IPBES online dialogue workshop on the use of IPBES products in policymaking in Eastern Europe

17 March 2023
Interpretation / интерпретация
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 minutes</td>
<td><strong>Opening of the meeting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Welcome to participants and objectives of the meeting – Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar, Chair, IPBES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Proposed rules of engagement – TSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td><strong>Overview of IPBES and its work, with a focus on completed assessments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mike Christie – Co-chair, Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Brenda Parlee – Coordinating lead author, Thematic Assessment on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 minutes</td>
<td><strong>Examples of how the IPBES products have been used in policymaking in Eastern Europe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Levon Aghasyan, Ministry of Environment, Armenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Senka Barudanovic, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Katerina Atanasovska, Nature Conservation Programme, North Macedonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ivan Medenica, Institute for Nature Conservation, Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 minutes</td>
<td><strong>Moderated discussion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td><strong>Overview on opportunities to engage with IPBES</strong> -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Claire Brown, Head, Technical support unit on policy support tools and methodologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 minutes</td>
<td><strong>Final wrap up and closing remarks</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules of engagement

Please keep your microphone muted at all times.

If you would like to speak, please raise your hand using the zoom ‘raise hand’ function. Please do not start speaking until the facilitator indicates to do so.

Make use of the ‘Chat’ function during the entire duration of the meeting. Do share thoughts and questions.

Take a pause on emails.

The meeting will be recorded for the benefit of the IPBES secretariat/technical support unit only (for development of the report) and not for distribution.
Overview of IPBES and its work, with focus on completed assessments
Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature

Eastern Europe Dialogue Workshops

Prof Mike Christie
(Aberystwyth University)
IPBES ‘Values Assessment’

Summary of Policymakers report

• The SPM was approved by the 140 member states of the IPBES in July 2022.

• ‘Front End’ = 10 key messages

• ‘Background messages’
  A. Understanding the diverse values of nature.
  B. Measuring and making visible the values of nature
  C. Leveraging the diverse values of nature for transformative change towards sustainability.
  D. Embedding the values of nature for transformative decision-making for sustainability.

Main report

- Chapter 1. The role of the values of nature and valuation for addressing the biodiversity crisis and navigating towards more just and sustainable futures
- Chapter 2. Conceptualizing the diverse values of nature and their contributions to people
- Chapter 3. The potential of valuation
- Chapter 4. Value expression in decision-making
- Chapter 5. The role of diverse values of nature in visioning and transforming towards just and sustainable futures
- Chapter 6. Policy options and capacity development to operationalize the inclusion of diverse values of nature in decision-making
The way nature is valued in political and economic decisions is a key driver of the global biodiversity crisis...and a vital opportunity to address it.
How do people value nature?
How does the IPBES Values typology progress our understanding of nature’s value?

• It explicitly acknowledges different worldviews and knowledge systems, including ILK.
• It recognizes the importance of deeply-held ‘broad’ values (such as legal rules and social norms) that are embedded into institutions.
• It goes beyond ‘instrumental’ values by also recognizing the importance of ‘relational’ and ‘intrinsic’ values.
• It recognizes different indicators of nature’s values and suggests approaches to integrate different value indicators in decisions.
How can we measure nature’s values?
There is no shortage of methods and approaches to value nature.

Over 50 different methods to assess nature’s values have been applied in diverse social-ecological contexts around the world.
How to embed nature’s values in decisions?
Uptake of valuation into decisions remains limited.

Less than 5% of published valuation studies report uptake in policy decisions.
Choosing methods to embed values in decisions.

Embedding values in decision making:
- Communicate results to inform decisions
  - Transparent reporting of results, uncertainties and limitations
  - Allow for public contestation
- Choose and apply methods
  - Identify suitable methods
  - Decide how to combine valuation outputs
  - Decide how to scale up individual values
- Establish the scope
  - Identify which and whose values will be considered
  - Define temporal, social and biophysical boundaries
  - Consider required and available resources
- Define the purpose
  - Engage participants
  - Jointly define intended use of the valuation outputs
- Invest in a legitimate process
  - Invest resources to achieve a robust process
  - Define the roles of participants and valuators

Balancing relevance, robustness and resources at every step is needed to adjust valuation to specific decision making contexts.
How to leverage nature’s values for transformative change to just and sustainable futures.
Transformative change needed to address the global biodiversity crisis requires:

• Shifting away from a narrow set of values that over-emphasize short term and individual material gains (e.g. business-as-usual scenario)

• To alternative pathways that nurture multiple sustainability-aligned values across society.

