



Introducing the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

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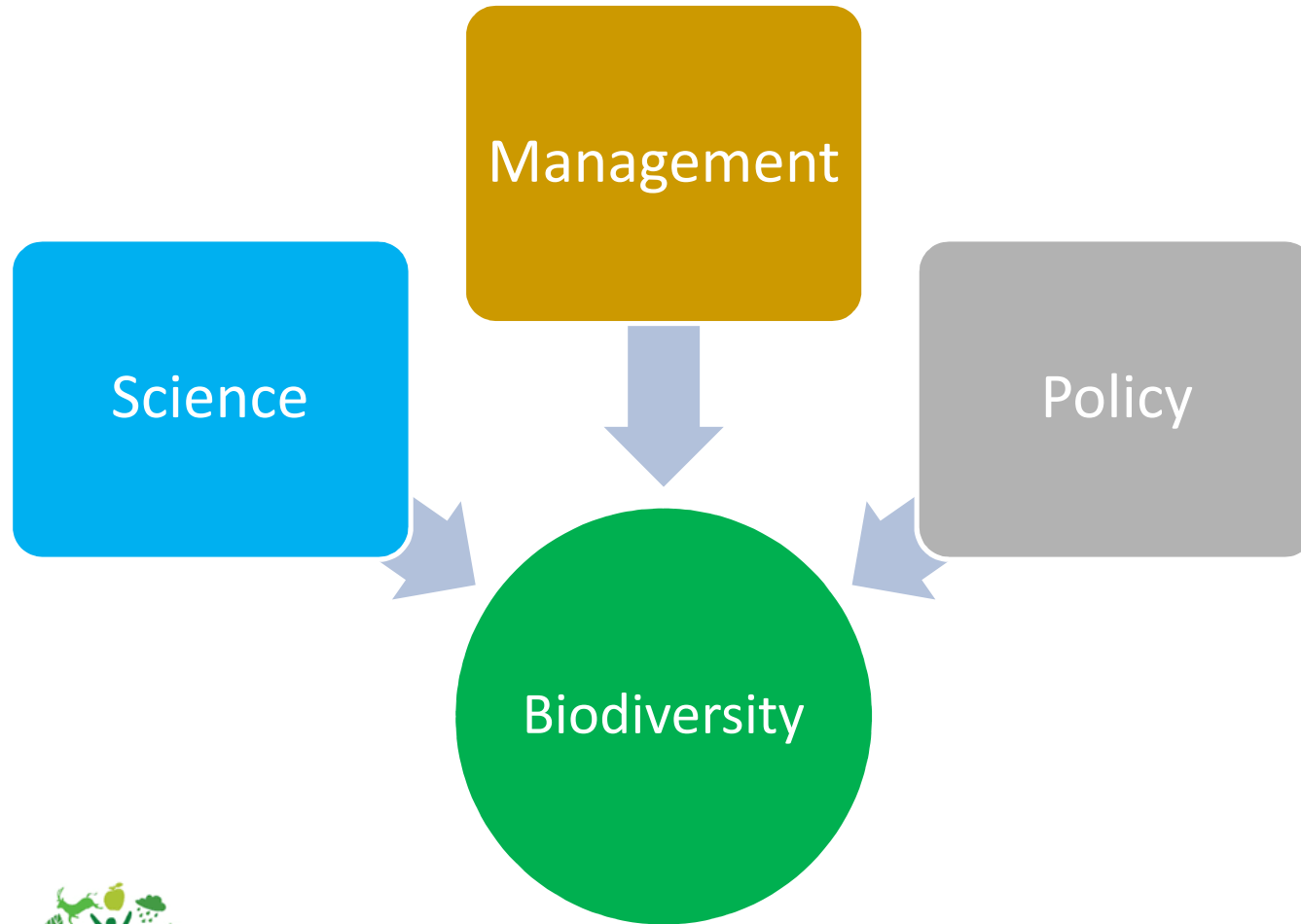
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Effective Sustainable Conservation



Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services IPBES



- A new international body aimed at catalyzing a global response to the loss of biodiversity and world's economically-important forests, coral reefs and other ecosystems
- Effective global mechanism to ensure active dialogue and interaction between policy makers and scientists
- IPBES- addresses lack of policy implications based on and derived from scientific information. A supporting mechanism for Biodiversity monitoring and assessment.
- The independent platform is being discussed as something equivalent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which has assisted in catalyzing worldwide understanding and governmental action on global warming. "IPCC for Nature"



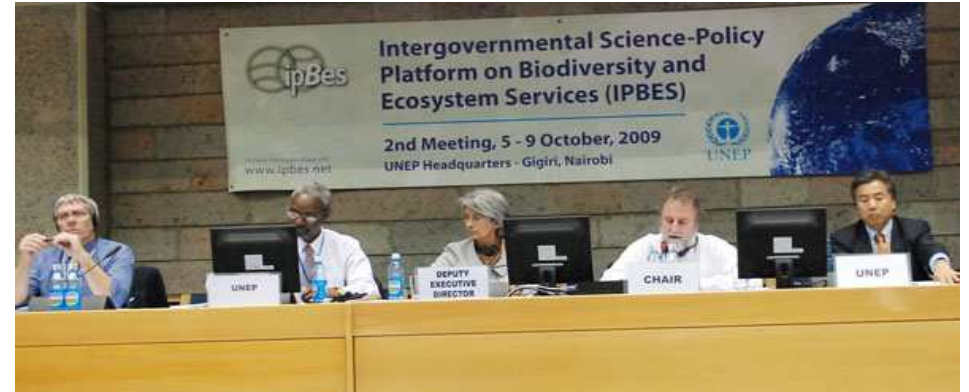
A Myriad of global, regional and national assessments



