



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

17 March 2023

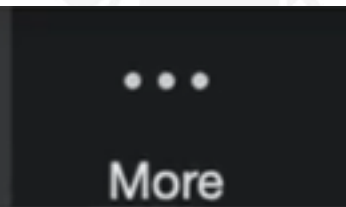
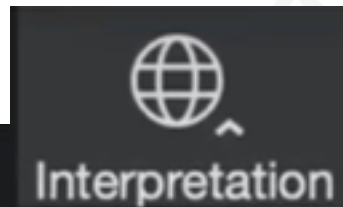
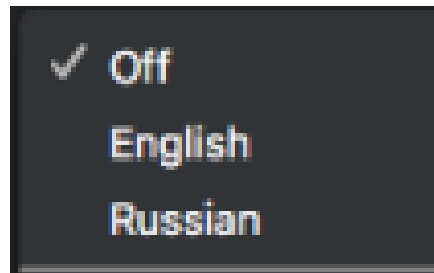
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Interpretation / интерпретация



Agenda

Duration	Session
5 minutes	Opening of the meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome to participants and objectives of the meeting – Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar, Chair, IPBES• Proposed rules of engagement – TSU
10 minutes	Overview of IPBES and its work, with a focus on completed assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mike Christie – Co-chair, Methodological Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature• Brenda Parlee – Coordinating lead author, Thematic Assessment on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species
35 minutes	Examples of how the IPBES products have been used in policymaking in Eastern Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Levon Aghasyan, Ministry of Environment, Armenia• Senka Barudanovic, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina• Katerina Atanasovska, Nature Conservation Programme, North Macedonia• Ivan Medenica, Institute for Nature Conservation, Serbia
60 minutes	Moderated discussion
10 minutes	Overview on opportunities to engage with IPBES - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Claire Brown, Head, Technical support unit on policy support tools and methodologies
15 minutes	Final wrap up and closing remarks

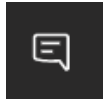
Rules of engagement



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

www.ipbes.net





Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature

Eastern Europe Dialogue Workshops

Prof Mike Christie
(Aberystwyth University)

@MikeChristieUni @ipbes
#ValuesAssessment



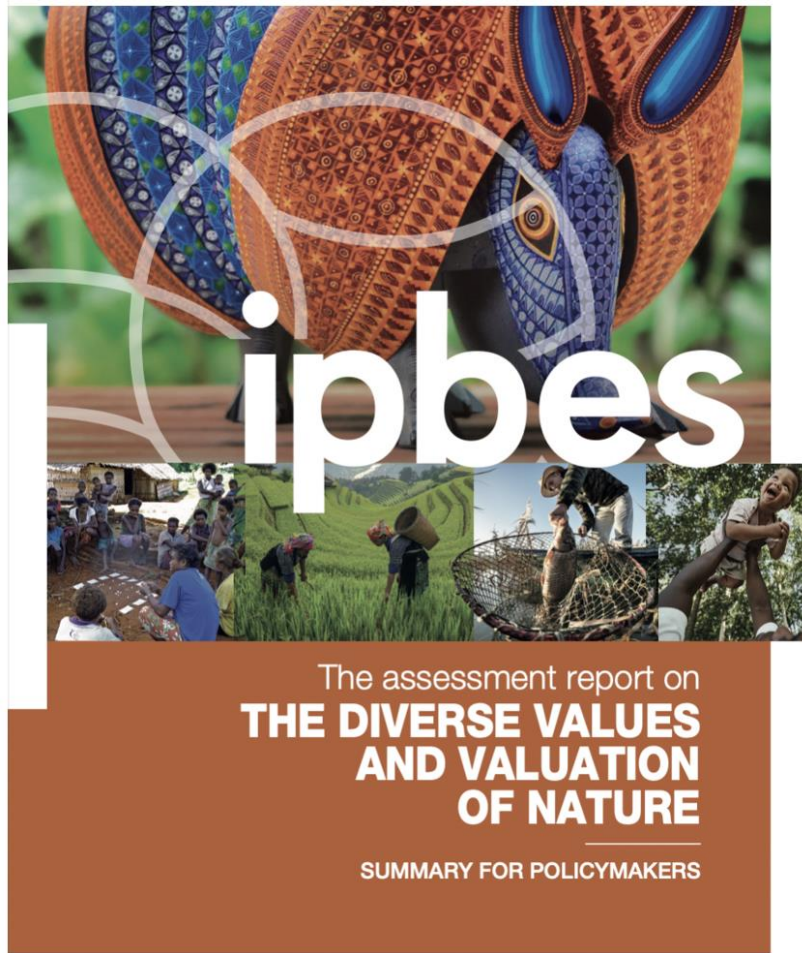
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IPBES 'Values Assessment'

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.



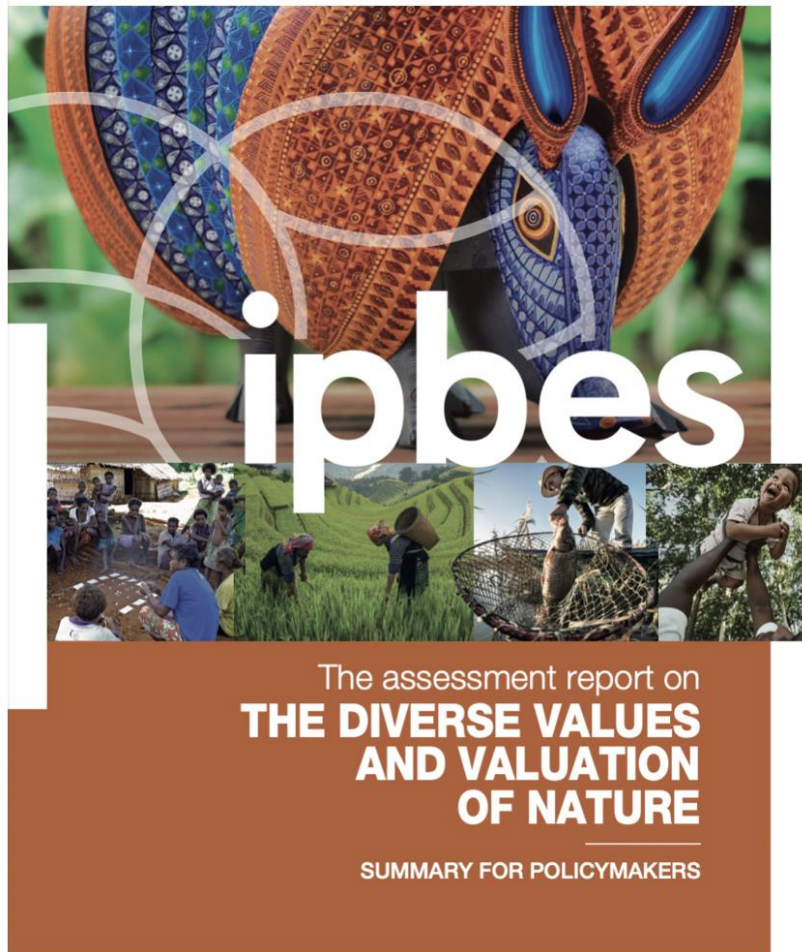
Suggested citation: IPBES (2022): Summary for policymakers of the methodological assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. U. Pascual, P. Balvanera, M. Christie, B. Baptiste, D. González-Jiménez, C.B. Anderson, S. Athayde, D.N. Barton, R. Chaplin-Kramer, S. Jacobs, E. Kelemen, R. Kumar, E. Lazos, A. Martin, T.H. Mwapamba, B. Nakangu, P. O'Farrell, C.M. Raymond, S.M. Subramanian, M. Termansen, M. Van Noordwijk, A. Vatn (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 37 pages. [DOI:10.5281/zenodo.7043608](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7043608)



IPBES 'Values Assessment'

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





Headline message



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.



