





Capacity Building for the Implementation of the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment

SUBREGIONAL SCIENCE-POLICY DIALOGUE SOUTH ASIA AND WEST ASIA

HOSTED BY MINISTRY OF FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENT (MoFE), GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

Park Village Resort Hotel | Kathmandu, Nepal | 27-28 February 2019

Executive Summary

From 27-28 February 2019, in Kathmandu, Nepal, a subregional science-policy dialogue for South Asia and West Asia on the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment (APRA) was held in Park Village Hotel, Kathmandu, Nepal, under the leadership of the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), Nepal with the assistance of the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC).

The dialogue is part of a capacity building project of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in collaboration with the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) and IPBES technical support unit for the Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment (IPBES-TSU-AP).

The two-day dialogue was participated by government delegates, academics, scientists and experts from the subregions of South Asia and West Asia with the aim of discussing the IPBES APRA report's key messages, and to demonstrate that biodiversity is among the planet's most important resources. The dialogue also highlighted the rich biodiversity and ecosystem services that the subregions provide as a vital support system for human wellbeing, and the function of IPBES to support policy formulation and implementation by identifying policy-relevant tools and methodologies. IPBES aims to enable decision-makers to gain access to available tools, methodologies and policy options identified in the IPBES APRA report and presented through the Summary for Policymakers (SPM).

The dialogue featured presentations of the key challenges indicated in the SPM with a focus on challenges in Sri Lanka on deforestation, the Maldives on coral reef conservation, Lebanon on conserving wildlife, and Bhutan on human and wildlife conflict. Parallel knowledge café sessions were convened, which facilitated interactive and in-depth discussions among delegates on relevant issues based on the examples of challenges presented. Additionally, to attain understanding of the varying trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the role of underlying drivers, posters containing key messages from the SPM were employed as a dissemination tool and displayed to support discussions.

The IPBES Capacity Building Technical Support Unit (CB-TSU) presented on how to use and uptake the regional assessment and highlighted four key areas of (1) capacity building, (2) uptake and impacts, (3) national ecosystem assessments, and (4) national platforms and networks. At the break-out sessions, delegates were asked about important elements at the national level of the regional assessment. The discussions resulted in recommendations for future uptake events and how raising awareness of IPBES assessments and its products can help frame national-level dialogues that promote the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and pave the way towards framing the Post-2020 Framework.

A session on support for using the regional assessment report and how to improve future IPBES assessments also received attention among the delegates. Dr Madhav Karki, Co-Chair of the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment, framed the discussion

on support and tools for using IPBES assessment reports and how to improve future assessments. In his presentation, he placed emphasis on mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and programmes, and stressed the importance of integrating biodiversity conservation into key development sectors (e.g. finance, agriculture, social development) and leverage on the synergies. He explained the importance of integrating indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES assessments and scenario development processes especially acknowledging multiple conceptualizations of values from different institutions and governance. As a take-home message, he introduced readily-available policy instruments such as Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and Biodiversity Offsets and policy support tools such as IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and Protected Planet, and those listed in the Catalogue of Assessments.

One of the highlights of the dialogue was a special networking session organized by MoFE wherein key senior officials of Nepal joined and presented their interests and views in terms of how institutional frameworks and governance options can be aligned so as decision-making and planning processes not directly responsible for biodiversity conservation can effectively contribute to addressing biodiversity targets and the SDGs. The session provided an opportunity for delegates to understand the current dynamics of governance across sectors in Nepal and see commonalities and opportunities available and emerging in interweaving biodiversity and national development goals.

The dialogue, in summary, facilitated meaningful discussions among delegates on capacity and policy support needs which can be used to enable current and inform future IPBES deliverables, and serve as an avenue for exchange and experience sharing among policymakers and towards a better understanding of the region's current state of biodiversity and ecosystems.

1. Concept

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was established in 2012, with the aim of strengthening the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, to facilitate long-term human wellbeing and sustainable development.

The "Capacity Building Project for the Implementation of IPBES Asia- Pacific Regional Assessment" is funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund through the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Under the project's third component, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), in collaboration with the IPBES technical support unit for the Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment (IPBES-TSU-AP), organized two subregional science-policy dialogues for South Asia and West Asia; and Oceania. A third dialogue is being organized by IGES for East Asia and Southeast in October 2019.

The purpose of the dialogues is to facilitate understanding of the findings of the Assessment, including the policy options to mitigate the deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the region. The primary audience is national policymakers, while other decision-makers and stakeholders are invited.

Key components of the dialogues

- Information sessions in which Assessment authors and others overview the findings of the Assessment
- Group discussions focused on relevant issues
- Collective problem-solving with the guidance of facilitators
- Contemporary examples of challenges faced
- Discussions on the uptake and use of the Assessment Report and on further needs

Preparation for the dialogues

The dialogues are designed to allow discussion among participants, especially policymakers, around tools available and actions to implement in real life. To prepare for the dialogue, participants are encouraged to read the Assessment's summary for policymakers (SPM) and consider current issues relevant at the subregional level for discussion among participants.

2. Inaugural Session

Moderator, Dr Maheshwar Dhakal, Joint Secretary (Technical) and Chief, Climate Change Management Division, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal and Nepal national Focal Point of APN, introduced and welcomed all honourable speakers of the first session to take their place on the Dias.

Opening Remarks:

Session Chair Dr Bishwa Nath Oli, Secretary of the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal

Dr Bishwa Nath Oli welcomed the opportunity for his Ministry to host and engage in the first of a series of science-policy dialogues that bring together policymakers from the subregions of South Asia and West Asia to discuss biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In his remarks, he stressed the importance of harmony between humans and nature particularly as the Asia-Pacific region's biodiversity and ecosystem services are under increasing pressure. Importantly, biodiversity and natural resources are essential for economic development, livelihoods, food security and peoples' wellbeing. Noting that Nepal has been part of CBD since 1994, he stressed that the country is committed to achieving significant reductions in the rate of loss of biodiversity. This is being accomplished through commitments to the CBD Biodiversity Aichi Targets, among others, and strong regional cooperation. In this regard, he pointed out that Nepal has made significant progress in increasing forests and the number of protected areas. Significant action is needed to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020, he said, and therefore enhanced understanding of policymakers is extremely important.

Commending the work of IPBES in producing the report of the Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment, and the Japan Biodiversity Fund for funding the series of science-policy dialogues, he stressed that clear actions are needed in order for countries to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to develop effective post-2020 biodiversity goals and targets.

He concluded by wishing all delegates a pleasant stay in Nepal and best wishes for a successful event.

