



Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services IPBES

Jean-Christophe Vandevelde, PhD

IPBES French Committee - Foundation for Research on Biodiversity (FRB)

ALCUE NET Workshop – 26 November, IRD, Marseille



Outline:

1 – What is IPBES and how is it organised ?

2 – What does IPBES do ?

- The four main functions of IPBES
- Conceptual framework and specificities of IPBES
- The work programme 2014-2018

3 – Links between biodiversity and climate change research



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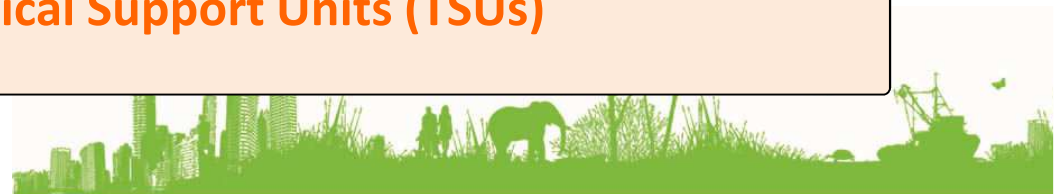
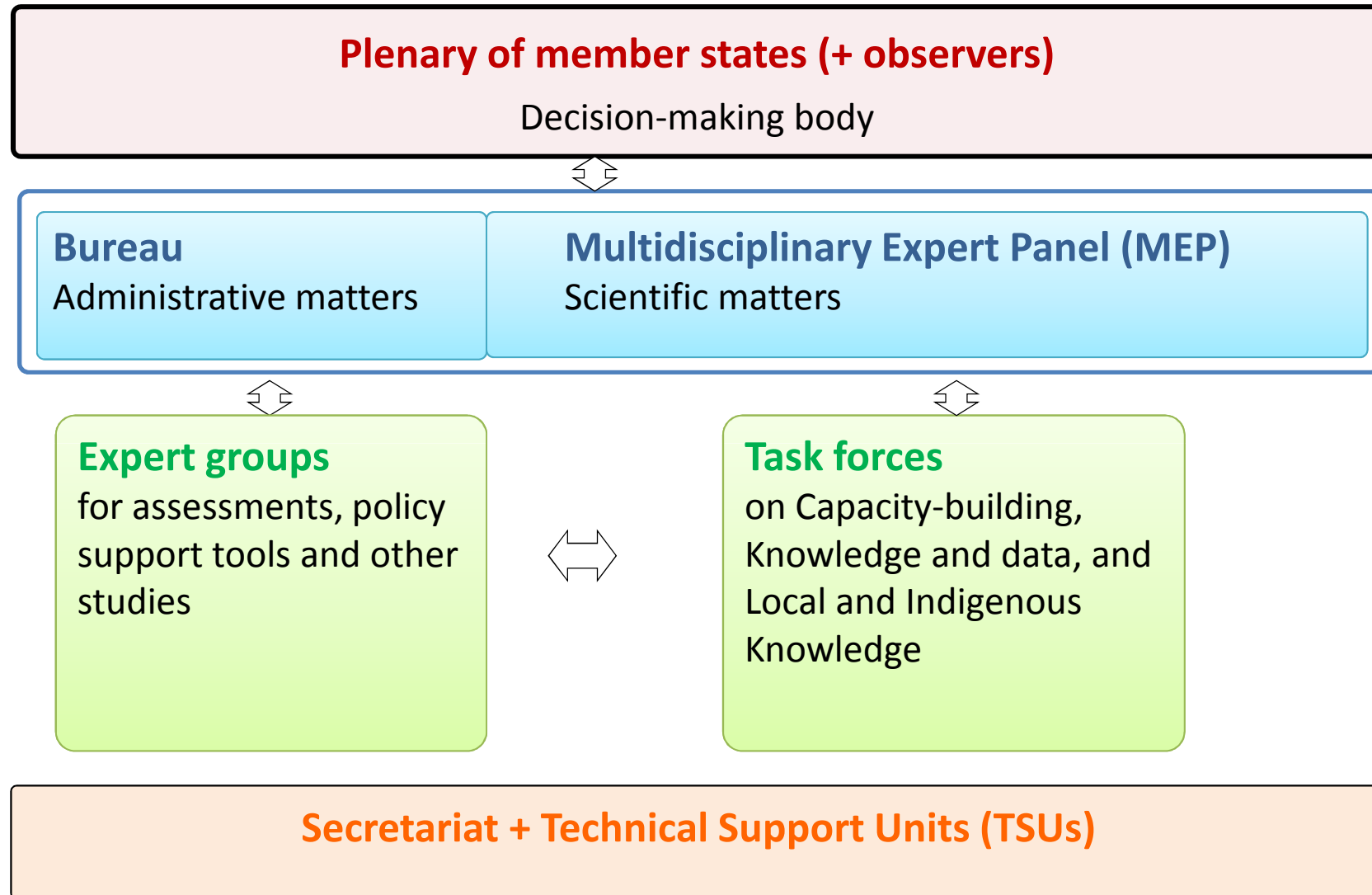


