



The global assessment - strengthening the science-policy interface through evaluating multiscalar evidence & knowledge
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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The IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

- will **critically assess the state of knowledge** on past, present and possible future trends in **multi-scale interactions between people and nature**, taking into consideration **different world views and knowledge systems**. The assessment will examine status, trends (past and future), direct and indirect drivers of change, values and response options regarding nature (including biodiversity and the structure and functioning of ecosystems on land and in inland waters, coastal zones and global oceans), nature's benefits to people (including ecosystem goods and services) **and the interlinkages** between the elements in the conceptual framework.

IPBES work objectives and deliverables (work programme 2014 – 2018)

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

- Priority capacity-building-needs to implement the Platform work programme are **matched with resources** through catalysing financial and in-kind support
- Capacities needed to implement the Platform work programme are **developed** with support provided by network on capacity-building
- Procedures and approaches for **working with indigenous and local knowledge systems**
- 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:

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

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

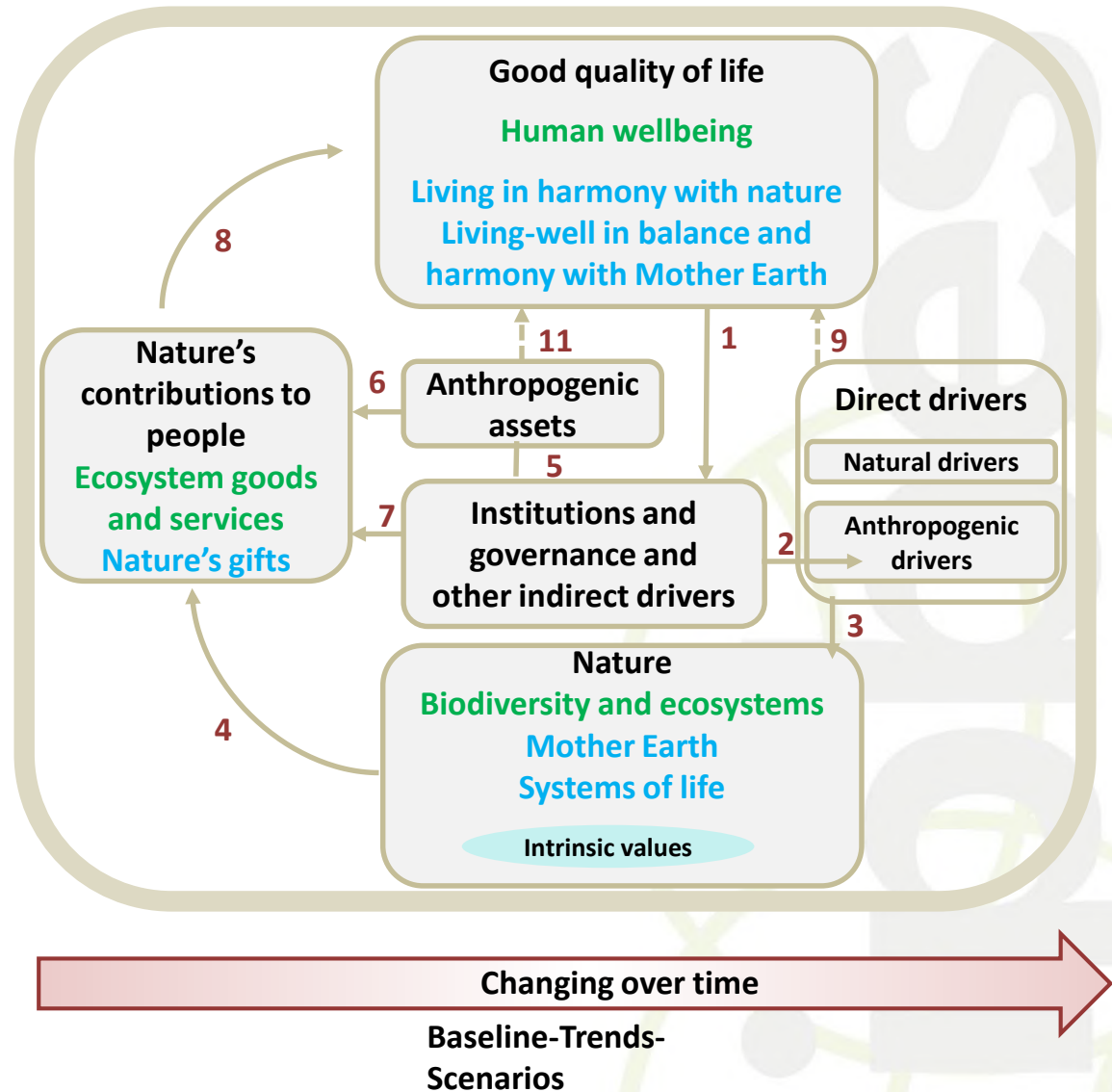
- Thematic assessment on **pollination** and food production
- Thematic assessments on **land degradation** and restoration; on **invasive alien species**; and on **sustainable use**.
- Policy support tools and methodologies for **scenarios analysis and modelling** of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on an assessment and a guide
- 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:

