

Multi-scale Scenarios for Nature Futures

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IPBES Expert Panel on Scenarios and Models













What is IPBES?

- Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, established in 2012
- Current membership includes 128 governments
- Overall objective is to provide policy relevant knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services

to inform decision making

 Over a thousand scientists, nominated by governments and organisations, currently contribute to the work of IPBES



Methodological assessment of scenarios & models of biodiversity & ecosystem services

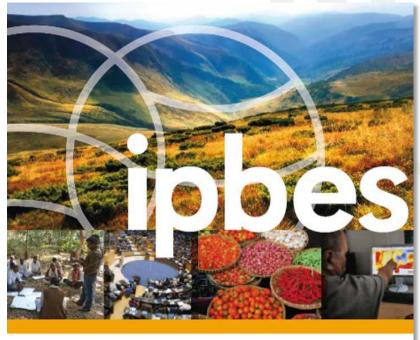
- One of the first assessments undertaken in the IPBES 2014-2018 work programme
- Rationale for this assessment: "One of the key objectives in using scenarios and models [of biodiversity and ecosystem services] is to move away from the current reactive mode of decision-making ... to a proactive mode in which society anticipates change and thereby minimizes adverse impacts, and capitalizes on important opportunities" (IPBES/2/17, annex VI)

Report accepted by IPBES Plenary in Feb 2016



Structure of the Summary for Policymakers

- Key findings (15 key findings organized under 3 high-level messages)
- Guidance for science and policy (6 guidance points)
- Guidance for the Platform [IPBES] and its task forces and expert groups (6 guidance points)



The methodological assessment report on SCENARIOS AND MODELS OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

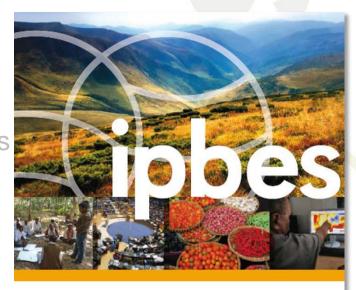
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS





Summary for Policymakers: high-level messages

- High-level message 1: Scenarios and models can contribute significantly to policy support, even though several barriers have impeded their widespread use to date
- High-level message 2: Many relevant methods and tools are available, but they should be matched carefully with the needs of any given assessment or decision support activity, and applied with care, taking into account uncertainties and unpredictability associated with model-based projections
- High-level message 3: Appropriate planning, investment and capacity-building, among other efforts, could overcome significant remaining challenges in developing and applying scenarios and models



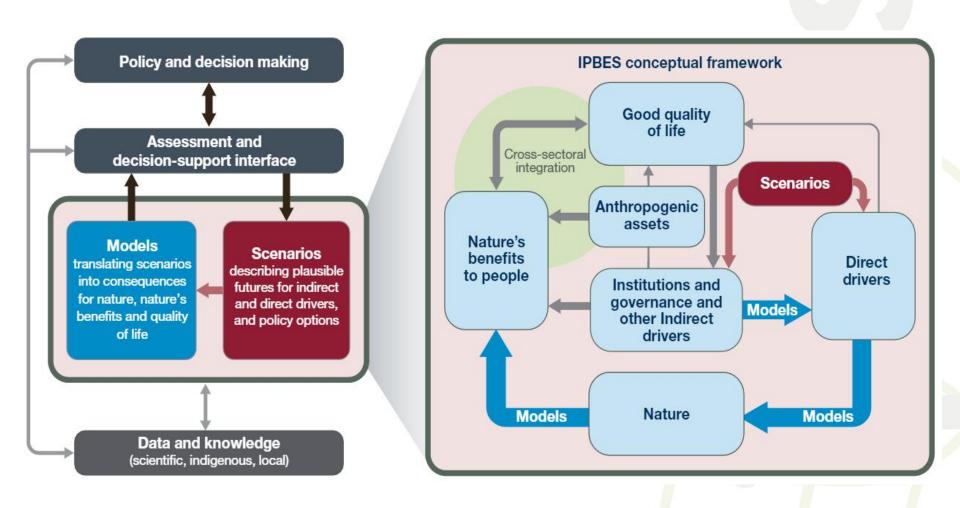
The methodological assessment report on SCENARIOS AND MODELS OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

