



# Framing discussion on support and tools for using IPBES assessment reports and how to improve future assessments

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# Mainstreaming of biodiversity into development policies, plans, and programs

- Integrate biodiversity conservation into key development sectors (e.g., finance, agriculture, social development).



# IPBES mandate on policy support

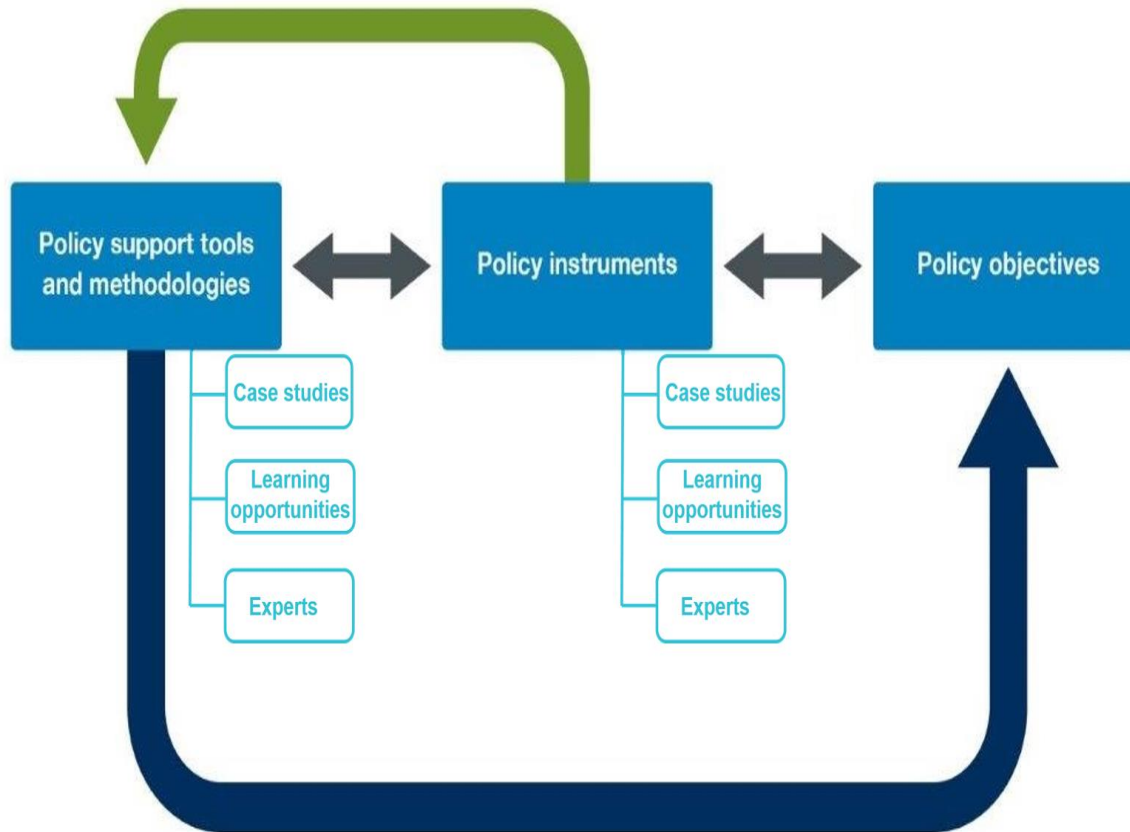
One of IPBES four main functions is... *to support policy formulation and implementation by identifying policy-relevant tools and methodologies and to enable decision makers to gain access to those tools and methodologies and, where necessary, to promote and catalyse their further development.*

In the current work programme, this is being addressed by:

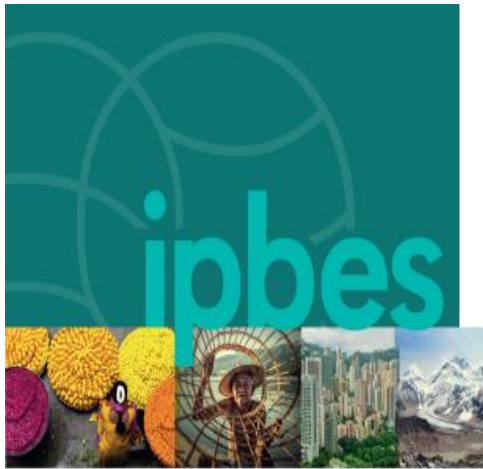
- **Developing a policy support portal** (including policy support tools and policy instruments linked to assessments, case studies, learning opportunities, guidance, and communities of practice)
- Preparing **methodological guidance** on how to address policy support tools and methodologies within IPBES assessments
- Delivering **assessments** covering methodological and thematic issues, which address policy-related issues