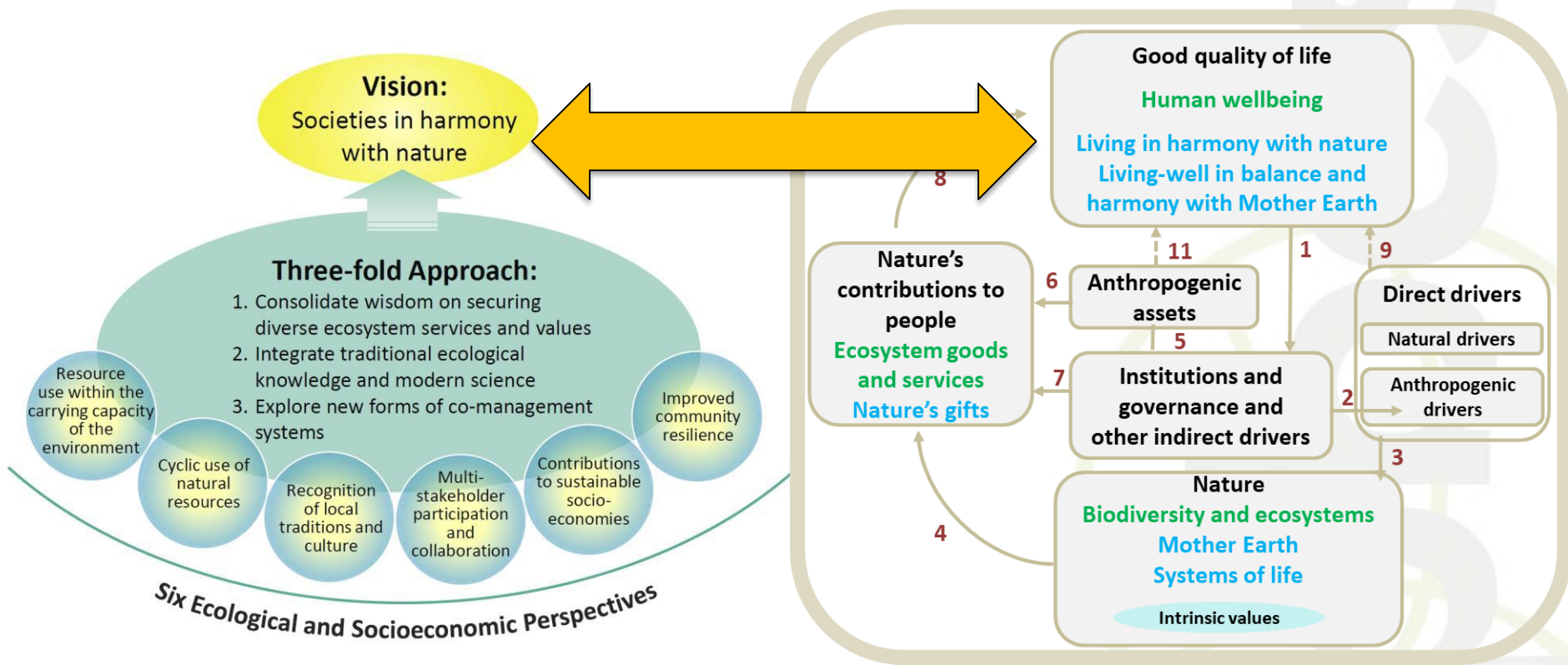
- Catalogue of relevant assessments
- Development of an information and data management plan
- Catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies
- Set of communication, outreach and engagement strategies, products and processes
- Reviews of the effectiveness of guidance, procedures, methods and approaches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