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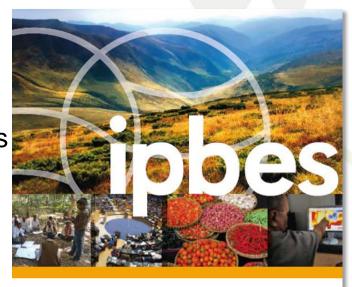
Contribution of scenarios & models to policy and decision making





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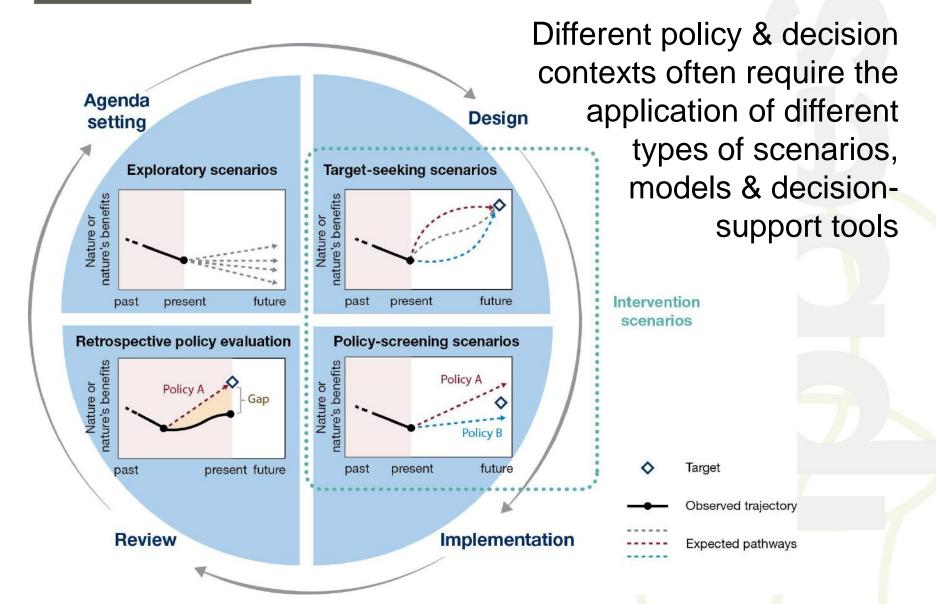
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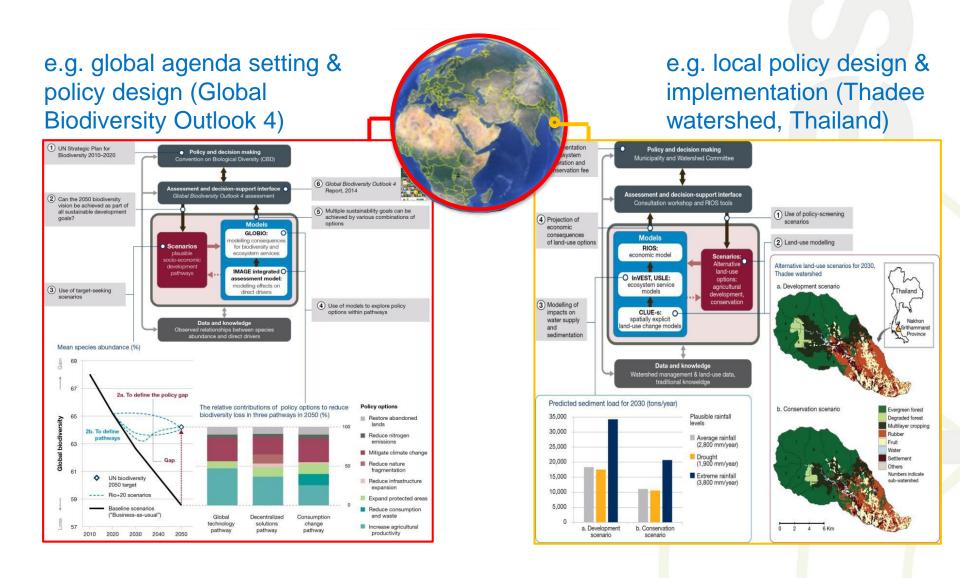