• Such change requires empowering civil society and changing societal structures and institutions.
Four key leverage points can help catalyze transformation towards sustainable and just futures.
Links to the reports
https://ipbes.net/the-values-assessment
# Values Assessment

Thank you!
¡Gracias!
Merci!

# Values Assessment
IPBES Sustainable Use of Wild Species Assessment

www.ipbes.net
The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services

#SustainableUse Assessment
IPBES Assessment process

- **4 years** (2018-2022)
- **85 interdisciplinary experts**
- **More than 200 contributing authors**
- From more than **50 countries** from all regions of the world
- Draws on **>6200 references**
- Based on scientific literature and other knowledge systems, including Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK)
FINDINGS
Reinforcing Key Issues
Global dependence on wild species is significant

50,000+ wild species are used by billions of people for food, energy, medicine, material, education, recreation

More than 10,000 wild species are harvested for human food: critical for food security and nutrition, especially in rural areas and for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)
Dependence on Wild Species – European Union

Wild plants, berries, algae and fungi highly valued in many Easter European countries…

Millions of hunters of migratory bird species and other wildlife…

Dependence on many fish for subsistence and commercial consumption value
Status & trends in use of wild species

Use has increased over 20 years

Sustainability of use is assessed as stable

Evidence is established but incomplete
Multiple drivers affect the sustainability of the use of wild species through their effects on the species, practices and uses.
Key Messages

- **Wild species use is increasing**; many uses are currently (or anticipated to be) **unsustainable** with population growth, increasing market demand and technological innovation/change.

- **Inequity** in who benefits from wild species use.

- **Climate change** poses a challenge to sustainable use across all practices and uses.

- **Transformative changes** are needed to address unsustainable use patterns.
Novel Insights

- Eastern European countries has a key role in patterns of unsustainable use domestically and globally and in solutions (across all practices and uses both upstream and downstream drivers).
- Recognition of data gaps and the need for better monitoring and regulation (e.g., to limit poaching)
- Political instability and conflict
- Emergent governance opportunities and challenges (e.g., education, social media, technology)
# Key elements & Policy Options to Strengthen Sustainable Use of Wild Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Elements</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive and participatory decision-making</td>
<td>![Legally binding]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusion of multiple forms of knowledge and recognition of rights</td>
<td>![Certification &amp; voluntary]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equitable distribution of costs and benefits</td>
<td>![Voluntary]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies tailored to local social and ecological context</td>
<td>![None]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of social and ecological conditions and practices</td>
<td>![Voluntary]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinated and aligned policies</td>
<td>![None]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robust institutions, from customary to statutory</td>
<td>![None]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Merci!

¡Gracias!

Thank you!

¡Gracias!

Merci!

#SustainableUse Assessment
IPBES products in policymaking in Bosnia and Herzegovina

• The BiH NEA process started in 2019
• Established project team (9), multidisciplinary author team (more than 60) and project committee (8 members)
• Three author meetings and two stakeholder meetings were held
• 19 in person and 77 online meetings
• The IPBES Guide on the production of assessments has been followed from the beginning

• The most frequently used IPBES products:
• Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
• Regional Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Europe and Central Asia
• Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration
• Scenarios and models assessment
• Assessment Report on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production
Over 250 habitats recognized in the literature and in the field are classified into 16 large ecosystem groups.
Indirect drivers
Lokaliteti dijaloga i anketa

Legend
- Centralno područje
- Istočno područje
- Južno područje
- Sjeverno područje
- Zapadno područje

Google Earth
NCP recognized during dialogs with local communities

Direct and indirect drivers recognized during dialogs with local communities
The 7th Policy Group meeting for BiH level held in Sarajevo

Members of the Policy Group for the BiH level gathered in October 2022 at their seventh meeting, to discuss the steps taken so far regarding the BiH Environmental Strategy 2022-2032.

