



The Regional Assessment for Europe & Central Asia

Sarajevo, 16-17 October 2017

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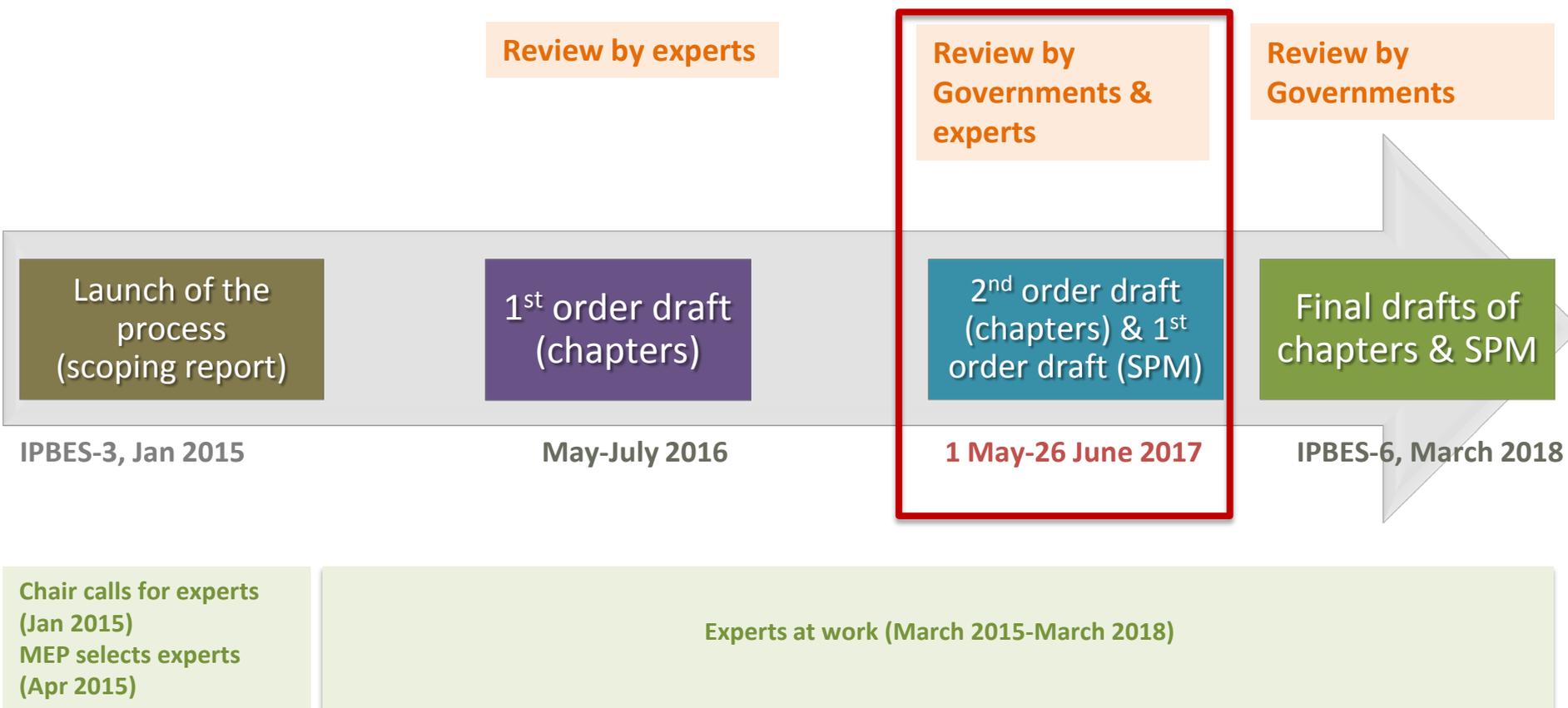


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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Process for the production of the ECA assessment report