Importance of policy & decision context





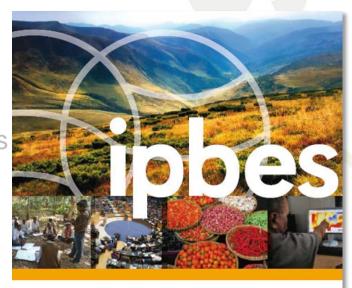
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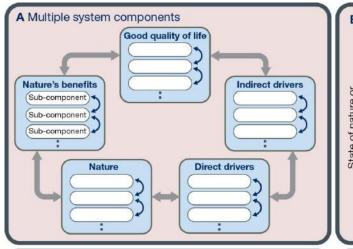
Guidance for the Platform [IPBES] and its task forces and expert groups

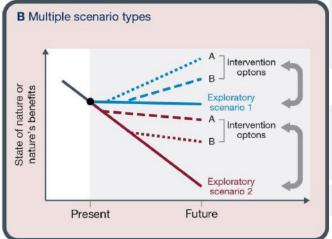
- Experts planning to employ scenarios and models in Platform thematic, regional and global assessments may want to consider maximizing the benefit derived from analysing and synthesizing results from existing applications of policy-relevant scenarios and models.
- 2. The Platform may want to consider encouraging and working closely with the wider scientific community to develop a flexible and adaptable suite of multi-scaled scenarios specifically tailored to its objectives.
- 3. In order to overcome barriers to the use of scenarios and models, it is important that the Platform continue to support and facilitate capacity-building within the scientific community and amongst policymaking and decision-making practitioners.
- 4. Because of the highly technical nature of scenarios and models, it is preferable that all of the Platform deliverables involve experts with knowledge of the utility and limitations of scenarios, models and decision-support tools.
- The Platform should consider putting in place mechanisms to help experts involved in Platform deliverables utilize scenarios and models and communicate results effectively.
- 6. Scenarios and models can potentially be promoted through all Platform deliverables, so the implementation plans of those deliverables should be reviewed to ensure they reflect such potential.

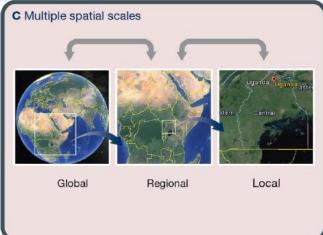


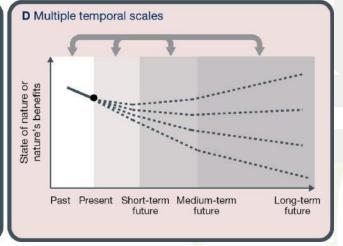
Characteristics of a flexible and adaptable suite of "IPBES scenarios"

- Multiple spatial scales
- Multiple temporal scales
- Multiple scenarios types
- Relevant drivers & policy options
- Participatory approach
- Developed closely with other sectors











Participatory approaches





Workshop on the Way Forward for Scenario Development for IPBES

Leipzig 3-6th October 2016





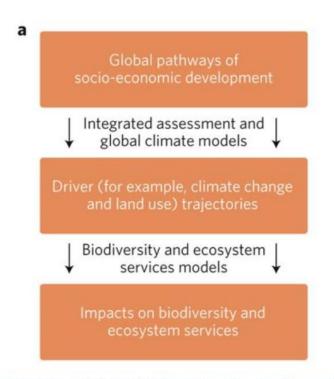


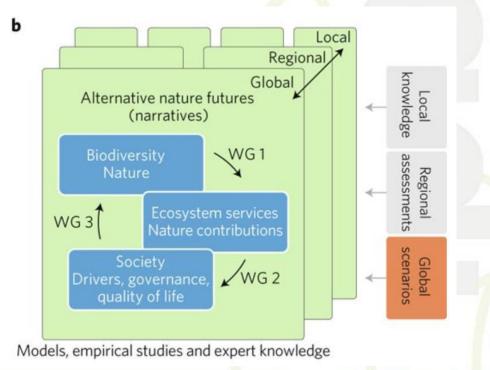
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Multiscale scenarios for nature futures

Isabel M. D. Rosa, Henrique M. Pereira, Simon Ferrier, Rob Alkemade, Lilibeth A. Acosta, H. Resit Akcakaya, et al