# IPBES Policy Support Portal

<https://www.ipbes.net/policy-support>



# Examples of resources from the Asia-Pacific assessment available through the portal



## Policy instruments

- Payment for ecosystem services ([here](#))
- Biodiversity offsets ([here](#))

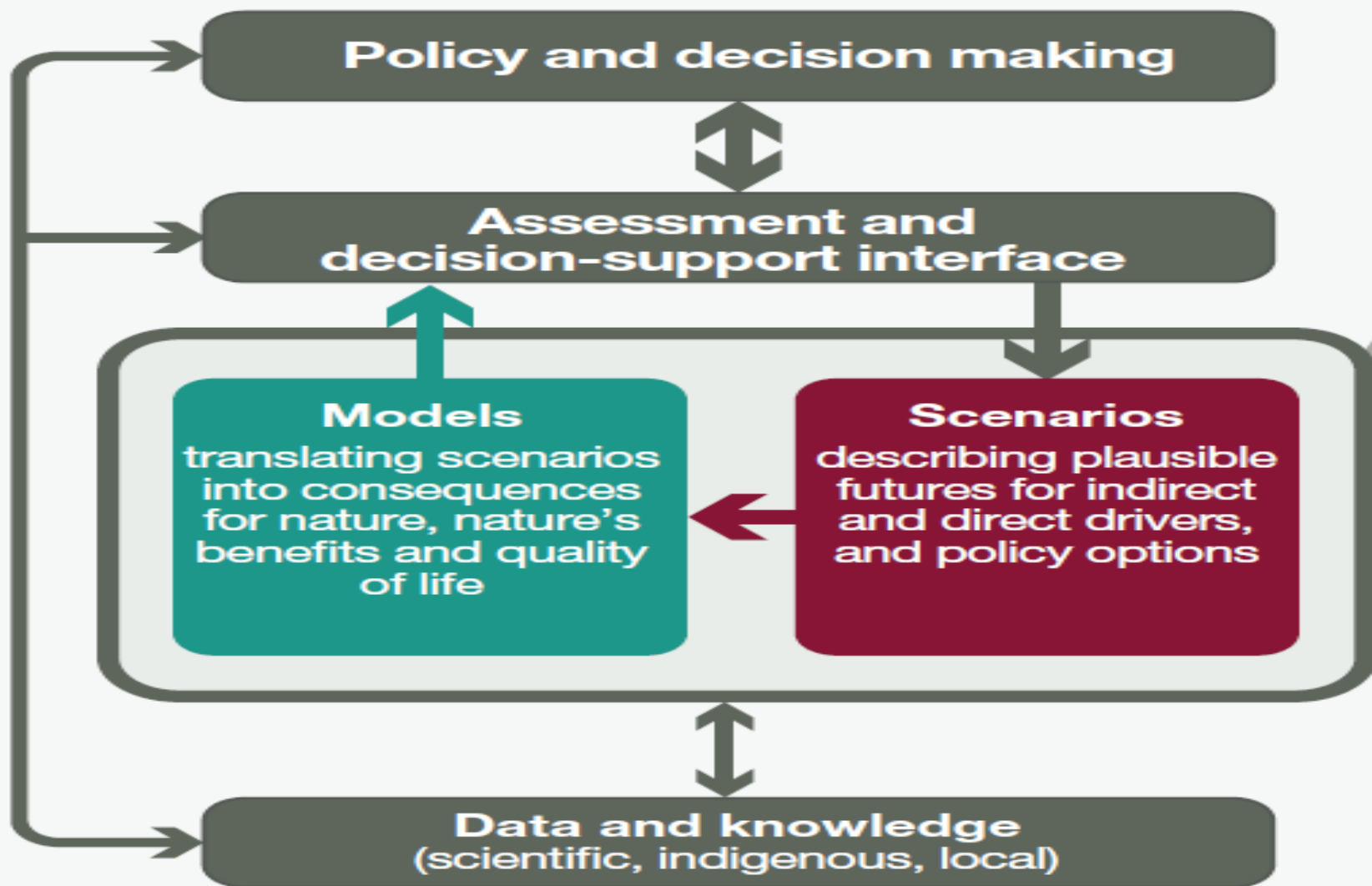
## Policy support tools

- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ([here](#))
- Protected Planet ([here](#))