1. What is IPBES and how is it organised ?

- IPBES : Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- Established in April 2012, Panama
- Members : 121 governments (as in november 2014) + observers (other governments, MEAs, NGOS, private sector, knowledge holders)
- Overall objective : **to provide policy relevant knowledge to inform decision making => interface between science and policies**
- Secretariat hosted in Bonn, Germany
- Partners : UNEP, UNESCO, FAP, UNDP



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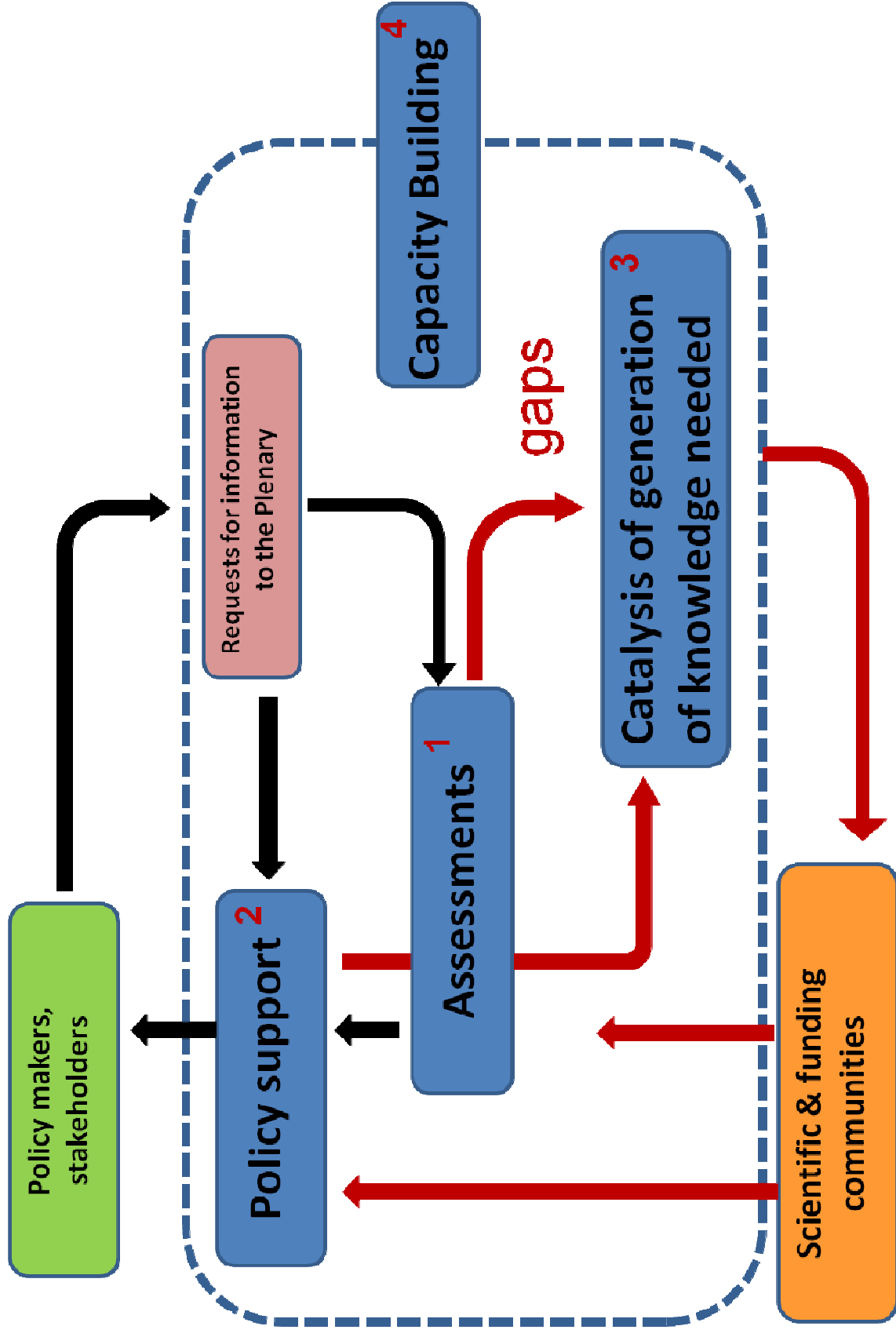