Europe and Central Asia region and subregions



ECA Sub regions and Seas

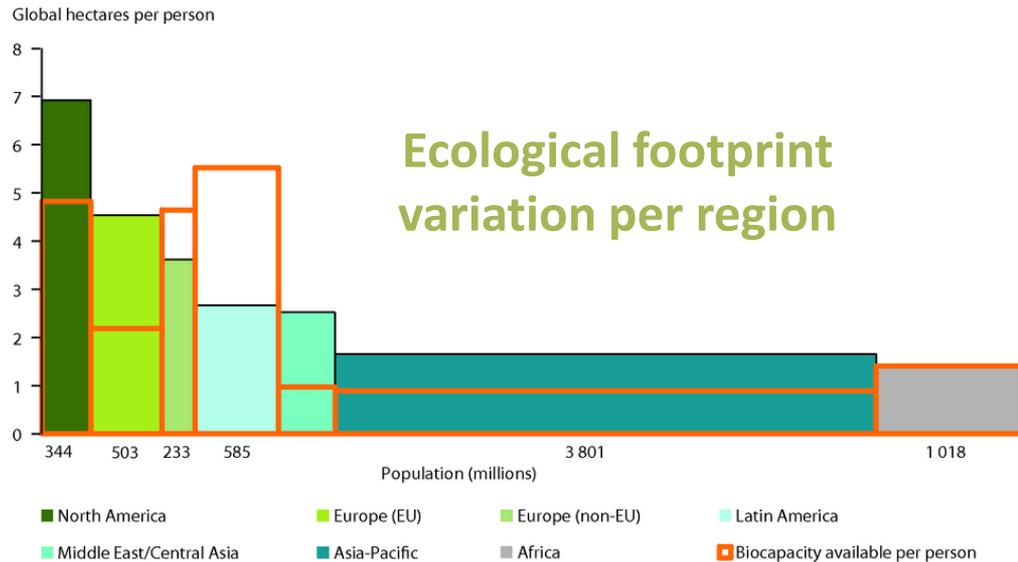
0 500 1'000 2'000 3'000 Kilometers

Projection: North Asia Lambert Conformal Conic

Source: Natural Earth www.naturalearthdata.org

Some characteristics of ECA

- Large footprint (and dependency) of ECA on the BD of the rest of the world (global ‘teleconnections’)
- Important transboundary issues, e.g. the central position of water as a resource, a habitat and a vector of pollution



Aral sea

Source: National Footprint Accounts 2014 Edition

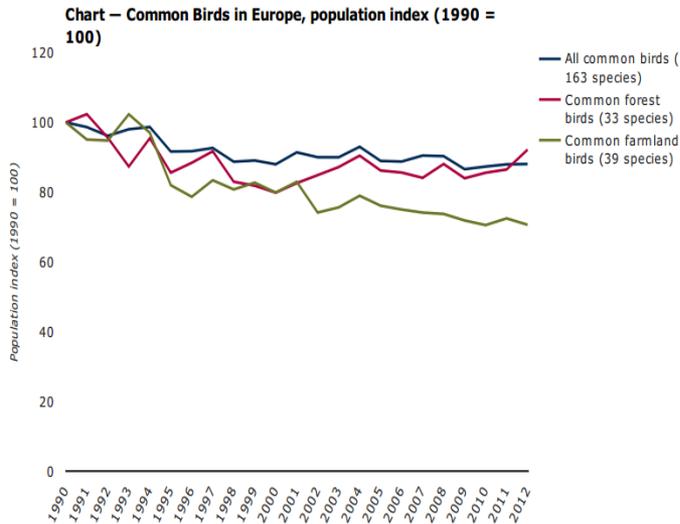


Ample, but heterogeneous data

- Ample data; but large diversity in data availability/accessibility across ECA

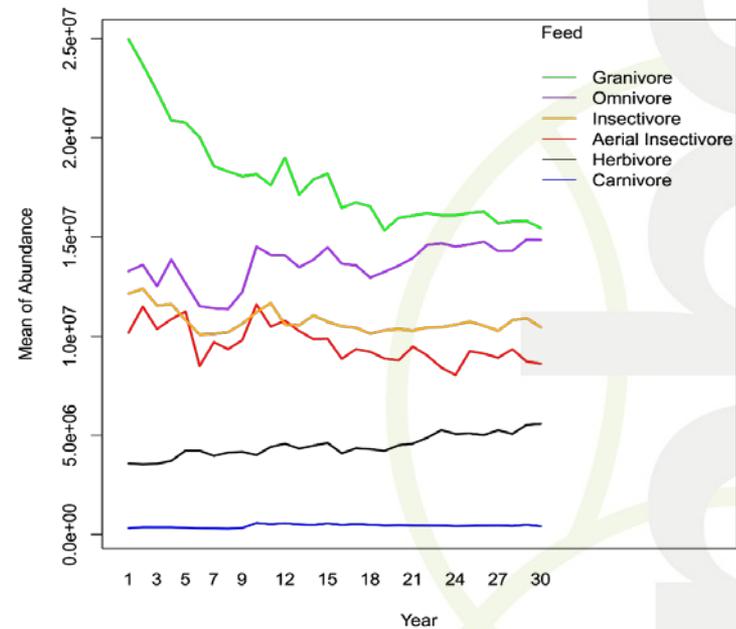
Common birds in Europe population index

Common Birds in Europe, population index (1990 = 100)