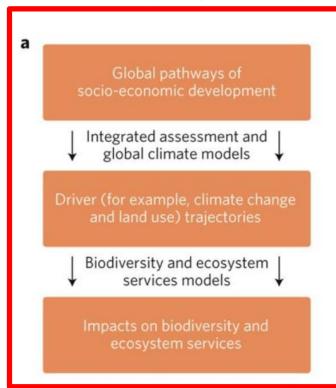


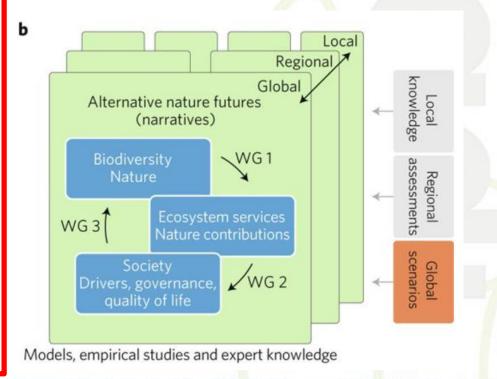
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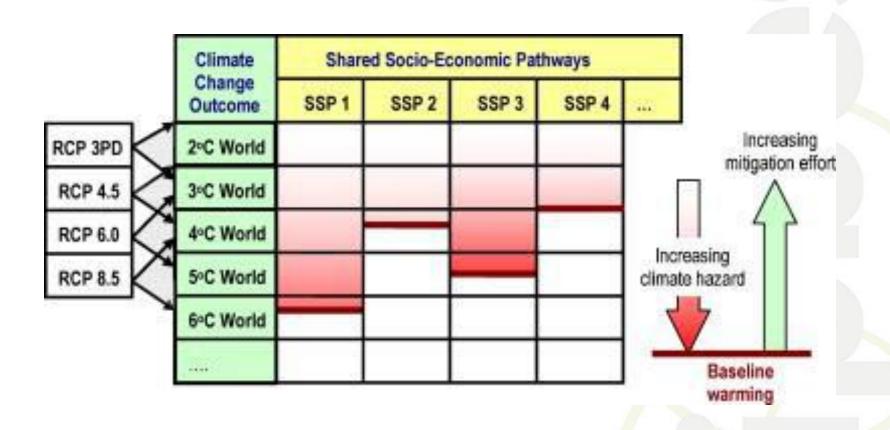
Isabel M. D. Rosa, Henrique M. Pereira, Simon Ferrier, Rob Alkemade, Lilibeth A. Acosta, H. Resit Akcakaya, et al







Existing global scenarios from other sectors: e.g. the SSP-RCP framework ...



Kriegler et al (2012) Global Environmental Change



comment

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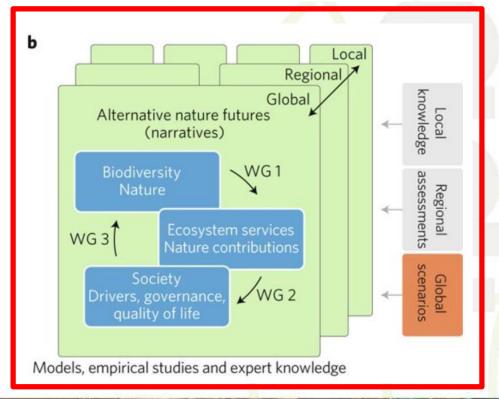
Global pathways of socio-economic development