2. What does IPBES do ?

Four main functions of the IPBES :

Assessment	Deliver regional, global, thematic and methodological assessments
Policy support tools	Identify policy relevant tools/methodologies, facilitate their use, and promote and catalyse their further development
Knowledge generation	Identify knowledge gaps, and catalyse efforts to generate new knowledge
Capacity building	Prioritize key capacity building needs for the realisation of the 3 other functions





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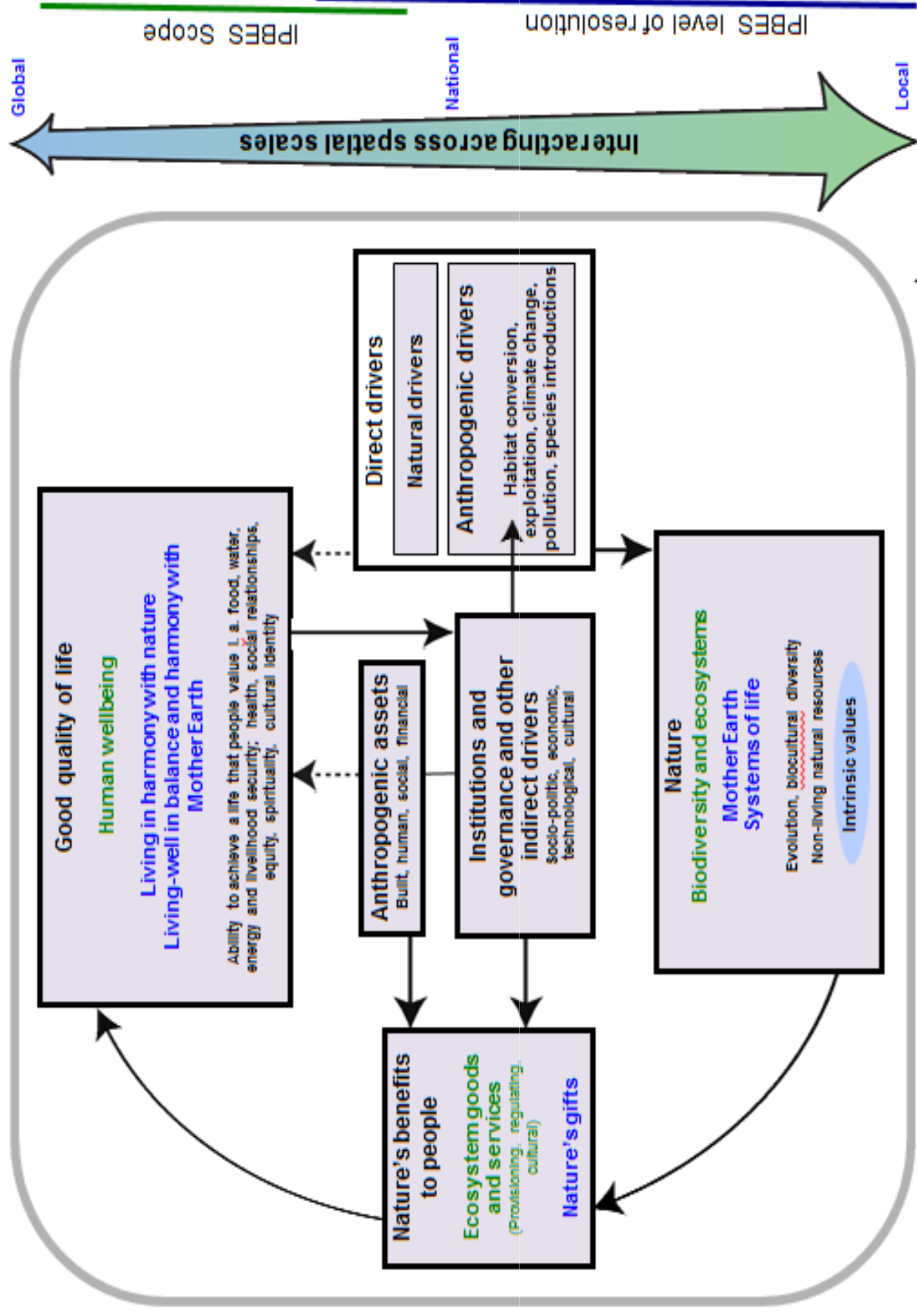
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2. What does IPBES do ?