Source: European Bird Census Council, Birdlife International, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Statistics Netherlands

Mean change in abundance with time for the different feeding guilds of 144 birds over 28 European countries (1980-2009)

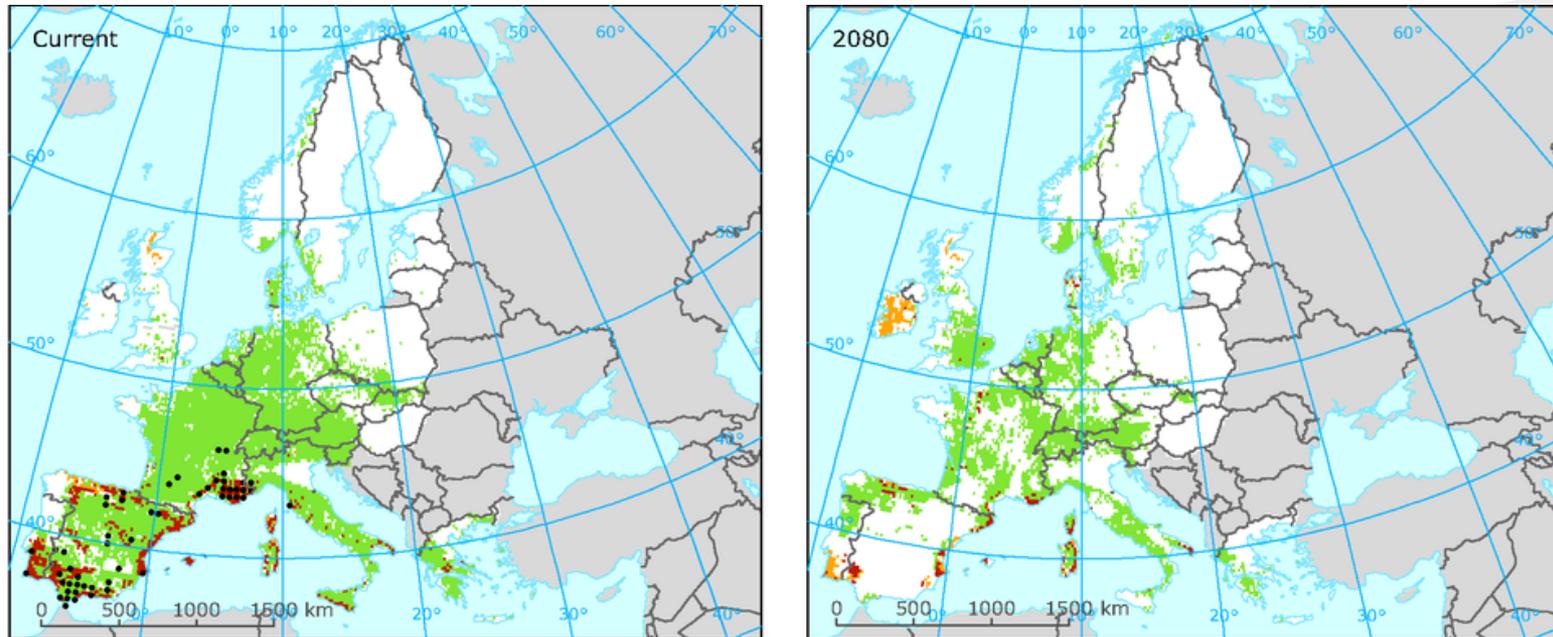


Source: After Inger et al. (2015)



Scenario and modelling information available

Example: Projected spatial mismatches of the Portuguese Dappled White butterfly and its host plants



Projected spatial mismatches of the Portuguese Dappled White butterfly (*Euchloe tagis*) and its host plants

■ Suitable climate space for the host plants

■ Suitable climate space for the butterfly

■ Suitable area for both (butterfly and host plant)

• Currently observed distribution

□ Not suitable

□ Outside coverage



General scope of the IPBES regional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services

- **Overall scope is to assess:**

- The status, trends and scenarios regarding biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services and their interlinkages
- The impact of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services and threats to them on good quality of life; and,
- The effectiveness of responses, including the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