Integrated assessment and global climate models

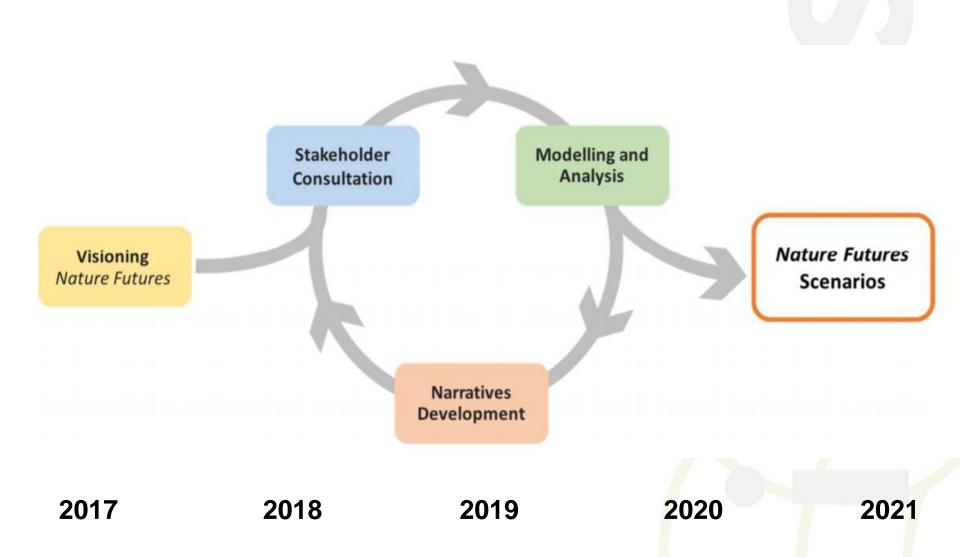
Driver (for example, climate change and land use) trajectories

Biodiversity and ecosystem services models

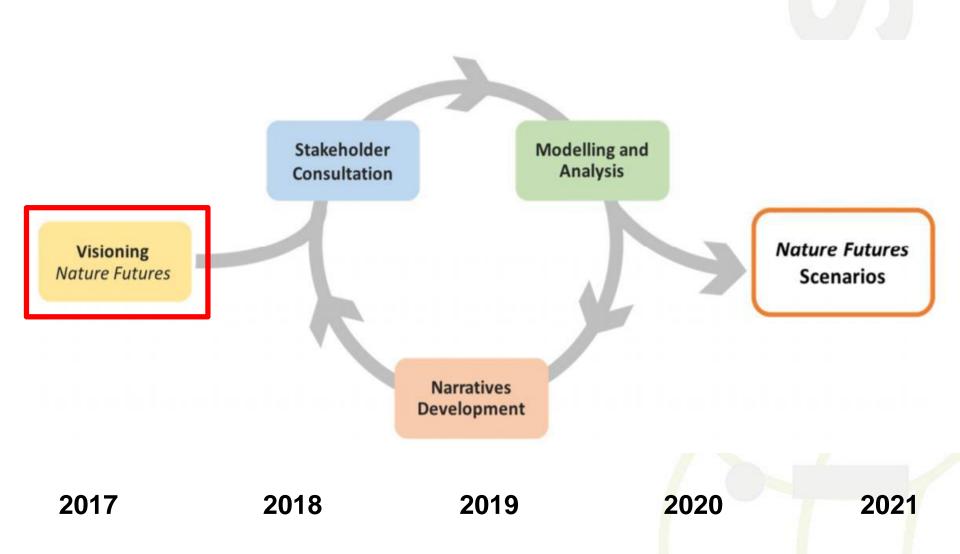
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services













Visioning alternative Nature Futures

Visions for nature and nature's contributions to people for the 21st century

Report from an IPBES visioning workshop held on 4-8 September 2017 in Auckland, New Zealand









Setting the scene & Selection of themes

- Photo exercise on participant's relationship with nature
- · Expectations of the workshop
- · Selection of thematic groups



Constructing scenario skeletons

- Selection of three 'seeds' per theme
- Developing Future
 Wheels per seed



Fleshing out narratives

- Developing a Three Horizons Framework per theme
- Pathways to achieve each vision