The IPBES Conceptual Framework

Diaz et al., 2015



Conceptual Frameworks



The Global Assessment

- 1** – Introduction and Scene Setting
- 2** – Status and Trends: Nature, NCP and Drivers
- 3** – Assessing progress towards SDGs, Aichi Biodiversity targets and other international biodiversity-related goals/targets
- 4** - plausible futures of nature, nature's benefits to people and their contributions to a good quality of life
- 5** - scenarios and pathways towards a sustainable future
- 6** - opportunities and challenges for decision makers



The 3 co-chairs



- Sandra Diaz (Argentina)
- Josef (Sepp) Settele (Germany)
- Eduardo (Edu) Brondizio (Brazil/USA)

The global assessment: where are we now?



IPBES and UNU – IAS & IPSI

The United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), host of the IPSI Secretariat, signed a Letter of Agreement (LoA) for expanded cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) at a formal event at UNU headquarters in Tokyo, Japan (2017)

This agreement - both partners expressed their intention **to identify opportunities for additional cooperation in the areas of capacity building, indigenous and local knowledge systems, and knowledge and data.**

UNU-IAS Director
Kazuhiko Takemoto
IPBES Executive Secretary
Anne Larigauderie



Synergies: IPBES Global Assessment

- An compilation of local case studies **adding to the evidence base** for all IPBES reports to assess – potentially contributing to the literature required for IPLC perspectives in the IPBES assessments:
 - Thematic reviews
 - Satoyama Initiatives portal of case studies (>200)
 - Local Biodiversity Outlook (LBO)
- Partnership for **outreach** – IPSI partners to be involved in the **reviews** of IPBES assessment drafts*
 - IPSI is a knowledge-sharing platform (>220 members)
- An opportunity to link local case studies to broader findings, indicators and options provided by IPBES assessment

Regional Assessments – Asia and the Pacific

Principle 1: Adopt a coupled social-ecological systems (CSES) approach: The regional assessment recognises that social and ecological systems are strongly linked and form coupled social-ecological systems (CSESs). Adopting a CSES approach is highly appropriate at the Asia-Pacific context given the long history of human dependence on (and management of) social-ecological systems as collected, among others, by the **International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)**

- The Satoyama Initiative was established in 2009 as a global program to protect traditional landscapes and lifestyles in rural areas. The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), launched in 2010 at the CBD COP10, holds many conferences, events, other activities and collects case studies of work. Box 3.3 provides more information on sacred natural sites which link culture with nature and thereby promote biodiversity conservation.

The IPBES Global Assessment

With the IPBES Global Assessment the Satoyama Initiative and its case studies is used/mentioned in **Chapter 3** which assesses progress towards international goals.

- The Satoyama Initiative
- An analysis of each target includes information regarding local biodiversity (including Local Biodiversity Outlook).

Chapter 5 under the subsection on co-production of highly diverse mosaic cultural landscapes