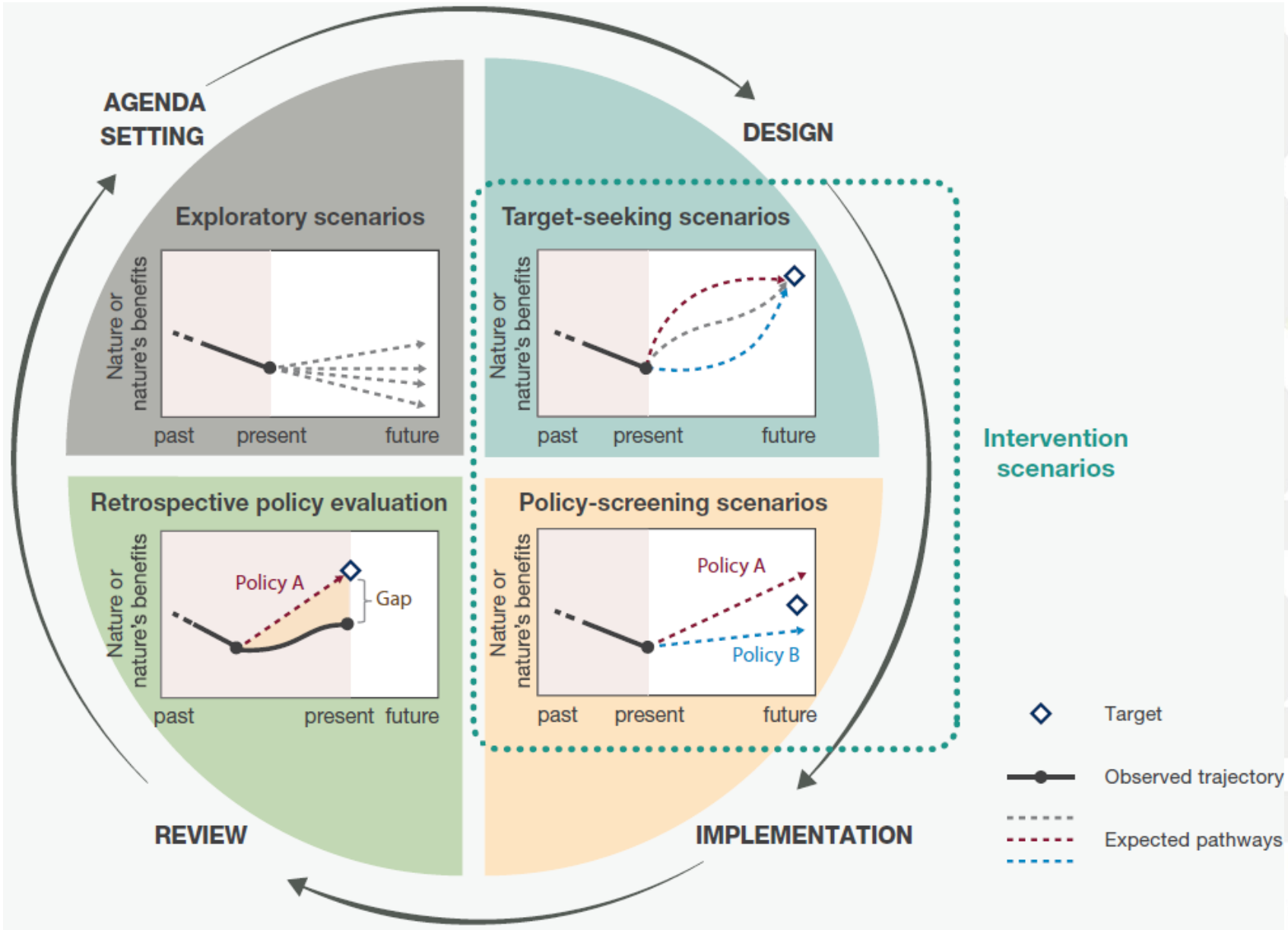
# Scenarios and models

- Scenario development scenario analysis or scenario “planning is a **systematic method for thinking creatively about dynamic, complex and uncertain biodiversity futures**, and identifying strategies to prepare for a range of possible outcomes
- Models are used either to do scenario planning or implementation;
- Scenarios, especially narrative ones will be useful in improving future assessment