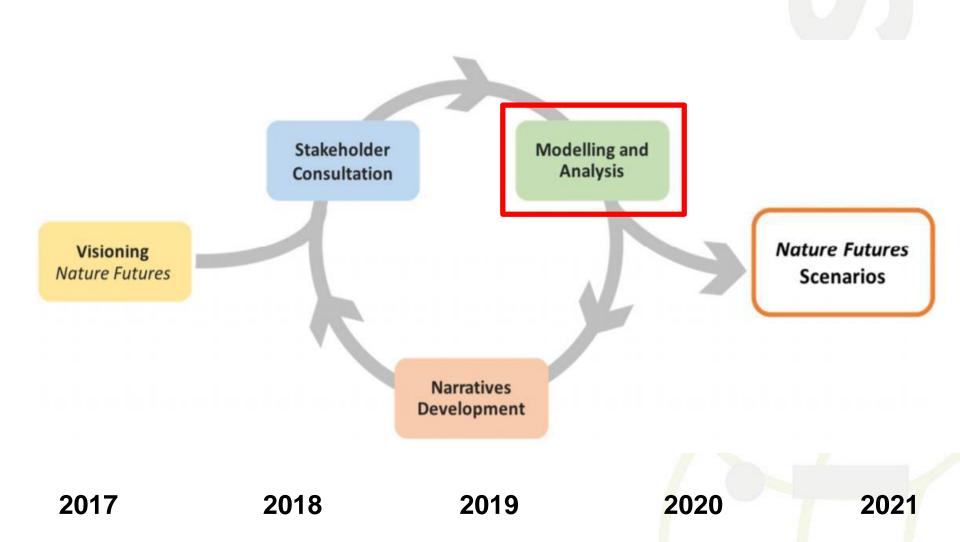


Comparing the visions

- Mapping of the visions across topics
- Mapping of the visions across regions









Mobilization of international communities of practice around global biodiversity and ecosystem-service modelling

bioRxiv preprint first posted online Apr. 16, 2018; doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/300632. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not peer-reviewed) is the author/funder. It is made available under a CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

A protocol for an intercomparison of biodiversity and ecosystem services models using harmonized land-use and climate scenarios

HyeJin Kim^{1,2}, Isabel M.D. Rosa^{1,2}, Rob Alkemade^{3,4}, Paul Leadley⁵, George Hurtt⁶, Alexander Popp⁷, Detlef P van Vuuren⁸, Peter Anthoni⁹, Almut Arneth⁹, Daniele Baisero¹⁰, Emma Caton¹¹, Rebecca Chaplin-Kramer¹², Louise Chini⁶, Adriana De Palma¹¹, Fulvio Di Fulvio¹³, Moreno Di Marco¹⁴, Felipe Espinoza¹¹, Simon Ferrier¹⁵, Shinichiro Fujimori¹⁶, Ricardo E. Gonzalez¹⁸, Maya Gueguen²⁹, Carlos Guerra^{1,2}, Mike Harfoot¹⁹, Thomas D. Harwood¹⁵, Tomoko Hasegawa¹⁷, Vanessa Haverd²⁰, Petr Havlík¹³, Stefanie Hellweg²¹, Samantha L. L. Hill^{11,19}, Akiko Hirata²², Andrew J. Hoskins¹⁵, Jan H. Janse^{3,23}, Walter Jetz²⁴, Justin A. Johnson²⁵, Andreas Krause⁹, David Leclère¹³, Ines S. Martins^{1,2}, Tetsuya Matsui²², Cory Merow²⁴, Michael Obersteiner¹³, Haruka Ohashi²², Benjamin Poulter²⁶, Andy Purvis^{11,27}, Benjamin Quesada⁹, Carlo Rondinini¹⁰, Aafke Schipper^{3,28}, Richard Sharp¹², Kiyoshi Takahashi¹⁷, Wilfried Thuiller²⁹, Nicolas Titeux^{1,30}, Piero Visconti^{31,32}, Christopher Ware¹⁵, Florian Wolf^{1,2}, Henrique M. Pereira^{1,2,33}



































Mobilization of international communities of practice around global biodiversity and ecosystem-service modelling

Input -Harmonized scenarios & data

(sections 2, 3)

Land Use:

LUH2 for SSP1, SSP3, SSP5 (native resolution or downscaled - GLOBIO)

Climate:

ISIMIP2a IPSL* for RCP2.6, RCP6, RCP8.7 (native resolution or downscaled - Worldclim & CHELSA) *MAGICC for GLOBIO

Others (model-specific):

Species records, habitat affinities, range maps, vegetation cover, population density, correlation coefficients of pressure drivers, etc.