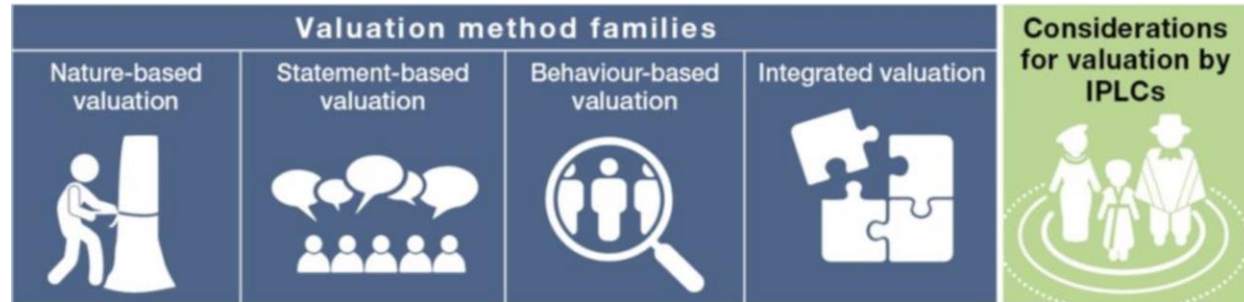


How can we measure nature's values?



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?

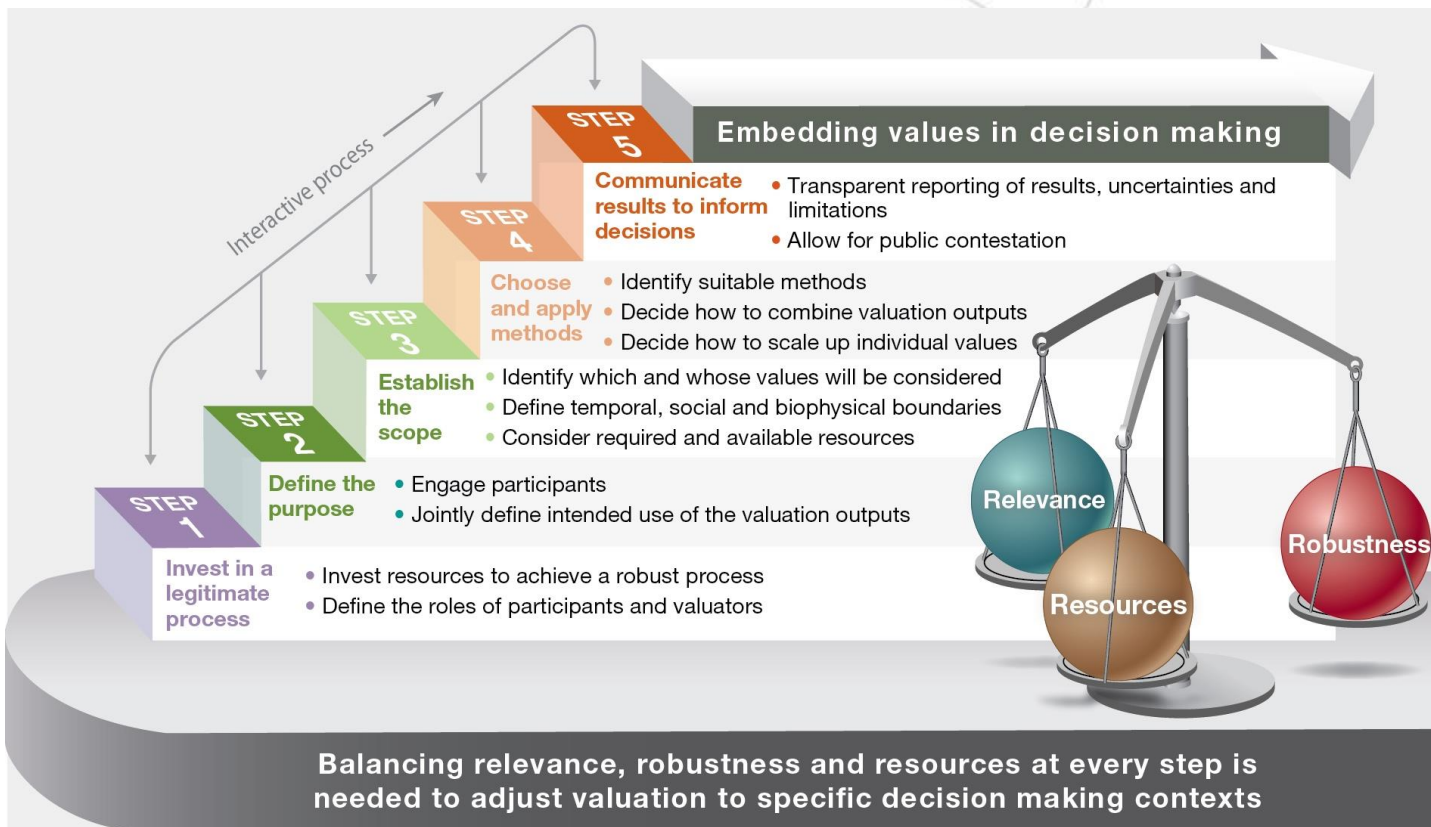


Uptake of valuation into decisions remains limited.

Less than 5% of published valuation studies report uptake in policy decisions.



Choosing methods to embed values in decisions.



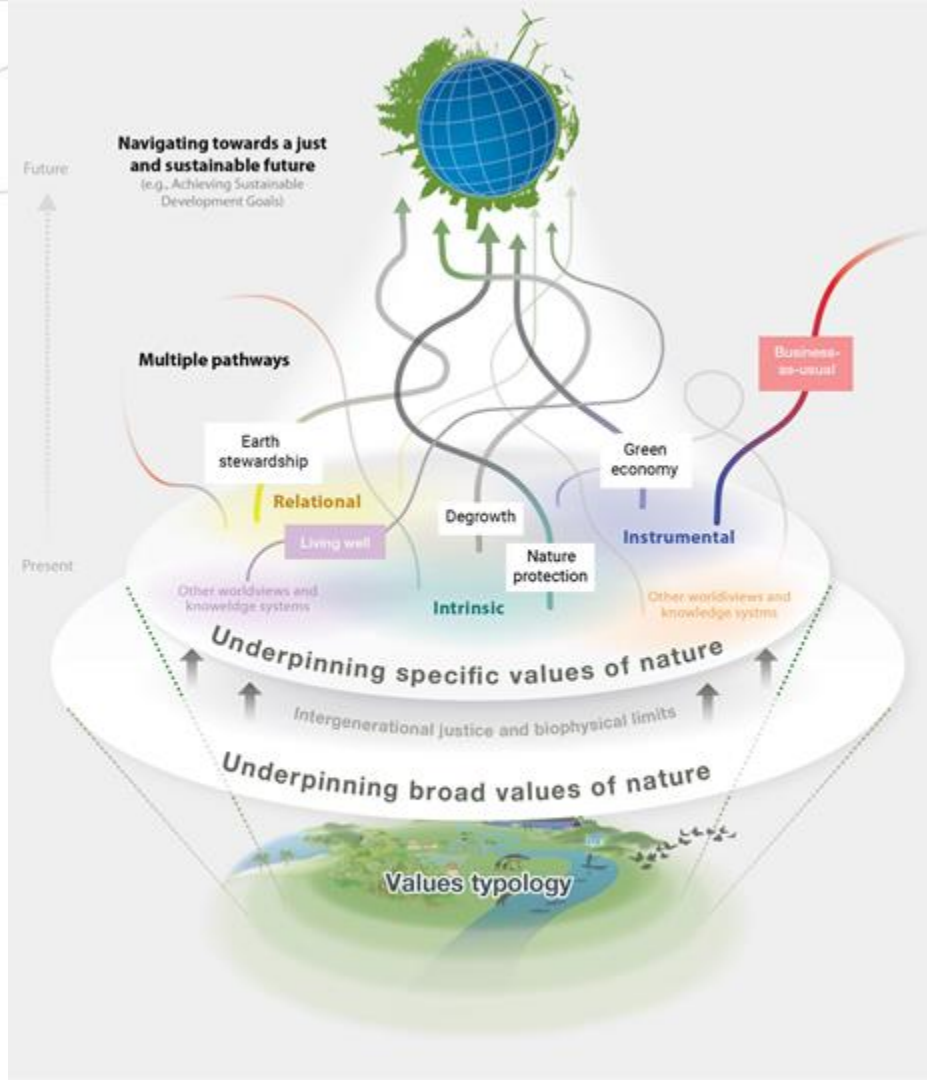


How to leverage nature's values for
transformative change to just and sustainable
futures.