BiH ESAP 2030+ film shown to Sarajevo highschool students

Students from three high schools in Sarajevo (Gymnasium I, Gymnasium II, and Gymnasium III) attended the BiH ESAP 2030+ film screening, followed by a productive discussion with environmental expert panelists.
BiH ESAP 2030+ Strategy for environment

Strategija okoliša/životne sredine za nivo Bosne i Hercegovine 2022–2032.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tipovi koristi od prirode</th>
<th>Glavne grupe ekosistema koje doprinosile nastanku i održavanju koristi</th>
<th>Stanje ključnih komponenti ekosistema</th>
<th>Intenzitet i trend</th>
<th>Koristi od prirode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Koristi od stvaranja i održavanja staništa</td>
<td>1 - 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Koristi od procesa opravičavanja</td>
<td>1,4,5,6,12,14,15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Koristi od reguliranja kvalitete zraka</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,12,14,15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Koristi od reguliranja klimatskih procesa</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,8,9,13,16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Koristi od reguliranja procesa acidifikacije mora</td>
<td>8,9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Koristi od reguliranja količine i protoka slatkih voda</td>
<td>1,2,4,5,7,8,10,12,13,16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Koristi od reguliranja kvalitete slanih i slatkih voda</td>
<td>1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10,12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Koristi od reguliranja procesa formiranja i zaštite zemljišta</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,7,12,13,14,15,16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Koristi od sprečavanja i ublažavanja rizika od prirodnih katastrofa i kriznih događaja</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,7,8,14,15,16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Koristi od reguliranja procesa razgradnje organskog otpada</td>
<td>2,5,7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Koristi od prirode kroz osiguranje hrane za ljude i životinje</td>
<td>1,5,6,8,9,12,14,15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Koristi od prirode kroz osiguranje energije</td>
<td>1,2,8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Koristi od prirodnih materijala i sirovina</td>
<td>2,14,15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Koristi od prirode kroz snabdijevanje ljekovitim resursima</td>
<td>3,4,5,6,13,14,15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Koristi od prirode kroz podršku procesima učenja i generiranje znanja</td>
<td>2,8,9,14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Koristi od prirode kroz podršku fizičkom i psihološkom iskustvu, zdravlju i dobrobiti ljudi</td>
<td>1,2,3,8,9,13,14,15,16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Koristi od prirode kroz podršku razvoju identiteta pojedinaca i zajednica</td>
<td>1,4,8,9,14,15,16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Održavanje opcija za osiguranje koristi od prirode za buduće generacije – održivost prirodnog naslijeđa</td>
<td>1-16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Five scenarios

A. Business as usual

B. Economic growth based on intensive use of natural resources

C. Integral management of resources in the direction of climate neutrality

D. Food production as a development priority

E. Expansion of protected areas as a development priority
• Key findings from the BiH national ecosystem assessment should serve as a basis for revision of BiH NBSAP in accordance with the GBF and its targets - another ESAP priority.

• One of the key challenges for the revision and implementation of NBSAP will be the question of intersectoral action, in the direction of conservation and sustainable use of nature.
Examples of how IPBES products have been used for policymaking
Further engaging with IPBES
How to further engage with IPBES

- **Nominate a National Focal Point**

- **Submitting requests:** For example, proposing a priority topic for a future IPBES assessment.

- **Nominating experts:** Nominate qualified experts to assist with various tasks approved by the Plenary.

- **Reviewing drafts of IPBES assessments:** IPBES assessments and scoping reports are reviewed multiple times.

- **Supporting the uptake of completed IPBES assessments:** Following the launch of an assessment report, all IPBES members and stakeholders are invited to organize uptake events for the assessment.
How to further engage with IPBES

▪ Sharing examples of the use of IPBES outputs in decision-making or in science through the IPBES Impact Tracking Database (TRACK) https://ipbes.net/impact-tracking-view

▪ **Engaging with the functions of IPBES other than assessments:** Building capacity, supporting policy and strengthening knowledge foundations.

▪ **Coordinating national engagement and participation through national and/or regional platforms:** Creating a national platform can help bolster national engagements with IPBES.

▪ **Supporting the undertaking of national or subregional assessments by governments:** IPBES NFPs can play an important role in government-led national assessments.
Thank you!
¡Gracias!
Merci !