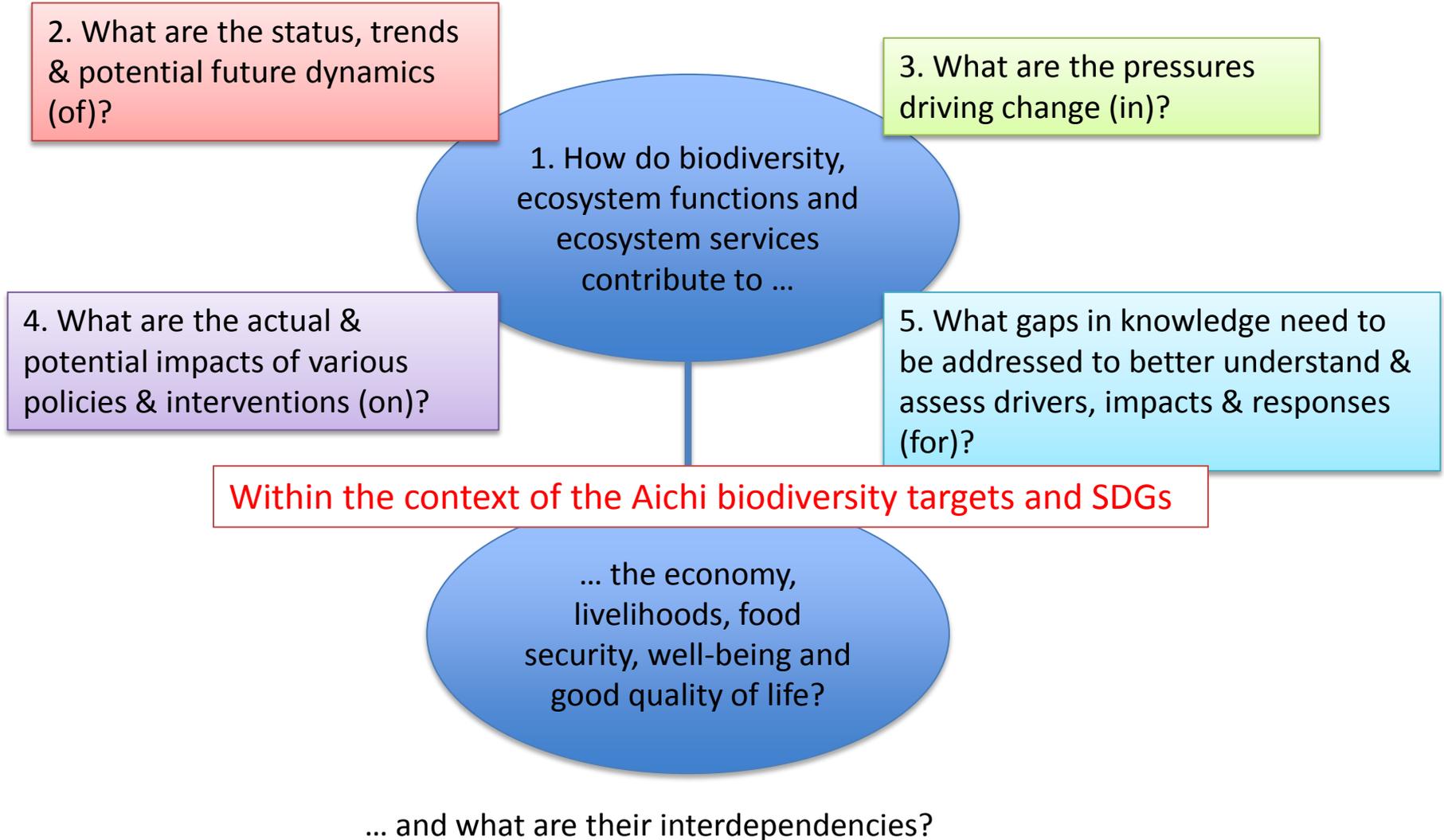
- **Focus**

- The assessments will address terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services.

- **Objective**

- The overall objective of the regional assessments is to strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services at the regional and subregional level.

General policy questions for regional assessments



ECA specific policy questions

Q6. How can ecosystems that provide ecosystem services, such as those underpinning ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and nature-based solutions to sustainable development, be protected through investments, regulations and management regimes for terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine systems?

Q7. What are the effects of production, consumption and economic development on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human wellbeing? Major links with other regions will be assessed

Q8. How can sectoral policies and new policy instruments encourage opportunities arising from the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human well-being?