Guest of Honour, Hon'ble Minister of Ministry of Forests and Environment, Mr Shakti Bahadur Basnet, inaugurated the session by watering a plant as a symbol of biodiversity conservation.

Ms Naoko Nakajima, Head of the Tokyo Sustainability Forum (TSF) of IGES introduced the JBF-IPBES project and the objectives of the science-policy dialogues. The project is funded by Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF), which is provided by the Ministry of Environment, Japan and managed by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD). She explained the three components of the project: 1) Piloting approaches for bringing Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK) into the Asia-Pacific regional Assessment; 2) Application of outputs from scenario analysis and

modeling assessment; and 3) Policy support for decision-makers and stakeholders. For the present component 3, Ms Nakajima explained that the aim is to strengthen the biodiversity science-policy interface around the topics of biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and sustainability with a focus on the completed IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment (APRA); facilitate the understanding of APRA, the APRA report, and its uptake; and address challenges from key messages in the report's Summary for Policy Makers (SPM) with a view to discussing policy options and tools available to tackle these challenges.

The three science-policy dialogues cover 3 regions: South Asia and West Asia, Oceania, and Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia. Following an explanation of the structure of the present dialogue, Ms. Nakajima expressed her wishes for a successful event that will enhance discussions on nature's contribution to people at the science-policy interface.

Dr Madhav Karki, IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment Co-Chair and IPBES MEP Member

Dr Karki described the role of IPBES and the work that the body undertakes, noting that IPBES is an independent intergovernmental body established by Member States in 2012. The objective of IPBES is to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long term human wellbeing and sustainable development. The function of IPBES is similar to that of IPCC in that IPBES does for biodiversity what IPCC does for climate change. With over 130 member states and other national and international bodies, including civil society organizations and indigenous and local community groups in the capacity as observers. Biodiversity and nature's benefit to people underpin every aspect of human development and are key to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Alarmingly, bio-resources are being depleted faster than any other point in human history in the Asia-Pacific region.

IPBES plays a catalytic role in the implementation of knowledge-based biodiversity related policies at all levels of government, private sector and civil society. The purpose of the present science-policy dialogue is to present the IPBES regional assessment for Asia and the Pacific and discuss specific challenges highlighted by IPBES Member States in South Asia and West Asia in regards to biodiversity and ecosystem services, and as outlined in the key messages in the summary for policy makers of the IPBES regional assessment report. IPBES is undertaking regional, global and thematic assessments, all of which have been embraced by CBD. IPBES also develops capacity by providing opportunities to young fellows and scientists so that they are better equipped to undertake national assessments in the future

Dr Karki highlighted the main aim of the two-day science-policy dialogue, which is to ensure that key messages from the IPBES regional assessment are available to policymakers in a language and format that is readily understandable, and that can be used to inform decision-making processes. This, too, responds to the IPBES aim to enable decision-makers to gain access to available tools, methodologies and policy

options identified in the Asia-Pacific Assessment Report's Summary for Policymakers (SPM).

The Asia-Pacific assessment report says that while there has been an overall decline in biodiversity there have been some successes. However, these will not halt the decline in biodiversity and ecosystem services and nature's contribution to people in the region. Climate change and associated extreme weather events further exacerbates current threats. There is an opportunity to reverse the current trend of biodiversity loss and he expressed that the discussions that will unfold in the two-day dialogue will allow us to take better care of nature for present and future generations.

Opening remarks by Hon'ble Dr Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission, Nepal

Welcoming the dialogue, Dr Krishna Prasad Oli expressed its relation to how biodiversity conservation policies have been researched, and how sustainable development policies are made at the national level and in the Asia-Pacific region.

He linked the IPBES science-policy dialogue agenda to the CBD agenda noting its 3 pillars: biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. The highest policy instrument in Nepal has been implemented since 2015 - article 51, which gives full leverage for environmental conservation and biodiversity conservation. With this, Nepal is in the process of implementing this highest piece of legislation and MoFE is fully engaged in developing related policies, including those for forestry.

Research has been initiated on the impact of policy in ensuring conservation and this initiative is being undertaken by MoFE and the National Planning Commission. In the present dialogue we are gathered to discuss the major challenges that we face in the conservation of biological diversity and its management, use and benefit-sharing mechanism. We need to understand the status of the current living conditions of people and with respect to the implementation of SDG goals in Nepal, via an established SDG roadmap and SDG implementation costings.

One of the major challenges for the region, he said, is the impact of climate change and related best practices that can contribute to effective policymaking. Climate change has created tension among scientists, the public, and politicians, and we do not yet understand the exact impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. He underscored that the region needs to strive to reduce the risk of crossing dangerous tipping points. Immediate action is needed and now is the time for scientists and policymakers to work closely together. In this regard, more data must be generated that is useful for policymaking systems and we need to increase the number of data observatories, particularly in developing countries. More discussion is needed at the policy-science interface, as well as capacity development among scientists, policymakers, and those people who are the most impacted.

In order to tackle the serious threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services, greater engagement is needed with global frameworks of UNCBD, IPBES, the UN Agenda for

SDGs, and other like-minded international and regional frameworks. In this regard, the importance of regional cooperation is paramount to developing capacity, particularly in developing countries. This will provide opportunities to share and develop knowledge-based solutions and best practices that will benefit the people of region.

Opening Address:

Guest of Honour: Hon'ble Minister of Ministry of Forests and Environment, Mr Shakti Bahadur Basnet

The opening address was delivered by the Hon'ble Minister of Forests and Environment, Mr Shakti Bahadur Basnet. In his address, Mr Basnet welcomed all participants. He described Nepal a mountainous country with very rich biodiversity and ecosystem services. There is abundant biodiversity, culture and indigenous knowledge practices and traditions. Forests are an important natural resource for Nepal covering more than 44% of Nepal's land, and supporting peoples' livelihoods by providing energy, water, food and medicinal plants.

Similarly, 24% of the land area coverage is under a protected area system that currently has twenty protected areas and thirty buffer zones, and forest-inhabited local communities engage in conservation and management practices. The forest and protected area system is a result of the strong commitment of the Government of Nepal who has invested a great deal of resources into biodiversity conservation.

Now, he said, this is the right time to have a dialogue on the sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing of ecosystem resources. He made a plea that all scientists and researchers provide evidence-based information and clarify to policymakers how much forest area protection should be established, and how to harness and optimize goods and services without any degradation of resources.

The county's wetlands are not only a source of freshwater for Nepal's people, but also support the growth and maintenance of Nepal's ecosystems. Nepal has more than 6000 rivers and rivulets, providing energy and freshwater resources to critical ecosystem services that provide potable water, sanitation systems, and irrigation services. These services also provide clean energy for industries, tourism and cultural activities.