- **Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;**
- International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development;
- **UNEP's Global Environment Outlook;**
- **the Global Biodiversity Outlook**
- **the Global Forest Resources Assessment.**
- **the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;**
- **the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity**
- **IUCN Red List of threatened and endangered species.**
- While most, if not all are important, many of the findings are failing to translate into meaningful and decisive action by governments on the ground and in global and national planning
- different methodologies and standards operating across such assessments leading to lack of coherence in interpretations and messages.
- Some scientists, for example, claim that evidence that deoxygenated dead zones in the world's oceans took too long time to migrate from scientific circles into the domain and in-trays of policy-makers.



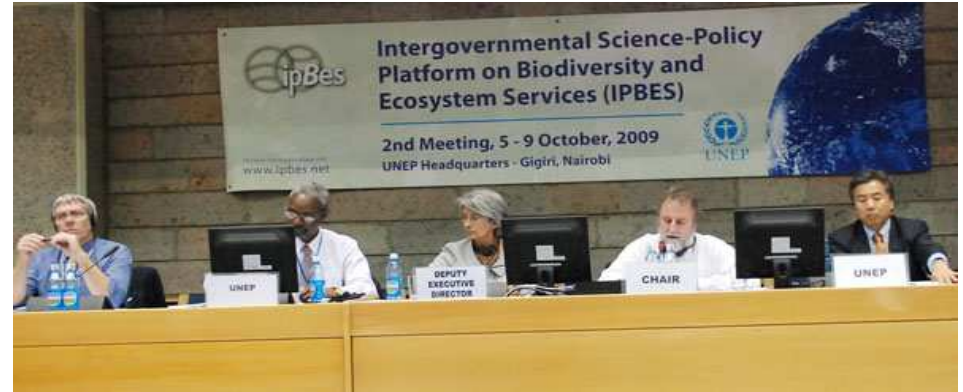
IPBES process background



- Discussions on IPBES started following the final meeting of the multi-stakeholder international steering committee for the consultative process on an International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB) in November 2007.
- IPBES emerged from a combined MA follow-up+ (IMoSEB) follow-up process in November 2007.
- First Intergovernmental Multi-stakeholder Meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur in 2008 (Gaps and Needs for strengthening identified)



IPBES process background



- **The Second Multi-stakeholder meeting was held in Nairobi in 2009 (Further Gaps and needs)**
- **The Third meeting was held in Busan in June 2010 where a green light was given to its establishment**
- **In December 2010 UNGA noted the outcomes and encouraged UNEP to move the process forward**
- **February 24, 2011 UNEP GC/GMEF adopts a decision UNEP/GC.26/6 endorsing outcomes of Busan.**
- **The next meeting to discuss the details of establishment is scheduled for October 2011.**



Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services IPBES



Gap analysis report:

1. Improve **scientific Independence**, credibility, relevance, legitimacy
2. Cooperation and **shared knowledge** generation base, review of consistency, monitoring, spatial models, use of traditional knowledge.
3. **Knowledge use** for policy development and implementation
4. Timely assessments to disseminate policy relevant information,
5. Capacity building on science-policy interface in developing countries to mainstream BD and ecosystem services for human well being.
6. Policy implementation using tools like Decision Support System





IPBES value added

- IPBES can bring greater rigor to global biodiversity and ecosystem services science, assessments in a manner to contribute to better policy making
- **IPBES could bring stakeholders and disciplines focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem services together**
- **The scope is B & ES meaning IPBES should be as relevant to the Ag/water/health/finance sectors as it would the biodiversity community.**



IPBES Roles



1. carrying out high-quality peer reviews of the wealth of science on biodiversity and ecosystem services emerging from research institutes across the globe in order to provide standard reports to governments
2. outline transformational policy options and responses to bring about positive change.
3. Other areas include bringing to the attention of governments 'new topics' identified by science, outlining what is known and also aspects where more research is needed.
4. catalyze funding to assist developing country scientists and developing country assessments
5. support some capacity building in developing countries



IPBES Mandate and Work Plan



Mandate: should be established to strengthen the science policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long term human well being and sustainable development

1. knowledge generation: identify scientific info
2. policy support : policy formulation and implementation, access of policy makers to tools and methodologies
3. Assessments: timely and credible
4. capacity building needs & resources mobilization





UNEP, as the interim Secretariat, will convene a plenary of countries, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP in 2011 to fully operationalize the platform and determine **modalities** and **institutional arrangements**, which country will house the independent IPBES and which institutions will host it.



IPBES governance and administration



IPBES governance structure

Plenary

Executive Board/Scientific Advisory Group

Working Groups

IPBES administrative structure

Secretariat

Role of the Host Institution(s)