Specificities of IPBES (compared with IPCC) :

- Inclusion of **different types of knowledge**
 - > indigenous and local knowledge (ILK)
 - > technical knowledge (practitioners, engineers, professionals)
- Experts groups **open to non-academic profiles** : holders of useful knowledge



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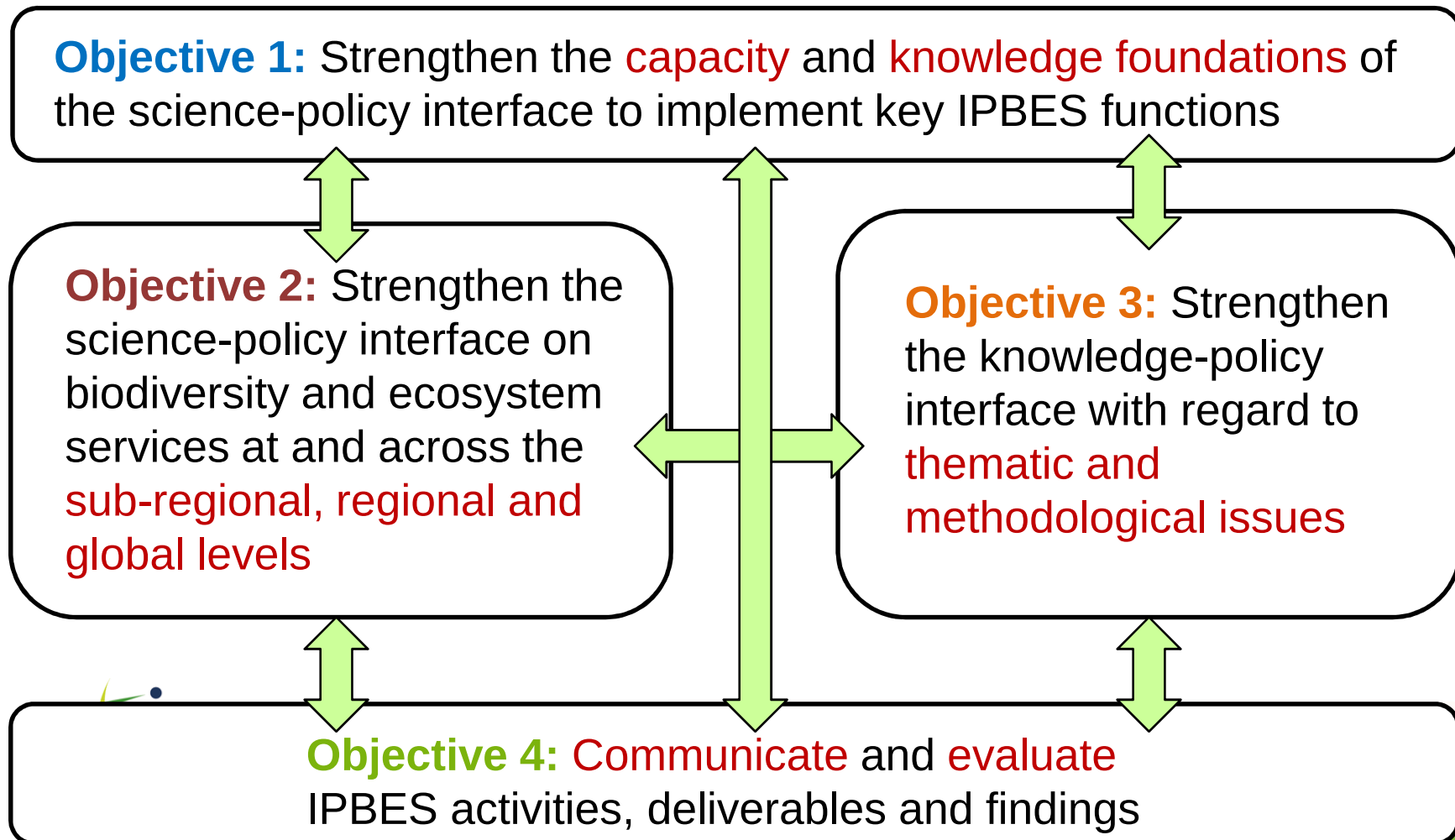
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2. What does IPBES do ?