Nepal's governance system has three tiers at central, provincial and local levels. Current forest and biodiversity governance systems are being transformed into a cooperative governance model. Effective REDD+ systems are also in place that contribute to global climate change mitigation. A new national forest policy is being implemented that outlines the key responsibilities of local communities and indigenous people in preserving biodiversity and ecosystem systems.

Currently, there are large gaps in knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and best-practice ecosystem policies to improve governance in conservation management systems are lacking. Regarding biodiversity and forest conservation, Nepal's policy is not only to protect biodiversity but also to improve the sustainable

use of its resources. This is vital to achieve sustainable economic development and poverty reduction, thus contributing effectively to the SDGs. Nepal is addressing the increasing pressure on its biodiversity through numerous programmes.

Nepal welcomes the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment and hopes that all countries can collaborate to fulfil the aim of harmonizing nature and its contribution to people. He further stressed the need for integrating biodiversity conservation into government policies at national levels. Least developed countries such as Nepal lack funds, capacity and technical knowledge. By improving regional collaboration national governments can ensure shared benefits, particularly as biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation does not end at national borders. All countries need to collaborate to achieve sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and best management systems for ecosystem services.

He closed the session by anticipating that the science-policy dialogue will be successful in discussing a common pathway to biodiversity conservation.

3. Dialogue

Government representatives from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Lebanon, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Syria participated in the event. The dialogue covered a range of topics in plenary, breakout and information sessions. These included discussions on specific challenges being faced in the region, sharing information on best practices and available policy options, and discussing the policy support and capacity needs of governments as regards to the uptake and use of the IPBES APRA report.

3.1 Key themes

Key themes for the dialogue were considered following a pre-dialogue survey that was distributed among delegates in South Asia and West Asia. Presentations were delivered by Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Bhutan and Lebanon on specific challenges:

- 1. Terrestrial ecosystem conservation including deforestation
- 2. Marine ecosystem conservation including coral reef conservation
- 3. Wild species / In-situ biodiversity conservation; and
- 4. Human and wildlife conflict

The ensuing dialogue centered on IPBES and the Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment report, in particular the key messages from the Summary for Policymakers (SPM). Some challenges, messages and recommendations are outlined in the following sections. These will be elaborated further into two policy briefs being prepared as an outcome of the dialogue.

3.2 Challenges, messages and recommendations

3.2.1 Challenges

In the context of the main themes of the dialogue, there are significant challenges in South Asia and West Asia as regards the complexity of (1) in-situ conservation and Protected Area (PA) management; (2) human-wildlife conflict that poses threat to human lives; (3) agriculture production and Invasive Alien Species (IAS) that degrade forests and agrobiodiversity (genetic resources); and (4) coral reef management and fishery problems and there implications to local livelihoods, which are presently not well captured.

For biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services in general, awareness and concern for biodiversity in policy matters has improved over the decade. However, many challenges persist. The primary challenge is the relative newness and multi-sectoral nature of biodiversity such as its contribution to improve human wellbeing.

There is a general lack of awareness of the need for a holistic, cross-sectoral approach to combat persistent challenges. Accordingly, there is a need to address an integrated approach to improve coordination across different government ministries and departments at the national level.

Sub-national and local governments and institutions have insufficient information on the IPBES process and capacity building tools need to be tailored to them. Similarly, there is a need for inter-collaboration to address common challenges at national borders.

More than 40% of the world's poor live in countries in South Asia and lifting people out of poverty will require multiple strategies including the protection of managed ecosystems such as agriculture, forests and aquaculture systems, which are the main livelihood sources in the region.

Combatting the increasing pressure and threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services is a global challenge, and stronger efforts are needed across the science-policy-societal interface at international, regional and national levels, and requiring cooperation and collaborative arrangements across national and international boundaries.

Regional and international synergy and capacity building are crucial, as is identifying the role of younger generations, and responding to the considerable challenge of lacking financial resources in the region's developing states.

3.2.2 Messages and recommendations

On international engagement

Responding to the international arena, the post-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets is an opportunity for countries in South Asia and West Asia to realign their biodiversity strategies and set high priority to strengthening national accounting and reporting systems and, in addition, integrate the biodiversity targets with the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs), where possible.

Of national importance

- Empowering local communities and including indigenous and local peoples for knowledge interaction, co-production of knowledge, coherence and alignment of actions and principles
- Strengthening the science-policy interface so that scientists are in a position to advise political leadership
- Addressing lack of institutional memory within government structures that are a result of changing governments or priorities
- Communicating innovation by producing powerful policy-briefs
- Maintaining science integrity as information crosses to decision-makers
- Providing opportunities to address inter-sectorial differences in relation to sectors such as tourism, energy, agriculture
- Increasing subregional cooperation on common cross-border issues
- Ensuring mentoring systems are in place for young scientists
- Boosting research, peer-reviewing, learning and support to produce more credible data
- Aligning data in the context of relevance to livelihoods, intersectoral results, SDGs, etc., which is more appealing to policymakers

Financing for implementation, innovation, learning and sharing.

On the IPBES process

- The IPBES APRA Summary for Policy Makers is a useful tool and it would be a
 good opportunity for member states of the Asia-Pacific region to discuss the
 summary at the next IPBES plenary, as this will help to gain more attention from
 governments.
- Consider strengthening the island context in future assessments
- Provide for greater assessment on Indigenous and Local Knowledge
- Discuss and establish the role of local authorities and local communities
- Increase the engagement of social media as a useful tool to enhance communication between governments and the public
- Translate SPMs into local languages so that local governments are able to use the report for their policy development
- Place greater emphasis and effort on engaging governments in the IPBES process
- Though challenging, provide funding for key experts and human resources
- Consider establishing a common format for reporting to IPBES on the assessment report. This would make it easier for member states to report back to IPBES on the uptake of the assessment report.

On capacity building and related country needs

- Capacity building plans are needed as tools for the uptake of assessments
- Education and awareness-raising programmes at ministerial, school, and public levels
- Capacity development to strengthen scientific data collection, including better methodologies and technologies that will provide for higher quality data
- Capacity building of natural scientists on social and cultural knowledge and practices
- Capacity building of stakeholders, local communities and policymakers on the value of ecosystem services
- Increased dialogue at the science-policy interface
- Innovative communication tool(s), for example: that engage social media; that are
 effective for indigenous and local communities (elders, etc.), among others
- Capacity building of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) in the IPBES process for greater engagement

4. Closing Session

Mr Seiji Tsutsui, Director of APN and Chair of the Steering Committee for Component 3 of the JBF-IPBES Capacity Building project, provided closing remarks.