Cross-cutting issues

Expert groups:

- Global assessment
- Regional assessments: Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia
- Thematic assessments:
 - Pollinators, pollination and food production
 - Land degradation and restoration
 - *(Invasive alien species)*
 - *(Sustainable use of biodiversity)*
- Methodological assessments:
 - Scenarios and models
 - *(Diverse conceptualization of multiple values)*
- Policy support tools and methodologies

Task forces:

- Indigenous and local knowledge and practices
- Knowledge and data
- Capacity building

Who writes the chapters and the SPM?

The chapters are written by:

- Co-chairs
 - Mark Rounsevell
 - Markus Fischer
- Coordinating lead authors (14, including co-chairs)
- Lead authors (85)
- Fellows (6)
- Review editors (13)
- Contributing authors (127)

The Summary for Policy Makers (SPM) is written by:

- Co-chairs, CLAs and TSU
- Advised by the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau



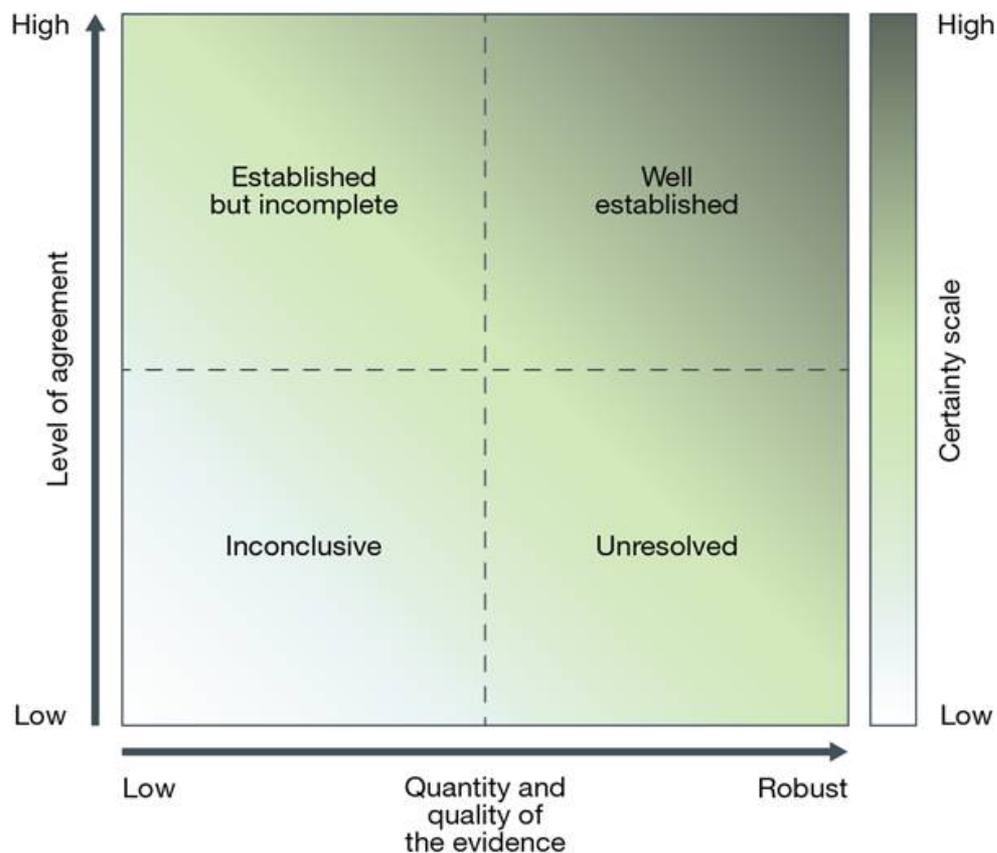
What is a summary for policymakers (SPM)?

- A short document that highlights the main messages of an assessment responding to its scoping report and **tailored to the needs of policy makers**.
- Consists of a **limited number of key messages**, which is followed by more detailed findings and graphics.
- Findings are formulated in **one or two bolded sentences** each, which are further substantiated or explained in a paragraph which follows from the main message.

What is a key message?

- Policy-relevant, but not policy-prescriptive.
- Based on the **key findings of the executive summaries** of the chapters.
- Given with **confidence levels** to increase consistency, clarity and transparency of the key message.
- **Backed up by evidence**. Evidence comes from the references cited in the chapters. For the Europe and Central Asia assessment approximately **3400** references are included.
- Has **references in brackets** to sections in the main chapter to ensure traceability. For example, {6.2.2} means that the information backing the key message can be found in chapter 6, section 2.2.