(see Tables 2, 3, 5 and S1)

Models

(section 4)

Biodiversity:

Species-based AIM-biodiversity, InSiGHTS, MOL, BIOMOD2 (uncertainty analysis)

Community-based cSAR-iDiv, cSAR-IIASA-ETH, BILBI, PREDICTS, GLOBIO - Aquatic, Terrestrial

Ecosystem-based Madingley

Ecosystem Functions and Services: LPJ-GUESS, LPJ, CABLE (DGVMs), GLOBIO-ES, InVEST, GLOSP

(see Appendix 1 and Table S2)

Output Common (or categorized) metrics (section 5)

Biodiversity:

Local, regional and global diversity Abundance and intactness Local and global habitat change

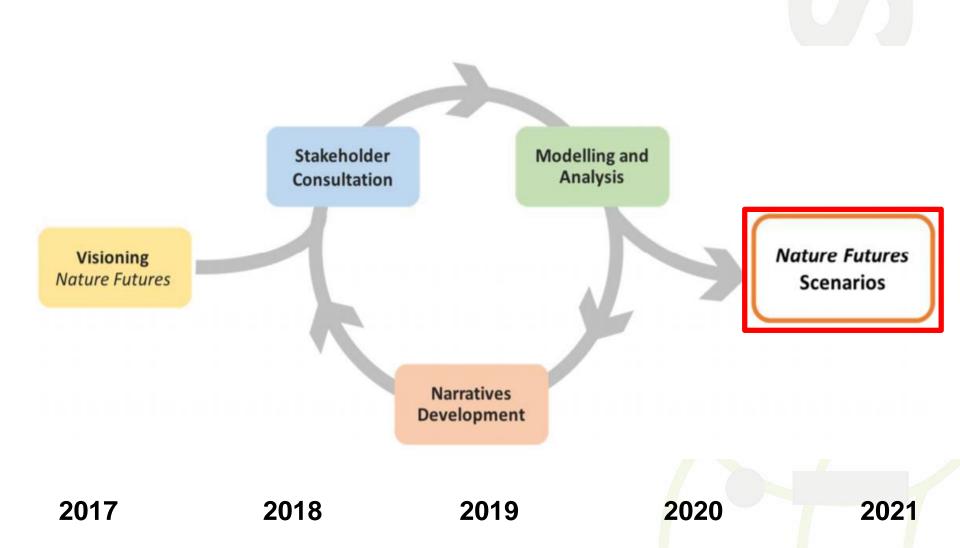
Nature's Contributions to People:

Pollination
Climate regulation
Water regulation (quantity, quality)
Soil protection
Hazards/extreme events regulation
Pest control

Energy production Food and feed Materials

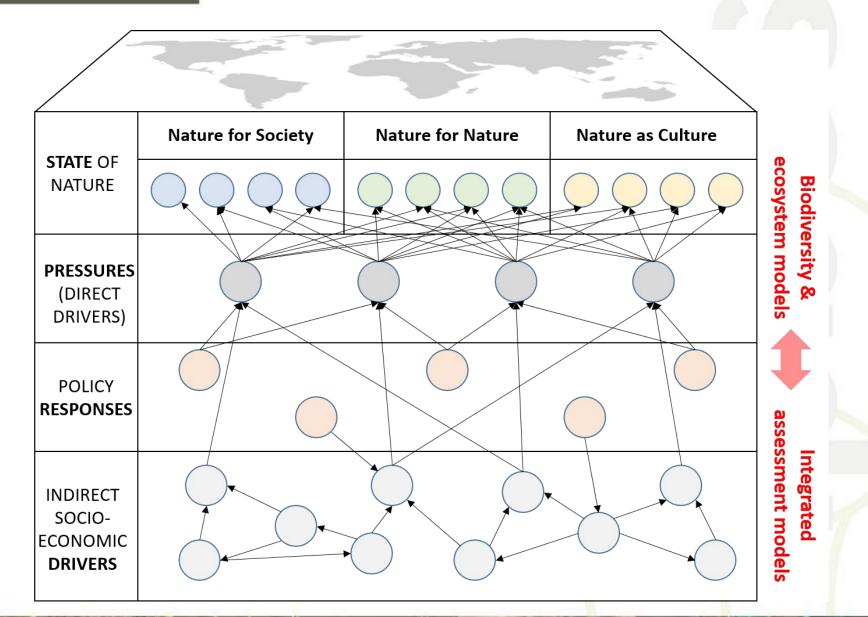
(see Tables 4, 6, and S3)







A flexible and adaptable framework ...





... interacting with scenario analysis and modelling efforts addressing other Sustainable Development Goals

