"In the two-day dialogue, which was based on the Regional Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service for Asia and the Pacific, we have had superb discussions from the various aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services in South Asia and West Asia," he said.

He thanked all speakers for their excellent presentations, and all moderators, facilitators and rapporteurs for their excellent contribution in each session, and thanked attendees for their active participation and contribution to the dialogue.

Particularly, Mr Tsutsui expressed his sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal and the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) for hosting and organizing the dialogue, and providing very warm hospitality.

He commended Mr Shakti Bahadur Basnet, Hon'ble Minister of Ministry of Forests and Environment, Dr Bishwa Nath Oli, Secretary of Ministry of Forestry and Environment Nepal, Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal, Joint Secretary (Technical), Ministry of Forests and Environment, Dr Madhav Karki, IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment Co-Chair and IPBES MEP Member for their active cooperation.

Through lively discussion, many ideas, options, and examples were exchanged among the participants expressing his belief that the dialogue provided knowledge, ideas, and clues toward conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in countries in the South Asia and West Asia regions.

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services is part of the SDGs, particularly target 14 on life below water and target 15 on life on land. These targets are interlinked with other SDGs targets, such as food, water, sustainable communities and so on. "Without conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, we cannot achieve the SDGs," he stated.

Mr Tsutsui highlighted a saying, "the end of everything leads to a new beginning" and expressed his hope that the dialogue had provided a good opportunity to promote the diffusion of the messages and contents of the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment, and instill momentum to mainstream and take action for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity ecosystem services at national and local levels South Asia and West Asia.

5. Acknowledgements

IGES and APN are highly appreciative of the active participation of government delegates, scientists, researchers, experts and others who participated in the event.

Primarily, IGES and APN extends their sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Forests & Environment, Government of Nepal as official host of the dialogue, and for providing unwavering support and hospitality in the beautiful country of Nepal.

The undertaking and success of the two-day science-policy dialogue would have been impossible without the full support and engagement of MOEJ, SCBD and JBF who provided funding for the project; and IPBES APRA TSU, IPBES CB TSU, IPBES ILK TSU who shared their extensive knowledge and expertise.

Finally, we acknowledge NTNC who, as the Local Secretariat, has worked tirelessly on the logistical arrangements before, during and following the event.

6. Appendices

6.1 PROGRAMME















Tentative Programme

(Version 25: 26 Feb 2019)

Science-Policy Dialogue on the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment for South Asia and West Asia

Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal 27-28 February 2019

Day One

08:00-08:40 Registration

- Delegates are kindly asked to register and receive their badges and conference bags at the registration desk
- Delegates are kindly asked to be seated by 08:45

08:50-10:00 Session One: Inaugural Session

Moderator: Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal

NATIONAL ANTHEM

08:50-09:00	Opening remarks by Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of
(10 min)	Nepal
	Dr Bishwa Nath Oli, Secretary to the Ministry of Forests and Environment,
	Inauguration of the Session
09:00-09:05	Opening remarks by Vice-Chair of JBF-IPBES(C3) Science-Policy Dialogues
(5 min)	Ms Naoko Nakajima, Director, Tokyo Sustainability Forum, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
09:05-09:15	Opening remarks on Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment and showing the Asia-
(10 min)	Pacific Assessment Video
	Dr Madhav Karki, IPBES Asia-Pacific RA Co-Chair and IPBES MEP Member
09:15-09:20	Opening remarks by Member, National Planning Commission, Nepal
(5 min)	Hon'ble Dr Krishna Prasad Oli
09:20-09:30	Opening Address by Guest of Honour
(10 min)	Hon'ble Minister of Ministry of Forests and Environment, Mr Shakti Bahadur
	Basnet
09:30-09:40	Group Photograph
	Delegates move outside
09:40-10:10	Morning Break

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10:10-11:10	Session Two: Setting the Scene
Moderator: Dr	Linda Anne Stevenson, Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research
10:10-10:20 (10 min)	Introduction of JBF-IPBES project and objectives of the dialogue Ms Naoko Nakajima, Vice-Chair of JBF-IPBES(C3) Project Director, Tokyo Sustainability Forum, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
10:20-10:35 (15 min)	Major highlights of the SPM of the Regional Assessment for Asia and the Pacific region with a focus on Status, Trends, Drivers and Scenarios Dr Madhav Karki, Co-Chair of the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment
10:35-10:50 (15 min)	Presentation on the policy options identified in the AP Assessment Report Dr Ganesh Raj Joshi, Lead Author of Chapter 6 of the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment Report
10:50-11:10 (20 min)	Discussion session with speakers and delegates (Q&A) Facilitator: Ms Noriko Moriwake, Head, Technical Support Unit for the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment

11:10-12:00 Session Three: Challenges from Key Messages of SPM (Part I)

Moderator/Facilitator: Dr Linda Anne Stevenson and Ms Chris de Guzman

11:10-11:15	Introduction of session and speakers
(5 min)	Dr Linda Anne Stevenson
11:15-11:25	Challenges in Sri Lanka: Deforestation
(10 min)	Ms Rajitha Kisagothami Lankathilaka Jagoda,
	Department of National Planning, Sri Lanka
11:25-11:35	Challenges in Maldives: Coral reef conservation
(10 min)	Dr Abdulla Naseer, Ministry of Environment, Maldives
11:35-11:55	Participatory Q&A session and discussion session on key challenges
(20 min)	All interested countries are welcome to share their challenges
11:55-12:00	Brief summary of main discussion points
(5 min)	Dr Linda Anne Stevenson and Ms Chris de Guzman















13:00-15:30 Session Four: Knowledge Café Sessions (Part I)

- Delegates move directly to their respective Knowledge Cafés for in-depth discussion
- Knowledge Café sessions are designed for interactive dialogue among delegates on specific and relevant issues and are facilitated by resource persons associated with IPBES