# IPBES's Approach Scenario and Models



# Roles played by different types of scenarios in policy





# Scenario building approaches

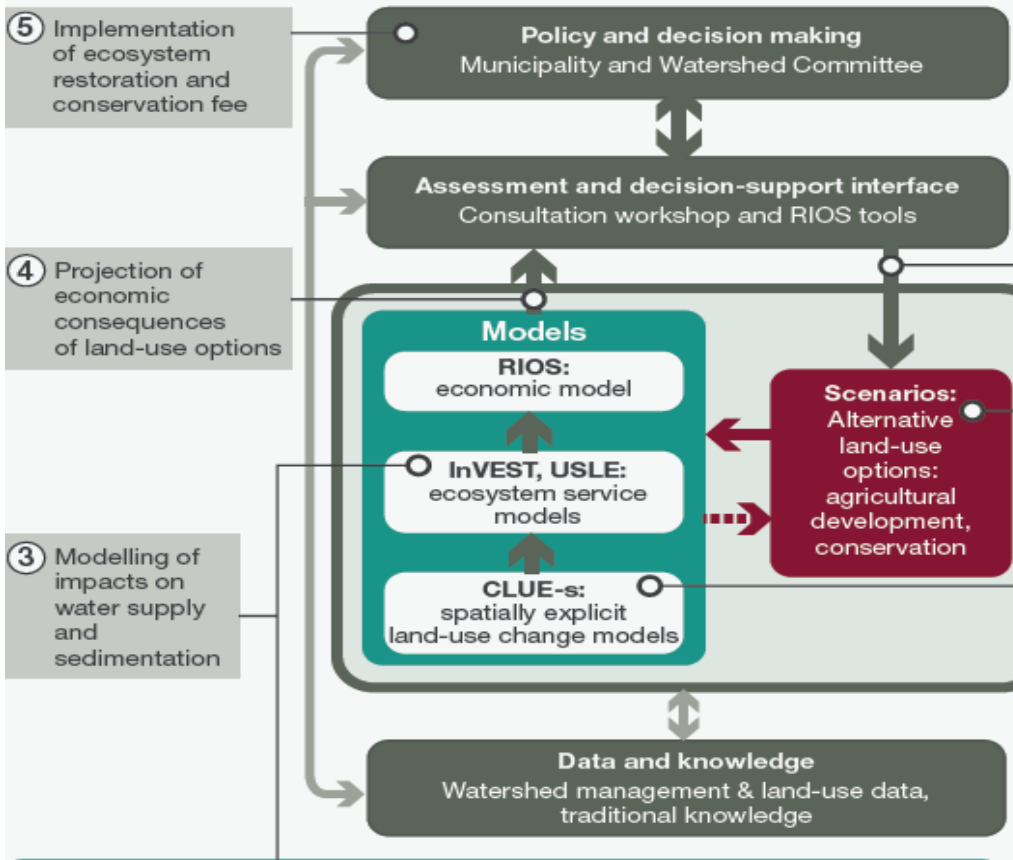
Two general approaches to scenario analysis exist; forecasting and backcasting:

1. **Exploratory (Forecasting)** – Stakeholders create projections about what may occur in the future and the alternative paths to getting there.
2. **Normative (Backcasting)** – Stakeholder groups determine a desired future situation, and the group works backwards from this point to identify steps needed to reach the desired future position.