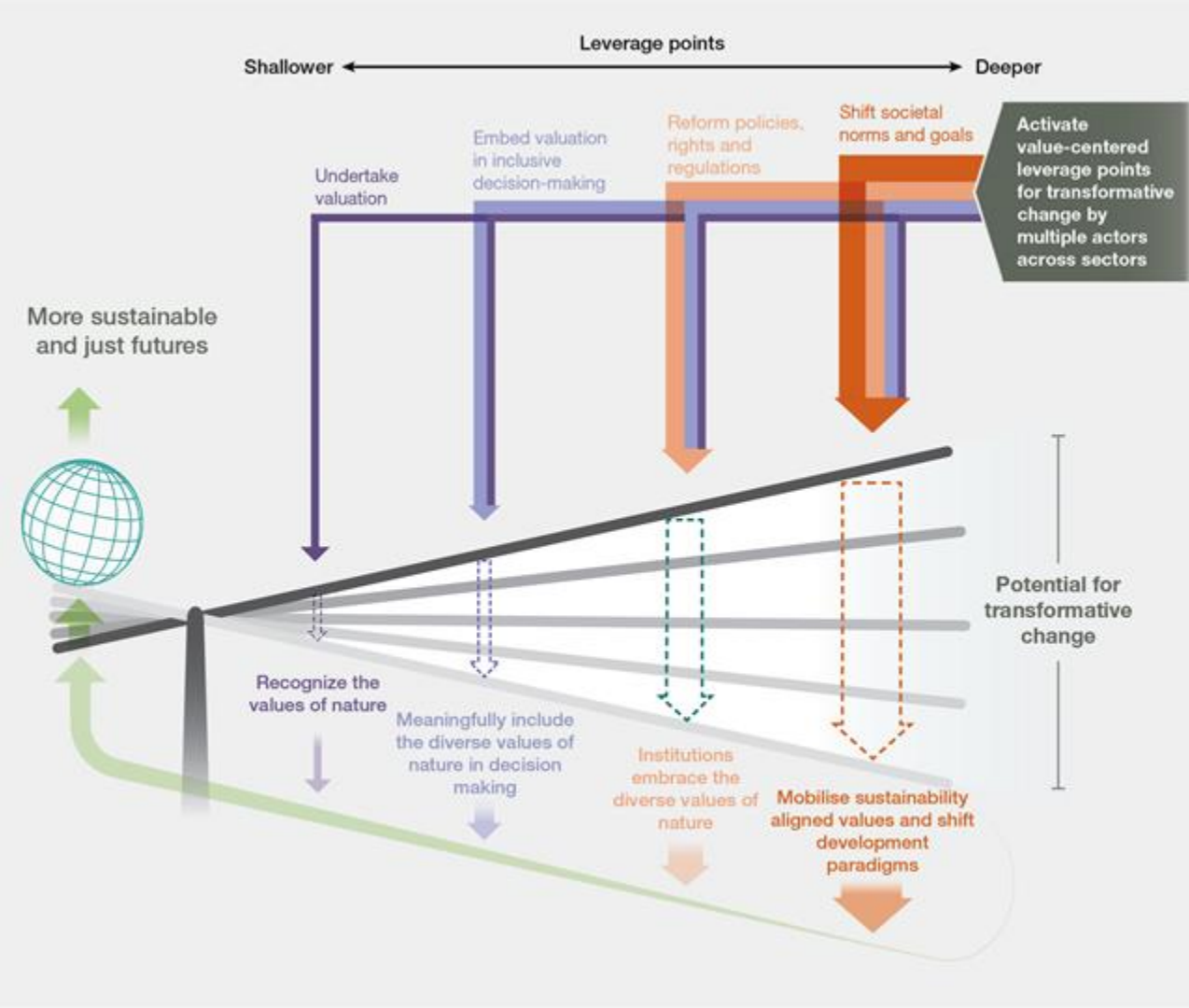


Transformative change needed to address the global biodiversity crisis requires:

- 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>



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#ValuesAssessment

Thank you!

¡Gracias!

Merci!



IPBES Sustainable Use of Wild Species Assessment

www.ipbes.net

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services



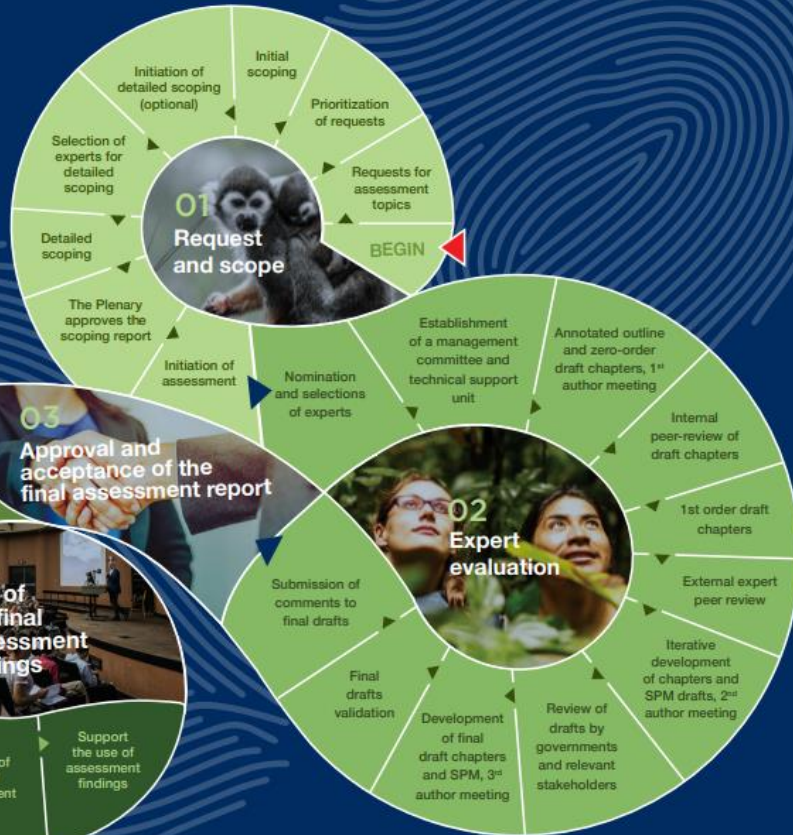
#SustainableUse Assessment



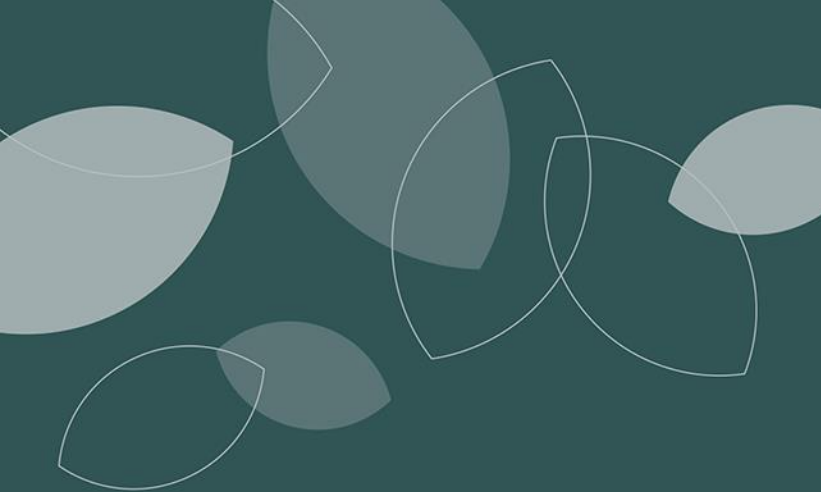
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IPBES Assessment process



- **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 Eastern European countries...