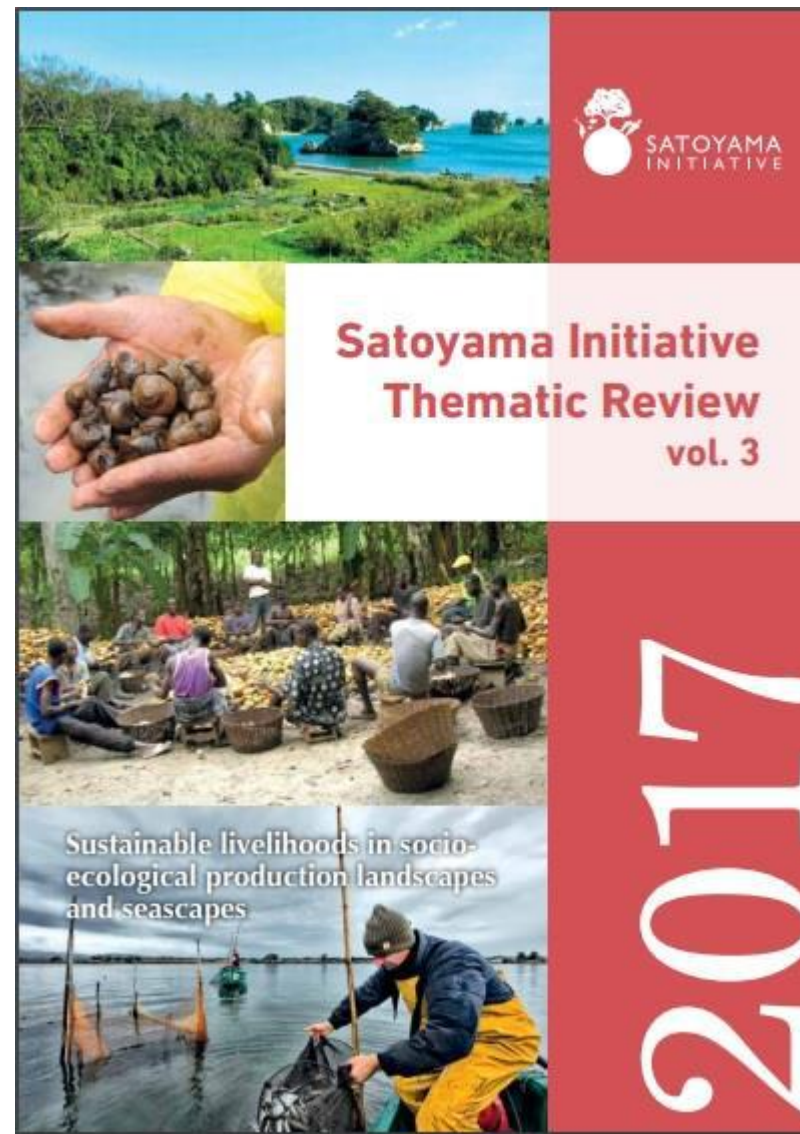
- Our authors took part in the last workshop prior to the thematic review being published
- Coordinating Lead Author (Chapter 3) – Suneetha M. Subramanian (UNU – IAS)

The IPBES Global Assessment

UNU-IAS and IGES (eds.) 2017,
Sustainable livelihoods in socio-ecological
production landscapes and seascapes
(Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review vol.
3)

11 case studies from countries Asia,
Europe, Africa and North America, with
various socio-political and ecosystem
contexts.

Responses vary among the sites,
determined primarily by socio-political
considerations, but can be clustered under
various broad categories from market-
based approaches to integrated solutions
deploying both modern and traditional
practices for management and value
addition.



Policy options – scaling down - examples

TOOLS/OPTIONS – certification schemes or eco-labelling

Chapter 2: Indicator species for agrobiodiversity in rice paddy fields: Research and its application to a new eco-labelling scheme in eastern rural Taiwan

- Involvement of multistakeholders in the process of developing new eco-labelling schemes (example/case study)

Chapter 9: FairWild certification: An approach for linking biodiversity conservation with sustainable livelihoods in the northern Western Ghats, India

- Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF) implemented the international FairWild certification scheme for the sustainable collection of non-timber forest products from community managed forests in the North Western Ghats

TOOLS/OPTIONS – Payment for ecosystem services

Chapter 5: Strengthening smallholder resilience and improving ecosystem services provision in Indonesia: Experience from Buol District, Central Sulawesi

- Co-investment schemes through tree-based agriculture to improve the resilience of smallholders and the provision of ecosystem services. Co-investment in landscape stewardship (CIS) built on payment for ecosystem services (PES) (examples/case study)

Assessment/institutional synergies

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- **The second review by Governments and experts**

- Chapters 2-6: 30 April 2018 – 25 June 2018 (8 weeks)
- Chapter 1 and the SPM: 16 May 2018 - **09 July 2018* (8 weeks)**

The review is still open:

1. Register as user of the IPBES website
2. Apply to become an IPBES external reviewer for individual chapters of the global assessment or for the summary for policymakers

http://www.ipbes.net/registration_global_sod

3. Once registered, you will immediately receive an email providing confidential access to the draft chapters or SPM and will be requested to submit your comments in English using a comments template that is available on the same webpage.

3rd author meeting: 30 July to 03 August 2018 in Frankfurt, Germany



Thank you!



Science and Policy
for People and Nature

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