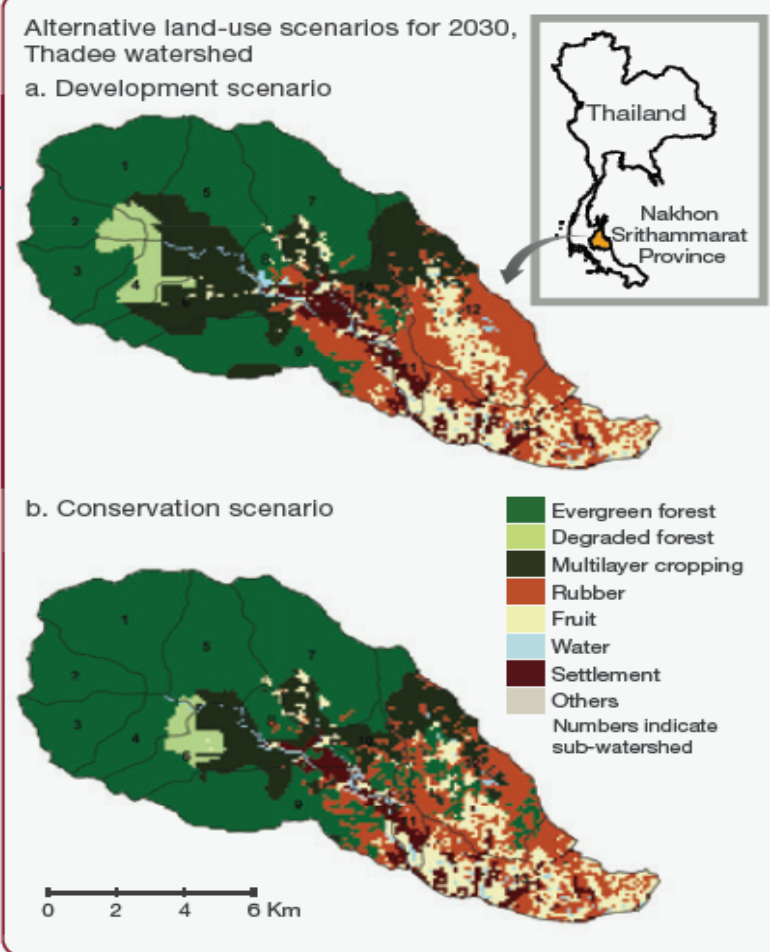
# Participatory scenario development

- Involves stakeholders in the creation of scenarios;
- Uses shared learning dialogue (SLD) and debate to produce a shared vision of the future and a plan to achieve it
- Co-produces knowledge, and foster cooperation between different stakeholders
- Fits into multi-scale scenario building and foresight

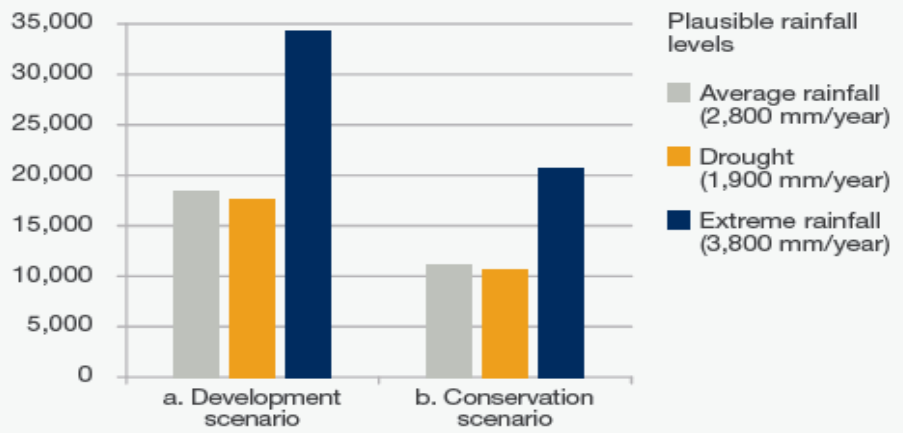
**LOCAL POLICY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**



- ① Use of policy-screening scenarios
- ② Land-use modelling



**Predicted sediment load for 2030 (tons/year)**



# Inclusion of indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES assessment

The IPBES Principles :

- ***Recognize and respect the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems***

Busan Outcome: UNEP/IPBES.MI/2/9, Appendix 1, para. 2 (d)

Tasked IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel to:

- ***Explore ways and means to bring different knowledge systems, including indigenous knowledge systems, into the science-policy interface***

To oversee this work on ILK [Deliverable 1(c)], IPBES created

**a Task Force on Indigenous and Local Knowledge**

# Approaches for Integrating ILK in IPBES Assessments

1.	Giving equal priority to indigenous and local people & practices
2.	Defining mutual goals, benefits and benefit-sharing
3.	Recognising and supporting rights and interests
4.	Recognising and respecting diverse world views
5.	Understanding and respecting different types of working culture
6.	Building dialogue to address gaps, convergence and synergies between ILKS and science
7.	Establishing mutual trust and respecting intercultural differences
8.	Practicing reciprocity, giving back and capacity building
9.	Recognizing and respecting intellectual and cultural rights
10.	Ensuring culturally appropriate storage of and access to information
11.	Utilising formal and informal agreements and statements (ABS)

# Capacity Building Needs

## *Task:*

**Developing capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) especially ILK Knowledge Holders to participate in IPBES activities and other global, regional and national events.**

- To share information and knowledge on IPBES work, especially assessments with ILK holders and experts and them enable them to participate meaningfully in the IPBES process.
- To engage knowledge holders from ILPC to contribute in the establishment of participatory mechanism to enhance their inputs in the IPBES work.
- To increase their participation and voice in their respective country in the preparation, implementation and sharing equitable benefits of NBSAP and other national BES management targets;
- To enhance their role in policy development process



**Thank  
you !**