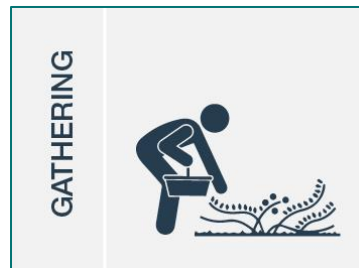
Millions of hunters of migratory bird species and other wildlife...



Dependence on many fish for subsistence and commercial consumption value

Practice		Use category	20-years global trends	
			use	sustainable use
FISHING		Food Feed		
				
				
		Medicine Hygiene		
		Recreation		
GATHERING		Food Feed		
		Medicine Hygiene		
		Decorative Aesthetic		
LOGGING		Material Construction		
		Energy		
TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HARVESTING		Recreation		
		Food - Feed		
NON-EXTRACTIVE PRACTICES		Recreation		
		Ceremony Ritual		
		Medicine Hygiene		






Status & trends in use of wild species



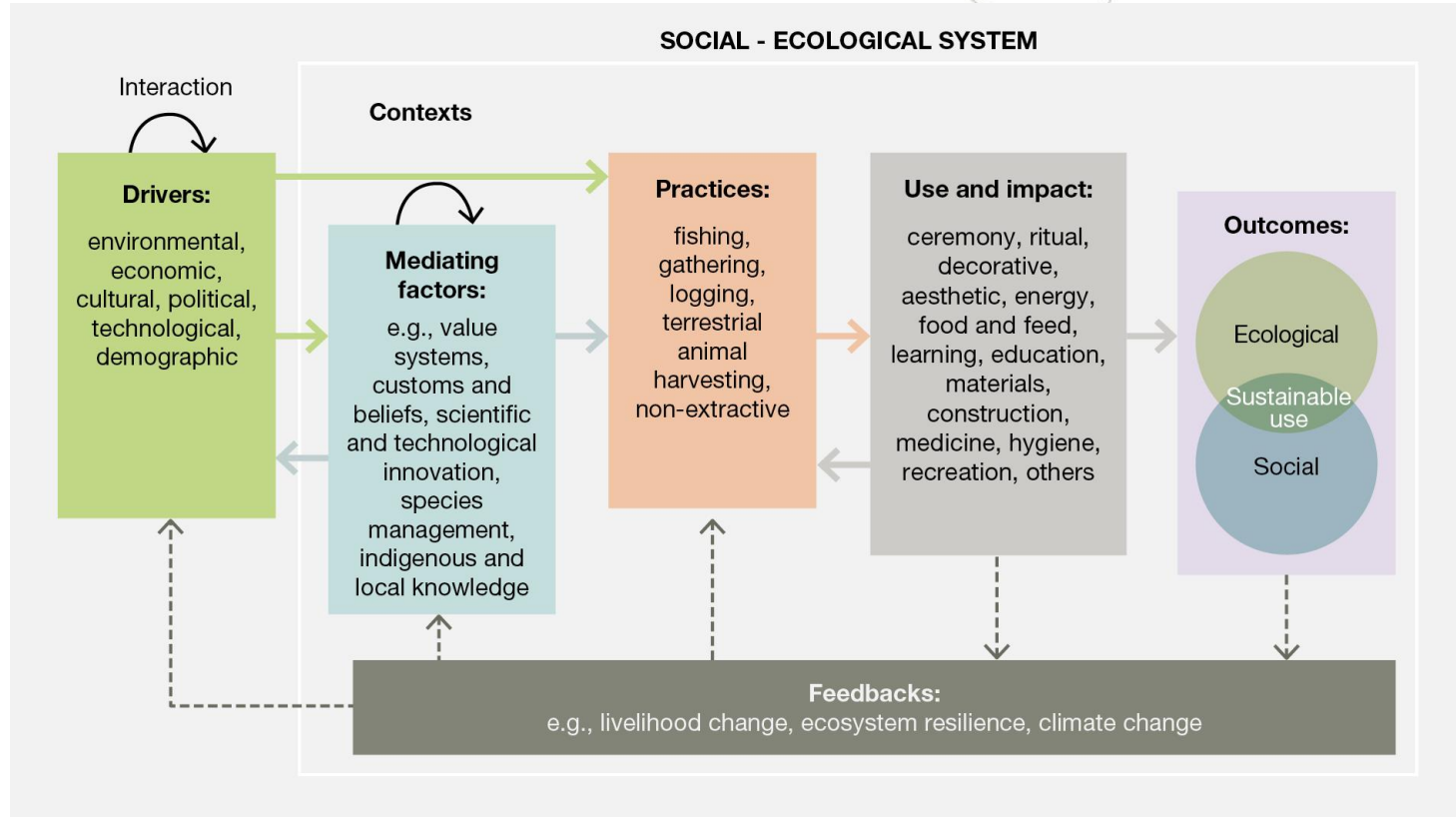
Use has increased over 20 years

Sustainability of use is assessed as stable

 Evidence is established but incomplete

-  WELL ESTABLISHED
-  ESTABLISHED BUT INCOMPLETE
-  UNRESOLVED
-  INCONCLUSIVE
-   STRONGLY OR SLIGHTLY INCREASING
-   STRONGLY OR SLIGHTLY DECREASING
-  STABLE
-  HIGH VARIABILITY IN TRENDS

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)







Figure modified from Hughes (2021)
Current Biology 31

Key elements & Policy Options to Strengthen Sustainable Use of Wild Species

Key Elements					
Inclusive and participatory decision-making					
Inclusion of multiple forms of knowledge and recognition of rights					
Equitable distribution of costs and benefits					
Policies tailored to local social and ecological context					
Monitoring of social and ecological conditions and practices					
Coordinated and aligned policies					
Robust institutions, from customary to statutory					

Current Status

-  Legally binding
-  Certification & voluntary
-  Voluntary
-  None



The background is a dark teal color. It features several stylized, overlapping leaf shapes in white and light gray. There are also several overlapping circles in white and light gray, some of which are partially obscured by the leaves. The text 'ipbes' is written in a large, white, lowercase sans-serif font, with the 'i' having a dot. The text is positioned in the center-left of the image.

ipbes

#SustainableUse Assessment

Thank you!

¡Gracias!

Merci!

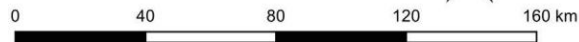
IPBES products in policymaking in Bosnia and Herzegovina

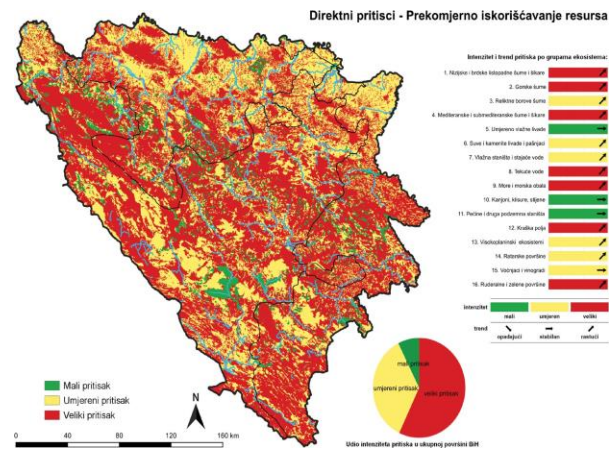
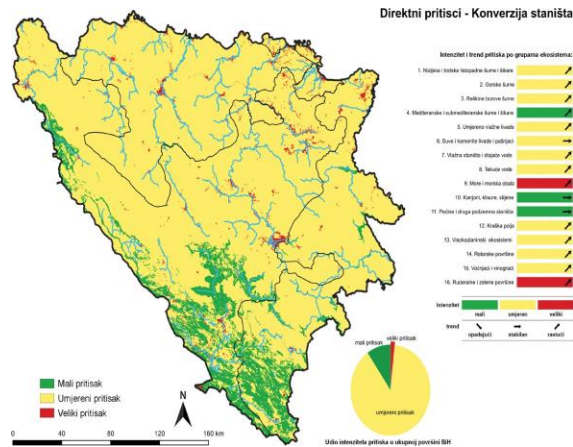
- The BiH NEA process started in 2019
- Established project team (9), multidisciplinary author team (more than 60) and project committee (8 members)
- Three author meetings and two stakeholder meetings were held
- 19 in person and 77 online meetings
- The IPBES Guide on the production of assessments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