Parallel Thematic Knowledge Café Sessions

Knowledge	Terrestrial ecosystem conservation including deforestation
Café 1	Facilitator: Dr Ikuko Matsumoto
13:00-14:30	Dr Ambika Gautam (IPBES AP regional assessment)
	Dr Gopal Rawat (IPBES AP regional assessment)
	Ms Rajitha Kisagothami Lankathilaka Jagoda, (plenary presenter)
	Dr Hemanthi Ranasinghe (expert)
	Ms Carolle Alarcon Eichmann (rapporteur)
Knowledge	Marine ecosystem conservation including coral reef conservation
Café 2	Facilitator: Dr Nigel Crawhall
13:00-14:30	Dr Ram Prasad Chaudhary (IPBES AP regional assessment)
	Dr Madhav Karki (IPBES AP regional assessment)
	Dr Abdulla Naseer (plenary presenter)
	Ms Diem Hong Thi Tran (rapporteur)
Knowledge	Common challenges in South Asia and West Asia sub-regions
Café Stand	The Knowledge café stand is an area intended to promote informal
13:00-14:30	information-exchange providing an opportunity for delegates to network and
	share common challenges, write and display notes on these challenges
	particularly on the key messages in the SPM. During this session, key message
	poster boards are presented on status, trends and drivers with a view to
	discussing opportunities, knowledge gaps and capacity building needs.
Reports on Ke	y Outputs (Delegates return to their assigned seats)
Moderator: Lin	ada Anne Stevenson
14:30-15:00	Reports on key outputs:
(30 min)	Report on Knowledge Café 1: (10 min)
	Report on Knowledge Café 2: (10 min)
	Voices from delegates engaged in Knowledge Café Stand (10 min)
15:00-15:30	Participatory Q&A and discussion session on key outputs
(30 min)	
15:30-16:00	Afternoon Break

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moderator. Dr 1	Linda Anne Stevenson
16:00-16:30	Plenary presentation on uptake events and activities, outreach materials, and examples of raising awareness of IPBES assessments and its products
(15 min)	- Ms Diem Hong Thi Tran
(15 min)	- Mr Yajna Nath Dahal and Dr Maheshwar Dhakal, Ministry of
	Forests and Environment, Nepal
16:30-17:30	Breakout Groups: Open discussions and reflections
(60 min)	
	Breakout Group I:
	Facilitated by Ms Diem Hong Thi Tran
	Rapporteur: Dr Ikuko Matsumoto
	Breakout Group II:
	Facilitated by Dr Nigel Crawhall
	Rapporteur: Ms Noriko Moriwake

17:30-18:30 Session Six: Interaction/Dialogue Session with Nepal Government Policy Makers

- Delegates will be guided to the venue in the main building

Chair: Dr Maheshwar Dhakal

17:30-18:30	Special Session: Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal
18:30-19:00	Informal networking session over light snacks and drinks
19:00~	Networking dinner hosted by the Government of Nepal (Please refer to the Invitation provided in your conference bag)















Day Two

09:00-09:15 Session Seven: Summary of Day One and Introduction to Day Two

Facilitators: Linda Anne Stevenson and Chris de Guzman

09:00-09:10 (10 min)	Summary of key points from Day One Dr Linda Stevenson
09:10-09:15 (5 min)	Introduction to Day Two Ms Chris de Guzman

9:15-10:05 Session Eight: Challenges from Key Messages in SPM (Part II)

Moderator/Facilitator Dr Linda Anne Stevenson and Ms Chris de Guzman

09:15-09:20	Introduction of session and speakers Dr Linda Anne Stevenson
(5 min)	Dr Linaa Anne Stevenson
09:20-09:30	Challenges in West Asia with a case study: Progress on conserving wildlife in Lebanon
(10 min)	Ms Zeina Hassane, Environment Specialist, Ministry of Environment, Lebanon
09:30-09:40 (10 min)	Challenges in South Asia with a case study in Bhutan: Human and wildlife conflict
	Dr Phuntsho Thinley, Environment Research Forestry Researcher Ugyen Wangchuck Institute, Bhutan
09:40-10:00	Participatory Q&A and discussion session on key challenges
(20 min)	All interested countries are welcome to share their challenges
10:00-10:05	Brief summary of main discussion points
(5 min)	Dr Linda Anne Stevenson and Ms Christmas de Guzman

10:05-12:25 Session Nine: Knowledge Café Sessions (Part II)

- Delegates move directly to their respective Knowledge Cafés for in-depth discussion
- Knowledge Café sessions are designed for interactive dialogue among delegates on specific and relevant issues and are facilitated by resource persons associated with IPBES

Parallel Knowledge Café Sessions

Knowledge	Wild species / In-situ biodiversity conservation
Café 1	Facilitator: Dr Nigel Crawhall
10:05-11:35	Dr Ram Prasad Chaudhary (IPBES AP regional assessment)
(90 min)	Dr Madhav Karki (IPBES AP regional assessment)
	Ms Zeina Hassane (plenary presenter)
	Ms Carolle Alarcon Eichmann (rapporteur)

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Knowledge	Human and wildlife conflict
Café 2	Facilitator: Dr Ikuko Matsumoto
10:05-11:35	Dr Gopal Rawat (IPBES AP regional assessment)
(90 min)	Dr Ambika Gautam (IPBES AP regional assessment)
	Dr Phuntsho Thinley (plenary presenter)
	Ms Diem Hong Thi Tran (rapporteur)
Knowledge Café	The Knowledge café stand is an area intended to promote informal
Stand	information-exchange providing an opportunity for delegates to network and
10:05-11:35	share common challenges, write and display notes on these challenges
	particularly on the key messages in the SPM. During this session, key message
	poster boards are presented on status, trends and drivers with a view to
	discussing opportunities, knowledge gaps and capacity building needs.
Reports on Key (Outputs (Delegates return to their assigned seats)
Moderator: Linda	Anne Stevenson
11:35-12:05	Reports on key outputs:
(30 min)	Report on Knowledge Café 1: (10 min)
	Report on Knowledge Café 2: (10 min)
	Voices from delegates engaged in Knowledge Café Stand (10 min)
12:05-12:25	Participatory Q&A and discussion session on key outputs
(20 min)	
12:25-13:25	Lunch

13:25-15:25	Session Ten: Support for using IPBES assessment reports and how to improve future assessments
	Moderator: Dr Madhav Karki Co-Chair of the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment
	(Before moving into discussions, summaries from Session 5 will be presented.)
13:25-13:45 (20 min)	Reports from Session 5: Uptake from IPBES AP regional assessment: Breakout Session on Open discussions and reflections
	 Breakout Group I: (10 min) Ms Diem Hong Thi Tran Breakout Group II: (10 min) Dr Nigel Crawhall

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13:45-14:00

Presentation for framing discussion on support and tools for using IPBES

assessment reports and how to improve future assessments

Dr Madhav Karki, Co-Chair of the IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment

14:00-14:45 (45 min)

Delegates will form two breakout groups to discuss remaining policy support needs (for example, capacity building and cross-scale/cross-sector dialogues) that can be used to enable current and inform future IPBES deliverables.

