance
- Environmental and conservation policies in ECA countries
- Sector policies and instruments:
 - key constraints and opportunities for biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services across sectors
 - Opportunities and challenges of biodiversity and ecosystem services for policy and decision-making

Summary for policymakers

- High-level summary
- Introduction
- Four sections:
 - A. Contributions of nature to people
 - B. Status and trends in nature's contributions to people and in biodiversity
 - C. Drivers of change in the status and trends of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people
 - D. Options for policy, governance and management in supporting nature's contributions to people



Summary for policymakers

■ Summary tables and boxes

- Implications of the ECA key findings for the Aichi Biodiversity targets and the SDGs
- Options for governing biodiversity and nature's contributions to people across scales and sectors
- Overview of management and governance options given in alternative future pathways for achieving visions of sustainable development
- Summary of strategic responses to realise positive effects of drivers on BD, NCP and quality of life and to mitigate negative ones

ECA team