- Nizijske i brdske listopadne šume i šikare
- Gorske šume
- Reliktne borove šume
- Mediterranske i submediteranske šume i šikare
- Umjereno vlažne livade
- Suve i kamenite livade i pašnjaci
- Vlažna staništa i stajaće vode
- Tekuće vode
- More i morska obala
- Kanjoni, klisure, stijene
- Kraška polja
- Visokoplaninski ekosistemi
- Pećine i druga podzemna staništa

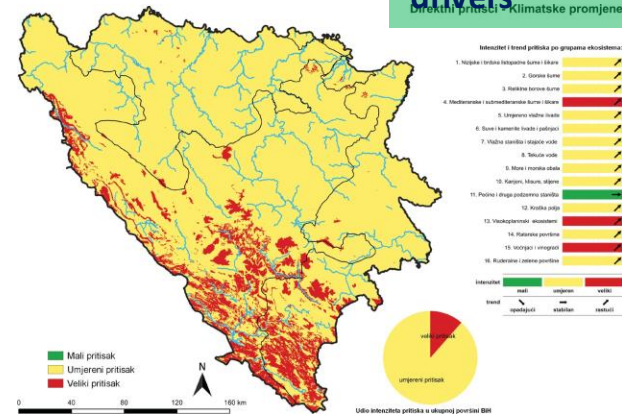
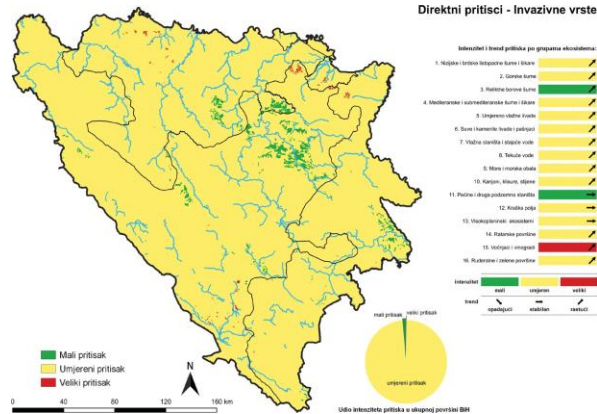
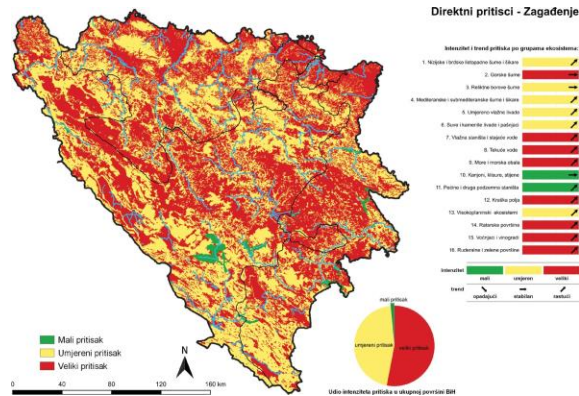
- Ratarske površine
- Voćnjaci i vinogradi
- Ruderalne i zelene površine



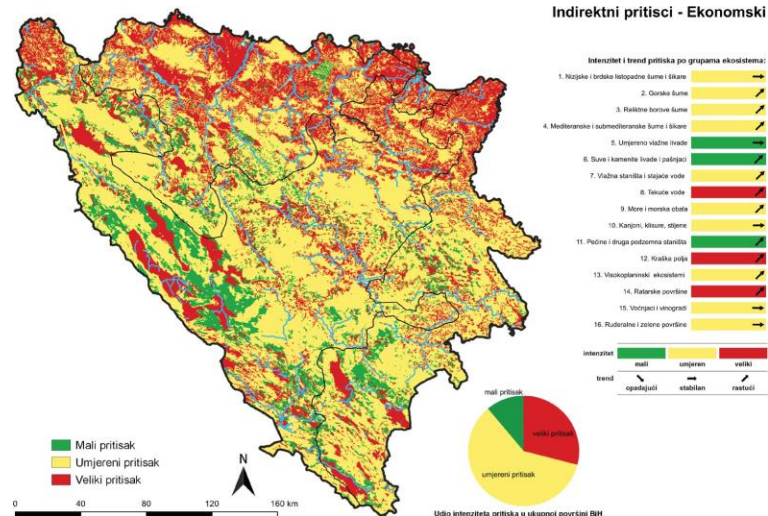


Direct drivers

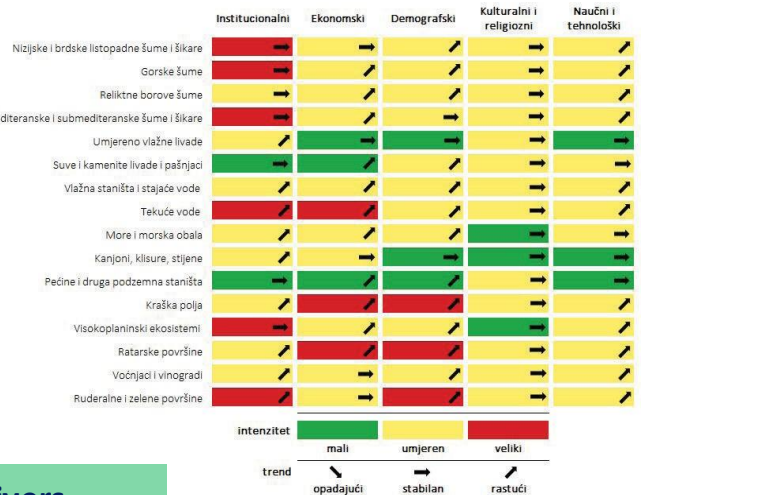
direktni pritisci klimatske promjene



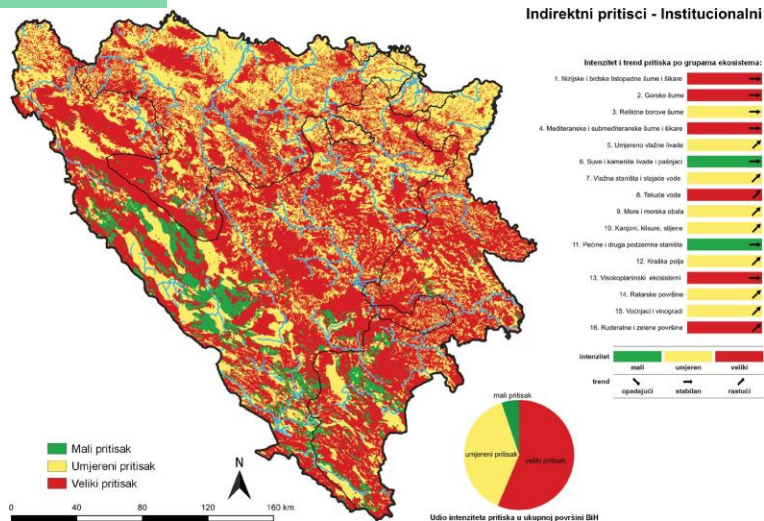
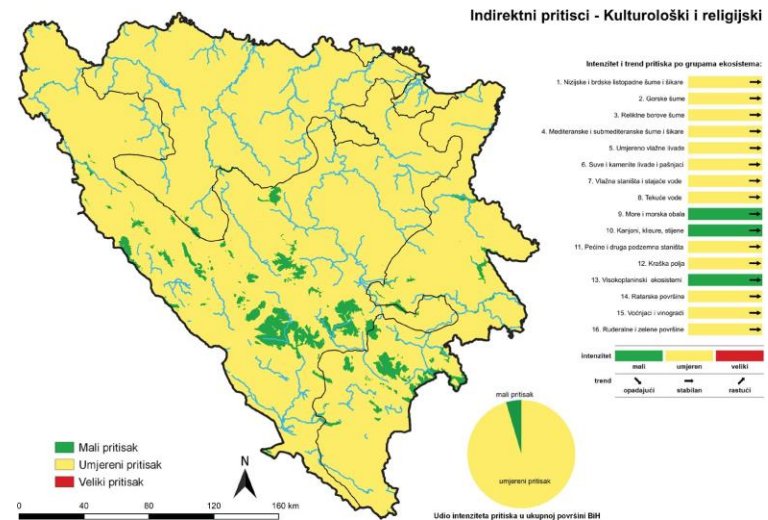
Indirektni pritisci - Ekonomski