Work programme 2014-2018 : 4 objectives



2. What does IPBES do ?

WP : 4 objectives and 18 deliverables

Objective 1: Strengthen the capacity and knowledge foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key functions of the Platform:

- a) Priority capacity-building-needs to implement the Platform work programme are matched with resources through catalysing financial and in-kind support
- b) Capacities needed to implement the Platform work programme are developed with support provided by network on capacity-building
- c) Procedures and approaches for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems
- d) Priority knowledge and data needs for policy-making are addressed through catalysing efforts to generate new knowledge and networking

Objective 2: Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across the subregional, regional and global levels:

- a) Guide on production and integration of assessments from and across all scales
- b) Regional/Subregional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services
- c) Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Objective 3: Strengthen the science-policy interface with regard to thematic and methodological issues:

- a) One fast-track thematic assessment on pollination and food production
- b) Thematic assessments on land degradation and restoration; on invasive alien species; and on sustainable use.
- c) Policy support tools and methodologies for scenarios analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on a fast-track assessment and a guide
- d) Policy support tools and methodologies regarding diverse conceptualizations of values of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people based on an assessment and a guide

Objective 4: Communicate and evaluate Platform activities, deliverables and findings:

- a) Catalogue of relevant assessments
- b) Development of an information and data management plan
- c) Catalogue of policy support tools and methodologies
- d) Set of communication, outreach and engagement strategies, products and processes
- e) Reviews of the effectiveness of guidance, procedures, methods and approaches to inform future development of the Platform

2. What does IPBES do ?

WP : 14 deliverables under way

Objective 1

- Task Force on Capacity Building (1a,b)
- Task Force on Knowledge and Data (1c/4b)
- Task Force on Indigenous & Local Knowledge (1d)

21-23 May 2014, Trondheim, Norway
3-6 June 2014, Seoul, Korea
16-20 June 2014, Paris, France

Objective 2

Expert group for Guide on assessment (2a)
EG for scoping of regional/subreg assessments (2b)

13-16 August 2014, Paris, France
17-22 August 2014, Paris, France

Objective 3

EG for assessment on pollination (3a)
EG for scoping of Land degradation Assessment (3bi)
EG for assessment on scenario & modeling (3c)
EG for scoping on biodiversity values (3d)