Breakout Group I:

Facilitated by Ms Diem Hong Thi Tran Rapporteur: Dr Ikuko Matsumoto

Breakout Group II:

Facilitated by Dr Nigel Crawhall Rapporteur: Ms Noriko Moriwake

Delegates return to their assigned seats

Moderator: Dr Madhav Karki

14:45-15:05 (20 min) Reports from Session 10: Support for using IPBES assessment reports and how to improve future assessments

Breakout Group I: (10 min)
 Ms Diem Hong Thi Tran

Breakout Group II: (10 min)
 Dr Nigel Crawhall

15:05-15:25 (20 min) Participatory Q&A and discussion session

15:25-15:40

Afternoon Break

15:40-17:00 Session Eleven: Feedback and Closing

Moderator: Dr Linda Anne Stevenson

15:40-16:20 Reflections from Delegates on the Dialogue and comments on the post 2020

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

(country delegates to be confirmed)

South Asia: Country
West Asia: Country
South Asia: Country
West Asia: Country

- Reflections from other countries

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16:20-16:40 Feedback survey

 Delegates are invited to complete a feedback survey available online or on paper

16:40-17:00 <u>Summary</u>

- A brief overview of the two-day event and subsequent outputs Dr Linda Anne Stevenson and Ms Chris de Guzman

Closing remarks (tentative)

- JBF-IPBES(C3) Project Chair Mr Seiji Tsutsui, Director Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research APN
- Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal Dr Maheshwar Dhakal

End of formal proceedings

6. 2 PARTICIPANTS' LIST

Afghanistan

HOMAYOON Mohd Kazim

Director of Environmental Planning Division National Environmental Protection Agency

Darulaman Road, School Street, Kabul Tel: (+93) 707001010

Email: kazimhomayoon@yahoo.com

KARIMI BALOCH Zolfagar

Director of International Relations and MEAs Division

National Environmental Protection Agency

Darulaman Road, School Street, Kabul

Tel: (+93) 749880025

Email: Zolfaqarb@gmail.com

Bangladesh

HOQUE Md Imdadul

University of Dhaka

Department of Botany, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

Tel: (+88) 01711224350

Email: Mimdadulo7@yahoo.com

ISLAM Akm Rafigul

Deputy Director

Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Tel: (+88) 028181772

Email: rafiqulislam@doe.gov.bd; rafiqulislamakm@yahoo.com

Bhutan

CHODEN Kinley

Environment Officer

Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environmental Research (UWICER)

Bumthang, Bhutan Tel: (+975)17947961

Email: kchoden@uwice.gov.bt

THINLEY Phuntsho

Principal Forest Officer (Conservation Biologist)

Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environmental Research (UWICER)

Bumthang, Bhutan Tel: (+975)03631926

Email: pthinley@uiwce.gov.bt; chetsho78@gmail.com

Brazil

ALARCON EICHMANN Carolle

Trainee UNESCO

Sanepa-2, Lalitpur Tel: (+977)9810226160

Email: c.eichmann@unesco.org

India

KATHULA Tarun

Director, CS-III Division

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC)

Email: <u>tk.kathula@gov.in</u>

MOHAPATRA Anil

Research on Biodiversity

Zoological Survey of India

Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata

(Posted in Estuarine Biology Regional Centre, ZSI, Gopalpur-on Sea)

Tel: (+91) 9531650857 Email: <u>anil2k7@gmail.com</u>

RAWAT Gopal

Dean

Wildlife Institute of India

Chandrabani, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248 001, India

Tel: (+91)1352640304 Email: <u>rawatg@wii.gov.in</u>

Iran

AZHDARI Ghanimat

Senior Expert

Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment (CENESTA)

108 Azerbaijan Avenue, Tehran, Iran

Tel: (+98)9171196256

Email: ghanimat@cenesta.org

MIRZAKHANI Akram

Expert of Department of Environmental Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Imam Khomeini St., Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Building 7, Tehran, Iran

Tel: (+98)2161154422

Email: Mirzakhani.mfa@gmail.com

ZAND Eskandar

Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture

Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO)

AREEO, Yemen St. Chamran Freeway, Tehran, Iran

Tel: (+98)9123002133

Email: eszand@yahoo.com

Japan

MATSUMOTO Ikuko

Researcher

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Shinbashi SY Bldg.4F, 1-14-2, Nishi-shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 1050003, Japan

Tel: (+81)335951081

Email: i-matsumoto@iges.or.jp

MORIWAKE Noriko

Head

IPBES TSU for Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment

Shinbashi SY Bldg.4F, 1-14-2, Nishi-shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 1050003, Japan

Tel: (+81)335951081

Email: moriwake@iges.or.jp

NAKAJIMA Naoko

Director

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Shinbashi SY Bldg.4F, 1-14-2, Nishi-shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 1050003, Japan

Tel: (+81)335951081

Email: n-nakajima@iges.or.jp

SEKI Aiko

Administrative Officer

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

East Building 4F, 1-5-2 Wakinohama Kaigan-dori, Chuo, Kobe, 6510073, Japan

Tel: (+81)782308017

Email: a.seki@apn-gcr.org

TSUTSUI Seiji

Director

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

East Building 4F, 1-5-2 Wakinohama Kaigan-dori, Chuo, Kobe, 6510073, Japan

Tel: (+81)782308017

Email: stsutsui@apn-gcr.org

Lebanon

AL ZEIN Mohammad

Instructor and Researcher

American University of Beirut

Bliss Street, PO Box 11-0236, Riad El Solh 1107 2020, Beirut, Lebanon

Tel: (+961)1350000 x: 3896

Email: msalzein@gmail.com; ma73@aub.edu.lb

HASSANE Zeina

Environmental Specialist

Ministry of Environment

Beirut, Lebanon Tel: (+96)13362573

Email: zeina-hassane@hotmail.com

Maldives

ABDUL RAHMAN Muhusina

Assistant Director

Ministry of Environment

Green Building, Maafannu, Male', 20392

Tel: (+960) 3018300

Email: muhsina.abdulrahman@environment.gov.mv

MOHAMED Ilham

Assistant Director

Ministry of Environment

Green Building, Maafannu, Male', 20392, Maldives

Tel: (+960) 3018300

Email: <u>Ilham.mohamed@environment.gov.mv</u>

NASEER Abdulla

Minister of State for Environment

Ministry of Environment and Energy

Green Building, Maafannu, Male, Maldives

Tel: (+960) 7788197

Email: abdhullah.naseer@environment.gov.mv

Nepal

ADHIKARI Om Bahadur

Section Officer, Climate Change Management Division Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal

Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9841258073

Email: omadhikari@hotmail.com

ARYAL Ramesh

Under Secretary

Ministry of Finance, Nepal

BASNET Shakti Bahadur

Minister

Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal

Gha no. 136/23ka, Gyanjyoti Marga-2, Singh Durbar

Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

CHAUDHARY Ram Prasad

Professor Emeritus

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Nepal

Research Centre for Applied Science & Technology (ReCAST), Kirtipur, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9841283652