Indirektni pritisci - Institucionalni

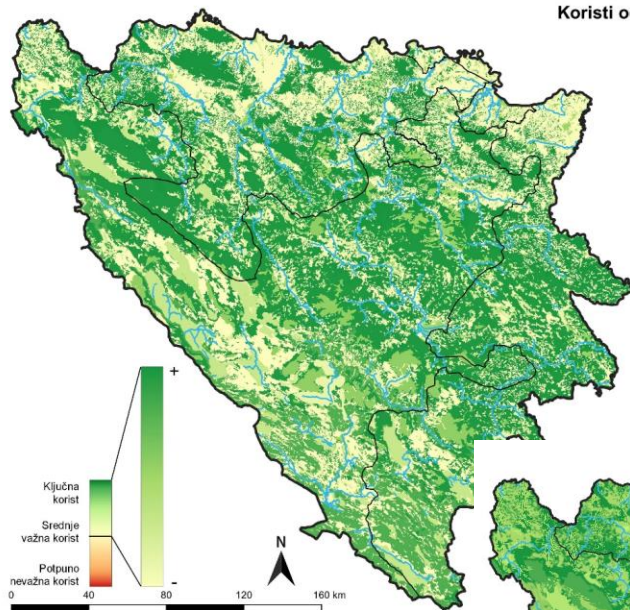


Indirektni pritisci - Kulturološki i religijski



Indirect drivers

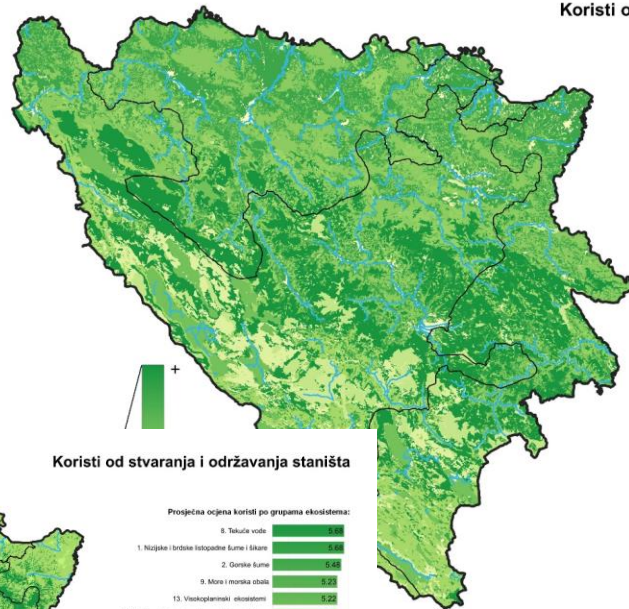
Koristi od reguliranja klimatskih procesa



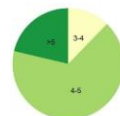
Prosječna ocjena koristi po grupama ekosistema:



Koristi od prirodnih materijala i sirovina



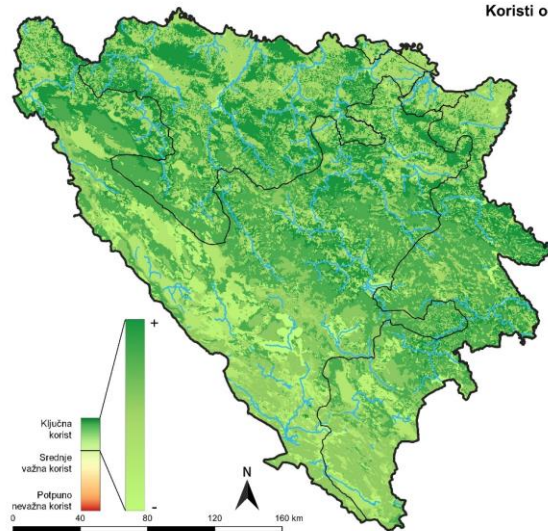
Prosječna ocjena koristi po grupama ekosistema:



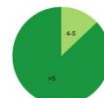
Udio ocjene koristi u ukupnoj površini BiH

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Koristi od stvaranja i održavanja staništa



Prosječna ocjena koristi po grupama ekosistema:

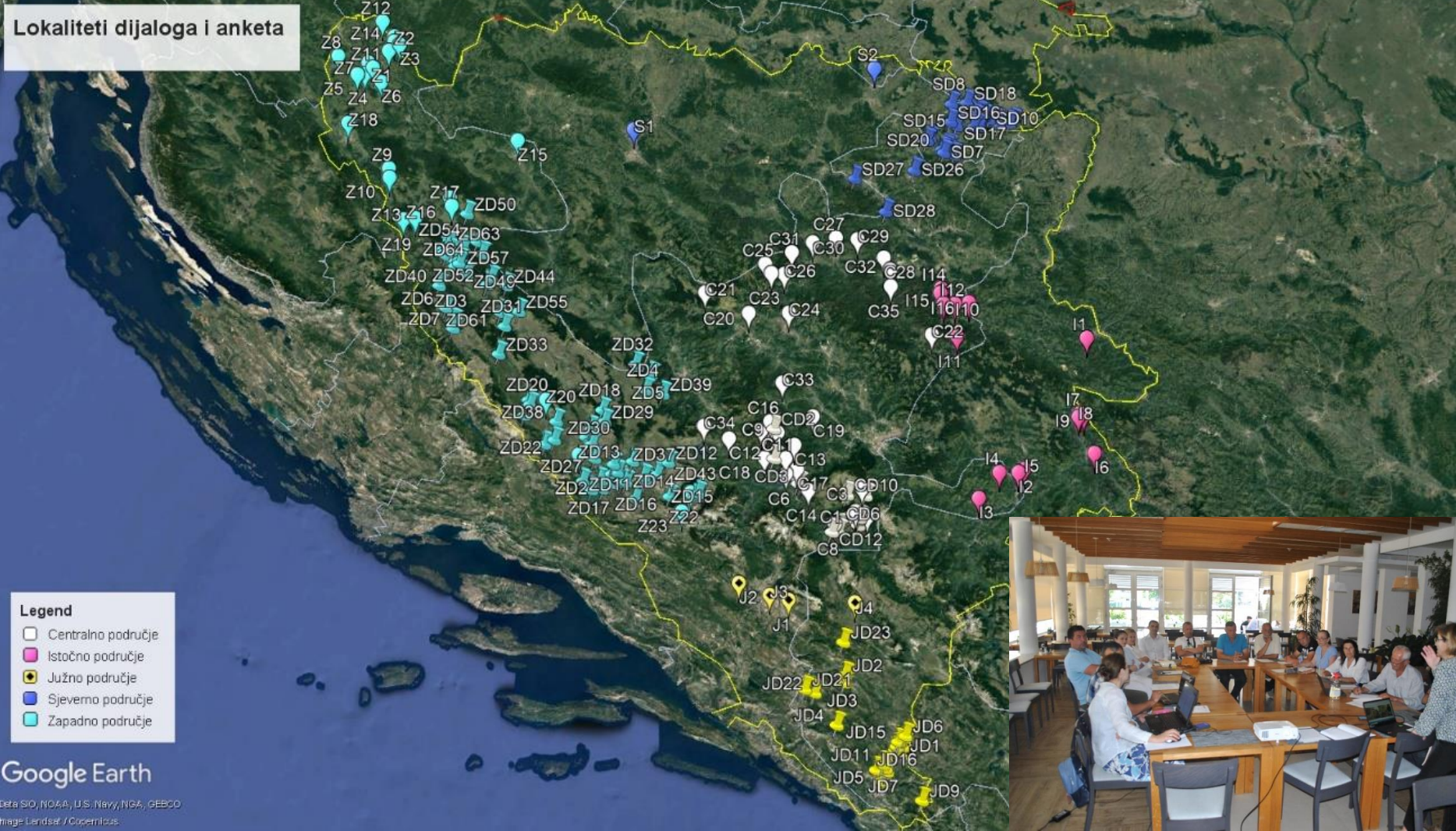


Udio ocjene koristi u ukupnoj površini BiH

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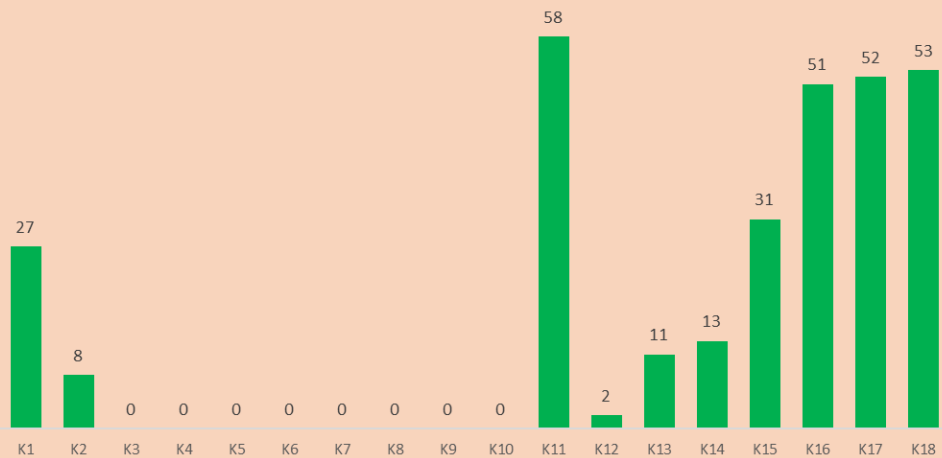
NCP mapping

Lokaliteti dijaloa i anketa



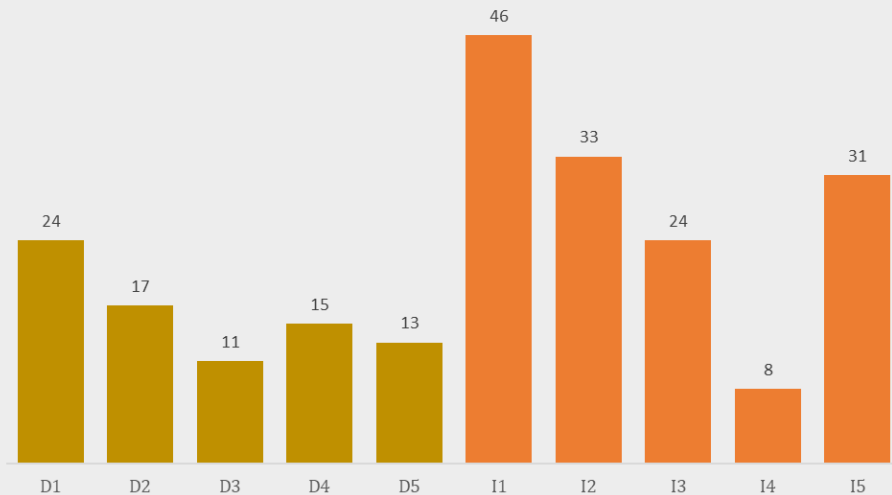
Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus



Direct and indirect drivers recognized during dialogs with local communities

NCP recognized during dialogs with local communities





The 7th Policy Group meeting for BiH level held in Sarajevo

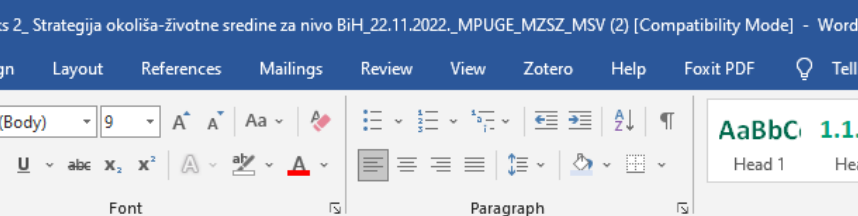
Members of the Policy Group for the BiH level gathered in October 2022 at their seventh meeting, to discuss the steps taken so far regarding the BiH Environmental Strategy 2022-2032....



BiH ESAP 2030+ film shown to Sarajevo highschool students

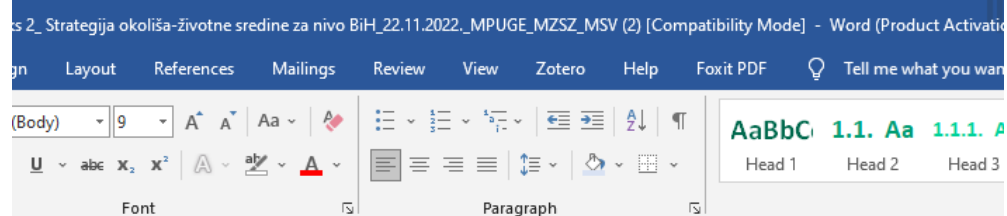
Students from three high schools in Sarajevo (Gymnasium I, Gymnasium II, and Gymnasium III) attended the BiH ESAP 2030+ film screening, followed by a productive discussion with environmental expert panelists....





BiH ESAP 2030+ Strategy for environment

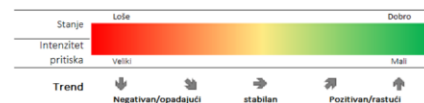
Strategija okoliša/životne sredine za nivo Bosne i Hercegovine 2022–2032.



u cilju očuvanja biološke i pejzažne raznolikosti	zastup prirode	resursa, nisu (dovoljno) integrirane u druge sektorske politike	primjeru sektorskih politika
Prioritet 3.7. Koordinisanje jačanja naučno utemeljenog odlučivanja o biodiverzitetu/prirodi kroz dijalog naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka	Stepen urađene Procjene stanja prirode i prirodnih resursa i korisnih informacija za donosiocje odluka	Odluke o korištenju prostora i usluga prirodnih, poljoprivrednih i urbanih ekosistema se često donose bez multidisciplinarnе naučne osnove	Usvajena informacija o naučnoj Procjeni stanja prirode i prirodnih resursa BiH sa Zaključcima i porukama za donosiocje odluka
	Broj redovnih godišnjih okruglih stolova za dijalog naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka o stanju prirode i upravljanju prirodnim resursima	Razmjena informacija između akademske zajednice i donosilaca odluka koje utiču na stanje biodiverziteta/prirode	Uspostavljen dijalog naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka
	Stepen razmjene informacija između akademske zajednice i donosilaca odluka koje utiču na stanje biodiverziteta/prirode	Podaci o biološkoj raznolikosti, znanjima o koristima prirode su rasuta i teško dostupna donosiocima odluka	Uspostavljena je efikasna platforma za razmjenu informacija i njihovo korištenje u donošenju odluka koje utiču na stanje biodiverziteta/prirode
Prioritet 3.8. Razvijanje ekološke svijesti o	Stepen javne dostupnosti informacija o stanju biodiverziteta i dijaloga naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka	Stanje ekološke svijesti stanovništva BiH je u korelaciji s kvalitetom obrazovanja, nivoom ulaganja u istraživanja i promotivne aktivnosti	Javno dostupni izvještaji o redovnom godišnjem dijalogu naučne zajednice i donosilaca odluka, o stanju prirode i upravljanju prirodnim resursima
	Stepen koordinacije nastavnih programa s ciljem isticanja značaja biodiverziteta i zaštite prirode		Definisan model podrške za edukaciju nastavnog kadra na svim nivoima obrazovanja