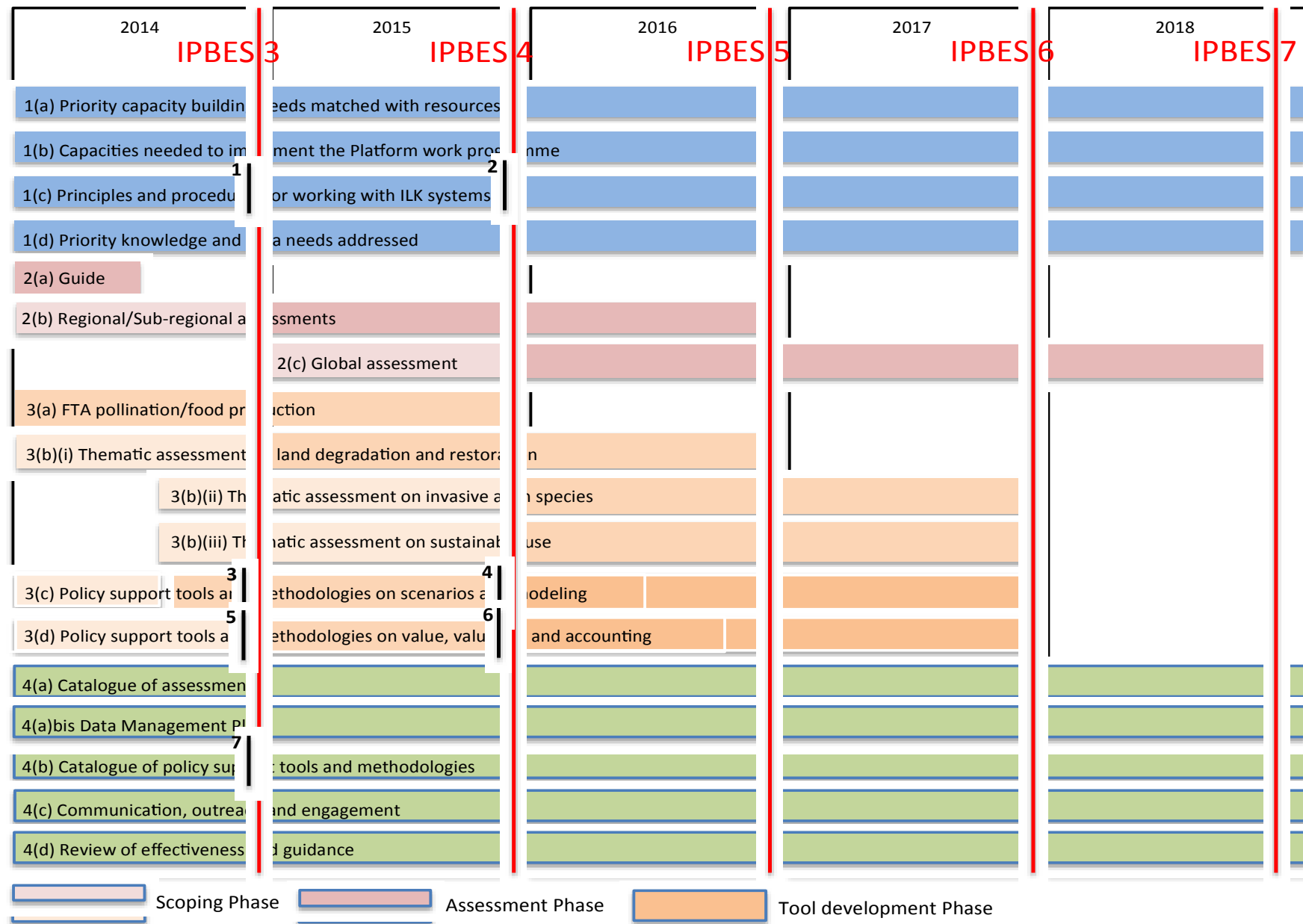
30 June-4 July 2014, Bonn, Germany
8-12 September 2014, Beijing, China
27 Oct-2 Nov, Amsterdam, Netherlands
1-5 July 2014, Bonn, Germany +
8-12 September 2014, Bonn, Germany

Objective 4

EG for a Guide on policy support tools and methodologies (4c)

6-8 May 2014, Bonn, Germany +
13-15 August 2014, Paris, France





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3. Links between biodiversity and climate change research

- **CC included as a main driver** in all the assessments (Cf. conceptual framework) : for ex., pollinators and food production, land degradation and restoration; scenarios and modelling for policy tools) ;
- One function of IPBES: **identifying knowledge gaps** following the assessments of current knowledge on biodiversity and ES.
 - => will probably influence the science and funding communities
- **Future Earth** programmes designed to associate these 2 research fields in link with IPBES – Cf. Future Earth programme on models and scenarios
- At the french level: 1st meeting between IPCC experts and IPBES experts in Paris on the 6th of november



3. Links between biodiversity and climate change research

6 November 2014: 1st meeting between french IPCC and IPBES experts

- 400 people
- Roundtable with IPCC and IPBES key players
- Speeches by scientists involved in IPCC or IPBES
- Research call on biodiversity and climate announced by the Minister of Environment





contact: jean-christophe.vandavelde@fondationbiodiversite.fr