Email: ram.chaudhary53@gmail.com; ram@cdbtu.wlink.com.np

CHETTRI Nakul

Programme Coordinator-Kangchenjunga Landscape International Center for Integrated Mountain Development

Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: (+977)15003222

Email: Nakul.chettri@icimod.org

DAHAL Yaina Nath

Joint Secretary (Technical), Chief, Environment and Biodiversity Division Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9849542159

Email: dahal1965@yahoo.com

DHAKAL Maheshwar

Joint Secretary (Technical), Chief, Climate Change Management Division Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977) 9851142405

Email: maheshwar.dhakal@gmail.com

DHAKAL Manjeet

Head of LDC Support Team/ Advisor to the LDC Chair at Climate Change Negotiations Climate Analytics
Berlin, Germany

Tel: (+977)9851079085

Email: Manjeet.dhakal@climateanalytics.org

GAUTAM Ambika P

Professor and Manager Kathmandu Forestry College Koteshwor, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: (+977)15147211

Email: gautam.ambika@gmail.com

GAUTAM Somnath

Section Officer, Climate Change Management Division Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851083667

Email: somnathgautam@gmail.com

JNAWALI Sarita

Program Director

National Trust for Nature Conservation, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851106793 Email: <u>sarita@ntnc.org.np</u> JOSHI RIJAL Srijana

Ecosystem Specialist

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

Khumaltar, Nepal

Email: Srijana. Joshi@icimod.org

KARKI Madhav

International Specialist in Natural Resources Management, Climate Change and Sustainable Mountain Development Centre for Green Economy Development GPO Box 6413, IDS-Nepal, IDS/CGED Nepal Building, Tundal Devi Temple Road, Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: (+977)014445565

Email: karki.madhav@gmail.com; kbmadhav@gmail.com

LAMSAL Ram Prasad

Director General, Department of Forests and Soil Conservation Babarmahal, Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851019316

Email: rplamsalı@yahoo.com

NEPAL Purshotam

Joint Secretary

Ministry of Local Development and Administration, Nepal

OLI Bishwa Nath

Secretary

Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal Gha no. 136/23ka, Gyanjyoti Marga-2, Singh Durbar,

Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977) 14211567

Email: info@mofe.gov.np

PANT Surendra

Assistant Scientific Officer, Climate Change Management Division Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9841760047 Email: <u>pantsr1@yahoo.com</u>

RAI Kamal Kumar

Chair

Himalayan Folklore and Biodiversity Study Program, Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Nepal Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9841322054

Email: ipskirantsampang@gmail.com

RANA Sikshya Adhikary

Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Officer

National Trust for Nature Conservation, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel:(+977)9841893748

Email: sikshyar@gmail.com

SANJEL Prakash Sanjel Deputy Director General Department of Agriculture, Nepal

SINGH Deepak Kumar

Executive Director

National Trust for Nature Conservation, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851036615

Email: dksingh@ntnc.org.np

SHRESTHA Jwala

Undersecretary (Technical), Environment and Biodiversity Division

Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal

Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851217065

Email: meejwala@gmail.com

SHRESTHA Madan Lal

Academician

Nepal Academy of Science and Technology

Khumaltar, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851041403

Email: madanls1949@gmail.com

TIWARI Sanjay

Undersecretary (Technical), Climate Change Management Division Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal

Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, 44600, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9864327229

Email: tiwarisanıo@gmail.com; tiwarisanıo@yahoo.com

Norway

TRAN Diem Hong Thi

Senior Adviser

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Torgarden, 7485 Trondheim

Tel: (+47)46415050

Email: Diem.hong.tran@ipbes.miljodir.no

Pakistan

KHAN Muhammad Samar Hussain Deputy Conservator (Wildlife) Ministry of Climate Change

G-5, LG&RD Complex, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: (+92)519245743

Email: Samar baloch@yahoo.com

RAJA Naeem Ashraf Director (Biodiversity Programme) Ministry of Climate Change G-5, LG&RD Complex, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: (+92)5192545

Email: naeemashrafraja@yahoo.com

Philippines

DE GUZMAN Christmas

Programme Officer

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

East Building 4F, 1-5-2 Wakinohama Kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, 6510073, Japan

Tel: (+81)782308017

Email: cdeguzman@apn-gcr.org

Saudi Arabia

AL SHAMLAN Mohammed Director of International Cooperation Department Saudi Wildlife Authority P.O. Box 61681 Riyadh 11575 Tel: (+966) 50193294

Email: alshamlan@swa.gov.sa

SHURAIM Faisal

Executive Secretary of National Biodiversity Committee Saudi Wildlife Authority P.O. Box 61681 Riyadh 11575

Tel: (+966) 535933282

Email: <u>f.shuraim@swa.gov.sa</u>

TATWANY Hany Vice president Saudi Wildlife Authority P.O. Box 61681 Riyadh 11575

Tel: (+966) 505201757

Email: hany.tatwany@swa.gov.sa; vice president@swa.gov.sa

South Africa

CRAWHALL Nigel

Chief of Section, Small Islands and Indigenous Knowledge SC/PCB/SII UNESCO

7 Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France

Tel: (+33)770010392

Email: n.crawhall@unesco.org

Sri Lanka

HEWANILA Hewadhura Gedera Nimalasiri

Director

Nirmanee Development Foundation

122c, Perakumba Mawahta,

Kegalle, Sri Lanka Tel: (+94)773586380

Email: flink@sltnet.lk; nirmaneenimal@gmail.com

JAGODA Rajitha Kisagothami Lankathilaka

Assistant Director

Department of National Planning

Nirmanee Development Foundation

The Secretariat, Colombo oi, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94)718051467

Email: jagodarkl@gmail.com

RANASINGHE Hemanthi

Dean/Faculty of Graduate Studies and Professor in Forestry and Environmental

Science

University of Sri Jayewardenepura

Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka

Tel: (+94)714478756

Email: Hemanthi.ranasinghe@gmail.com

RANAWEERA Indika Amal Shantha

Assistant Director

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

No 416/C/1, Robert Gunawardana, Mawatha,

Battaramulla, Sri Lanka Tel: (+94)112034155

Email: amaksr@gmail.com

Svria

ALHAYEK Belal

Director of Biodiversity, Land and Natural Reserves Ministry of Local Administration and Environment

Sahet Almohafaza, 29th May, Salhai

Tel: (+963) 947451588

Email: Blalhayek75@gmail.com; bilal.alhayek@hotmail.com

ZEREK Omar

Head of Department

Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

Damascus 7th Lakes Tel: (+963) 947451588

Email: Blalhayek75@gmail.com

United Kingdom

STEVENSON Linda Anne

Division Head for Communication and Scientific Affairs Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