Tipovi koristi od prirode			Glavne grupe ekosistema koje doprinose nastanku i održavanju koristi	Stanje ključnih komponenti ekosistema	Intenzitet i trend		Koristi od prirode	
					Direktni pritisci	Indirektni pritisci	Stanje	Trend
REGULIRAJUĆE	1	Koristi od stvaranja i održavanja staništa	1 - 16		➡	➡		➡
	2	Koristi od procesa oprašivanja	1,4,5,6,12,14,15		➡	➡		➡
	3	Koristi od reguliranja kvalitete zraka	1,2,3,4,12,14,15		⬆	➡		⬇
	4	Koristi od reguliranja klimatskih procesa	1,2,3,4,8,9,13,16		⬆	➡		⬇
	5	Koristi od reguliranja procesa acidifikacije mora	8,9		⬆	⬆		⬇
	6	Koristi od reguliranja količine i protoka slatkih voda	1,2,4,5,7,8,10,12,13		⬆	➡		⬇
	7	Koristi od reguliranja kvalitete slanih i slatkih voda	1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10,12		⬆	➡		⬇
	8	Koristi od reguliranja procesa formiranja i zaštite zemljišta	1,2,3,4,7,12,13,14,15,16		⬆	➡		⬇
	9	Koristi od sprečavanja i ublažavanja rizika od prirodnih katastrofa i kriznih događaja	1,2,3,4,7,8,14,15,16		⬆	➡		⬇
	10	Koristi od reguliranja procesa razgradnje organskog otpada	2,5,7		➡	➡		➡
MATERIJALNE	11	Koristi od prirode kroz osiguranje hrane za ljude i životinje	1,5,6,8,9,12,14,15		⬆	➡		⬇
	12	Koristi od prirode kroz osiguranje energije	1,2,8		⬆	⬆		⬇
	13	Koristi od prirodnih materijala i sirovina	2,14,15		➡	➡		➡
	14	Koristi od prirode kroz snabdijevanje ljekovitim resursima	3,4,5,6,13,14,15		➡	⬇		↗
NEMATERIJALNE	15	Koristi od prirode kroz podršku procesima učenja i generiranje znanja	2,8,9,14		⬆	⬆		⬇
	16	Koristi od prirode kroz podršku fizičkom i psihološkom iskustvu, zdravlju i dobrobiti ljudi	1,2,3,8,9,13,14,15,16		⬆	➡		⬇
	17	Koristi od prirode kroz podršku razvoju identiteta pojedinaca i zajednica	1,4,8,9,14,15,16		⬆	➡		⬇
	18	Održavanje opcija za osiguranje koristi od prirode za buduće generacije – održivost prirodnog naslijeđa	1-16		➡	➡		➡

State and trends of the NCP



Five scenarios

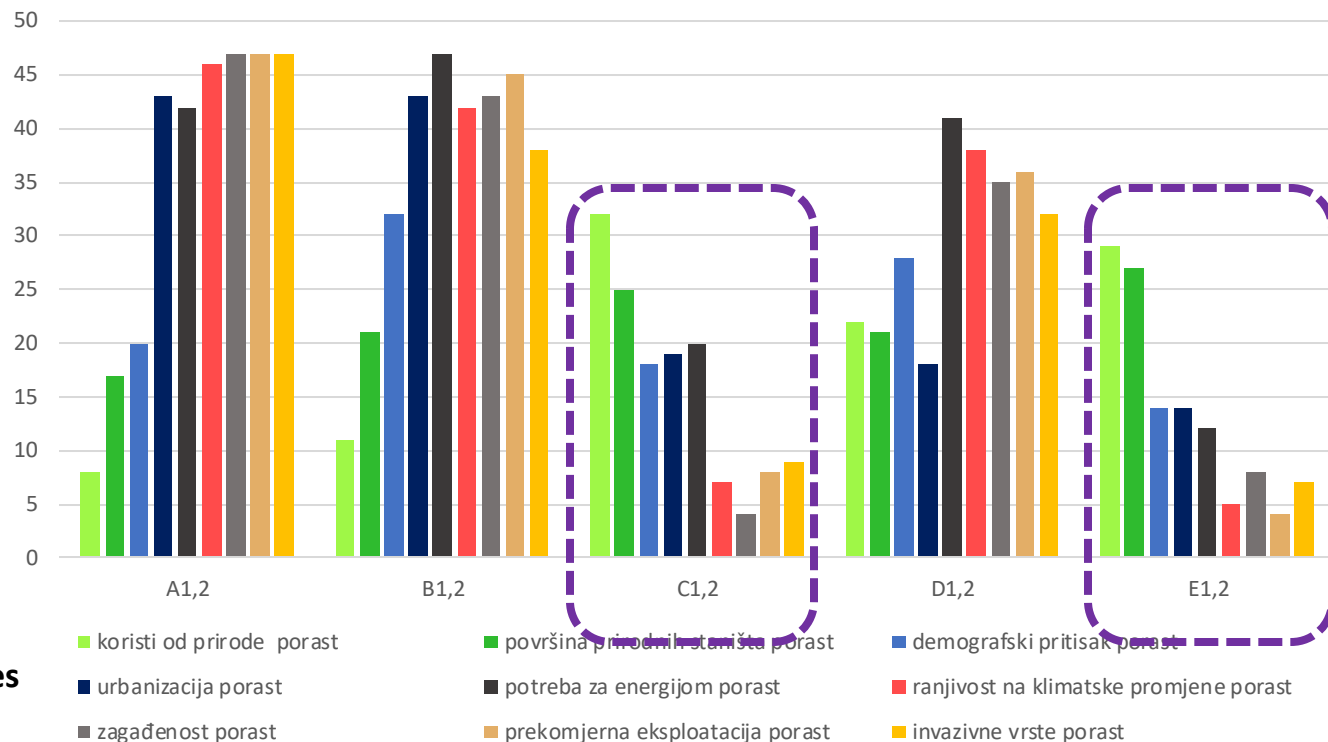
A. Business as usual

B. Economic growth based on intensive use of natural resources

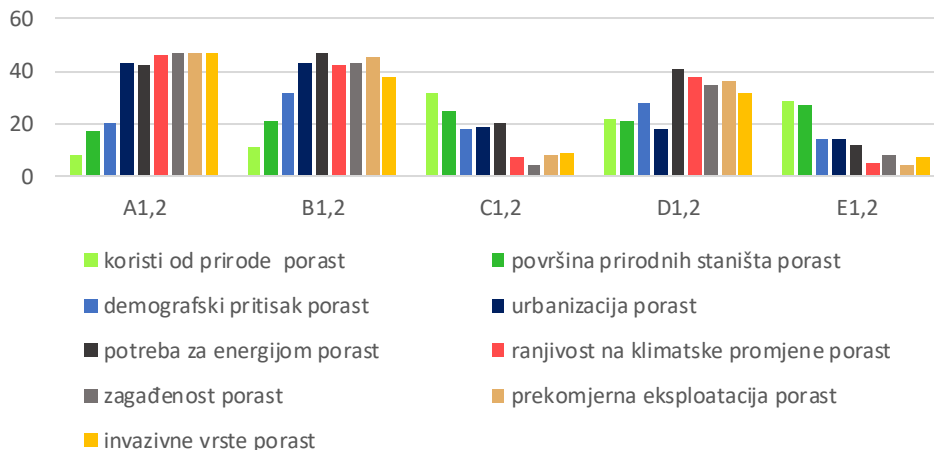
C. Integral management of resources in the direction of climate neutrality

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



Moderated discussion



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 !



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