East Building 4F, 1-5-2 Wakinohama Kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, 651-0073, Japan

Tel: (+81)782308017

Email: lastevenson@apn-gcr.org

Members of the Local Secretariat

CHALISE Lina

Conservation and Education Officer

Central Zoo, Nepal Tel: (+977)9851224888

Email: lina.chalise15@gmail.com

SEDAI Milan

M&E Associate

National Trust for Nature Conservation, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9841906955 Email: millisedai@gmail.com

PRADHAN Jayan

Sr. Accountant

National Trust for Nature Conservation, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9841210103

Email: jpradhan@ntnc.org.np

SINGH Hari Bikram

Sr. Administrative Officer

National Trust for Nature Conservation, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851095436 Email: hbsingh@ntnc.org.np

GOLE Bikram

Trainee-Accounts

National Trust for Nature Conservation, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9849529020

Email: bikramgoleg@gmail.com

Local participants

Anupa Ghimire Tel: (+977)984184441

Bindu Mishra

Tel: (+977)9841886482

Sushant Maharjan Tel: (+977)9849632491

Biplap Maharjan

Tel: (+977)9849932375)

Bikash Maharjan Tel: (+977)9841399821

Bhogendra Rayamajhi

Email: bhogendra.rayamajhi@251.org

Surendra Prasad Adhikari

Email: Surendra adhikari35@yahoo.com

Muna Nyaupane

Email: Munanyaupane2020@gmail.com

Abdullah Miya Nature Journalist

Email: Naturejournalist786@gmail.com

Keshab Raj Gautam Tel: (+977)9851248680

Ananda Sharma

Tel: (+977)9841546844

S.P. Dhungaga

Tel: (+977)9860330217

Gyanendra Karki Email:gkarki@gmail.com Tel: (+977)9851038919

Mukesh Pokhrel Tel: (+977)9851022190

Prabin Man Singh Email:prabinsingh@gmail.com

Tel: (+977)9853250074

Vijay Singh UNDP, Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851041653

Prakash Sanjel

Tel: (+977)9841277459

Purusattam Nepal Nepal

Tel: (+977)9851123402

Ramesh Aryal

Tel: (+977)9851151209

6.3 PRESENTATIONS

Presentations are available at the following link: https://www.apn-gcr.org/?p=13530

6.4 SELECTED PHOTOS

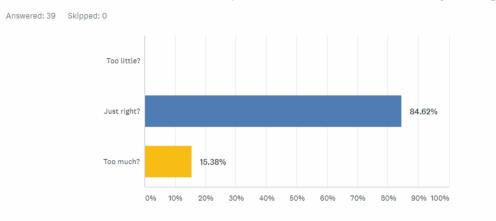




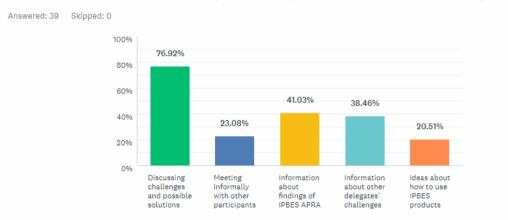


6.5 POST-DIALOGUE SURVEY

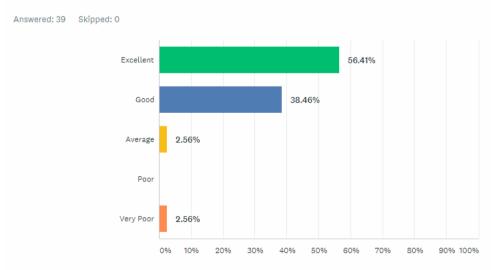
Was the amount of information provided at the Science-Policy Dialogue?



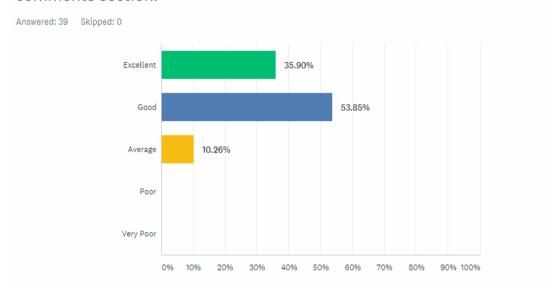
Which were the two most important aspects of the Science-Policy Dialogue?

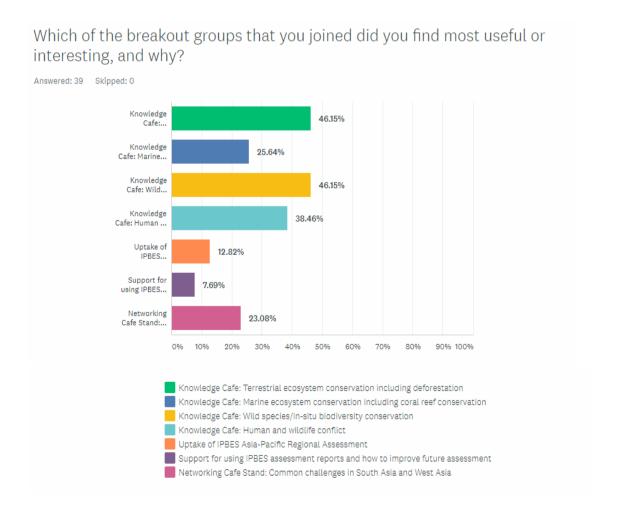


How useful would you rate the structure of the Science-Policy Dialogue? Would you suggest any changes for the next time? If so, please elaborate in the comments section.

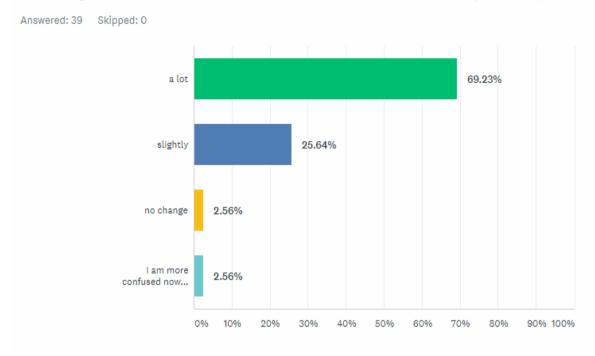


How useful would you rate the content of the Science-Policy Dialogue? Would you suggest any changes for the next time? If so, please elaborate in the comments section.





Through this workshop, how much did your understanding of the key messages of the IPBES Asia-Pacific Assessment Report improve?



Do you think that the IPBES regional assessment for Asia and the Pacific will make a difference to policy in your country? Please say why you think it would or would not.