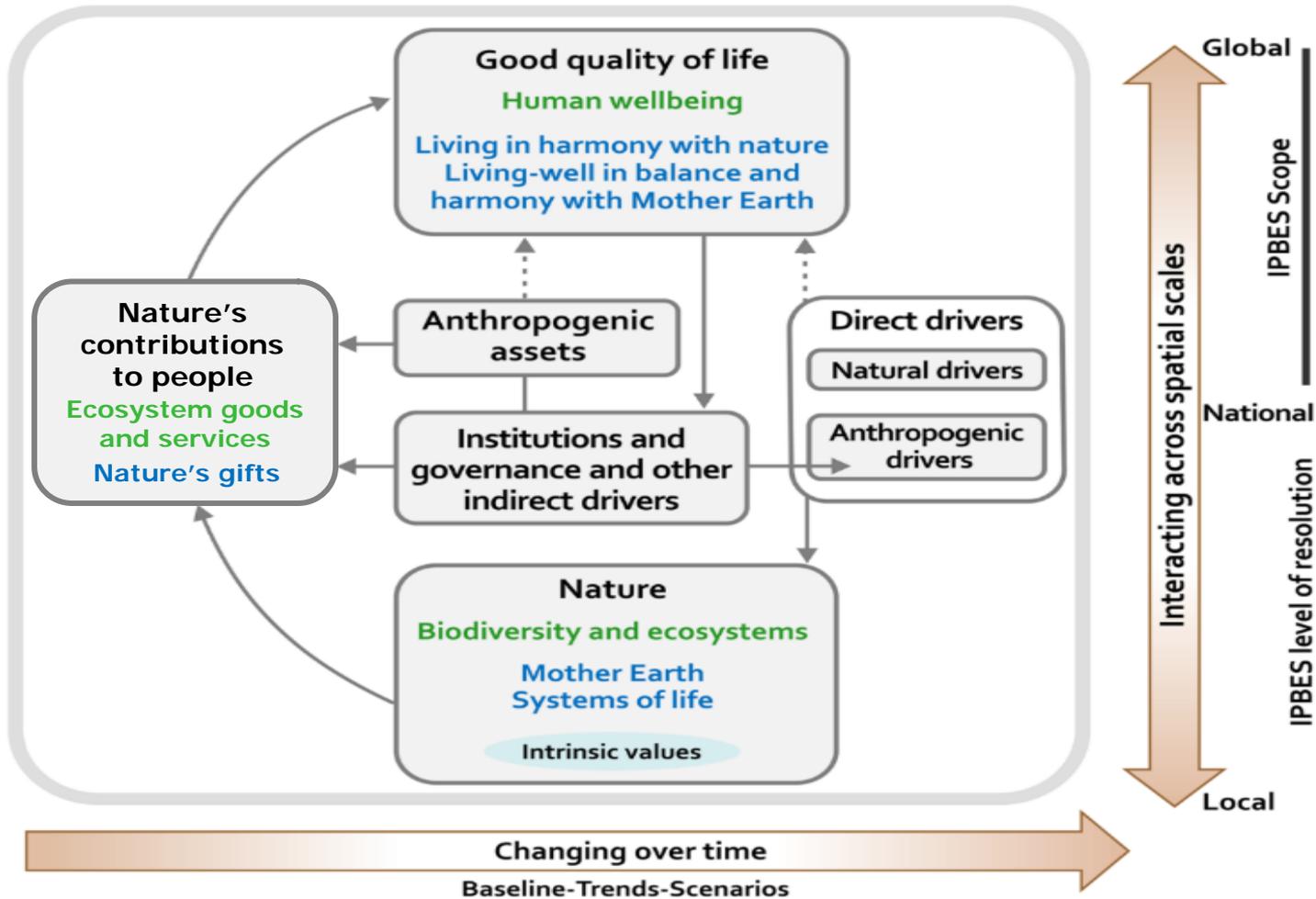
The four-box model for the qualitative communication of confidence



Confidence increases towards the top-right corner as suggested by the increasing strength of shading

- **Well established:** much evidence and high agreement
- **Unresolved:** much evidence but low agreement
- **Established but incomplete:** limited evidence but good agreement
- **Inconclusive:** limited or no evidence and little agreement

IPBES Conceptual framework

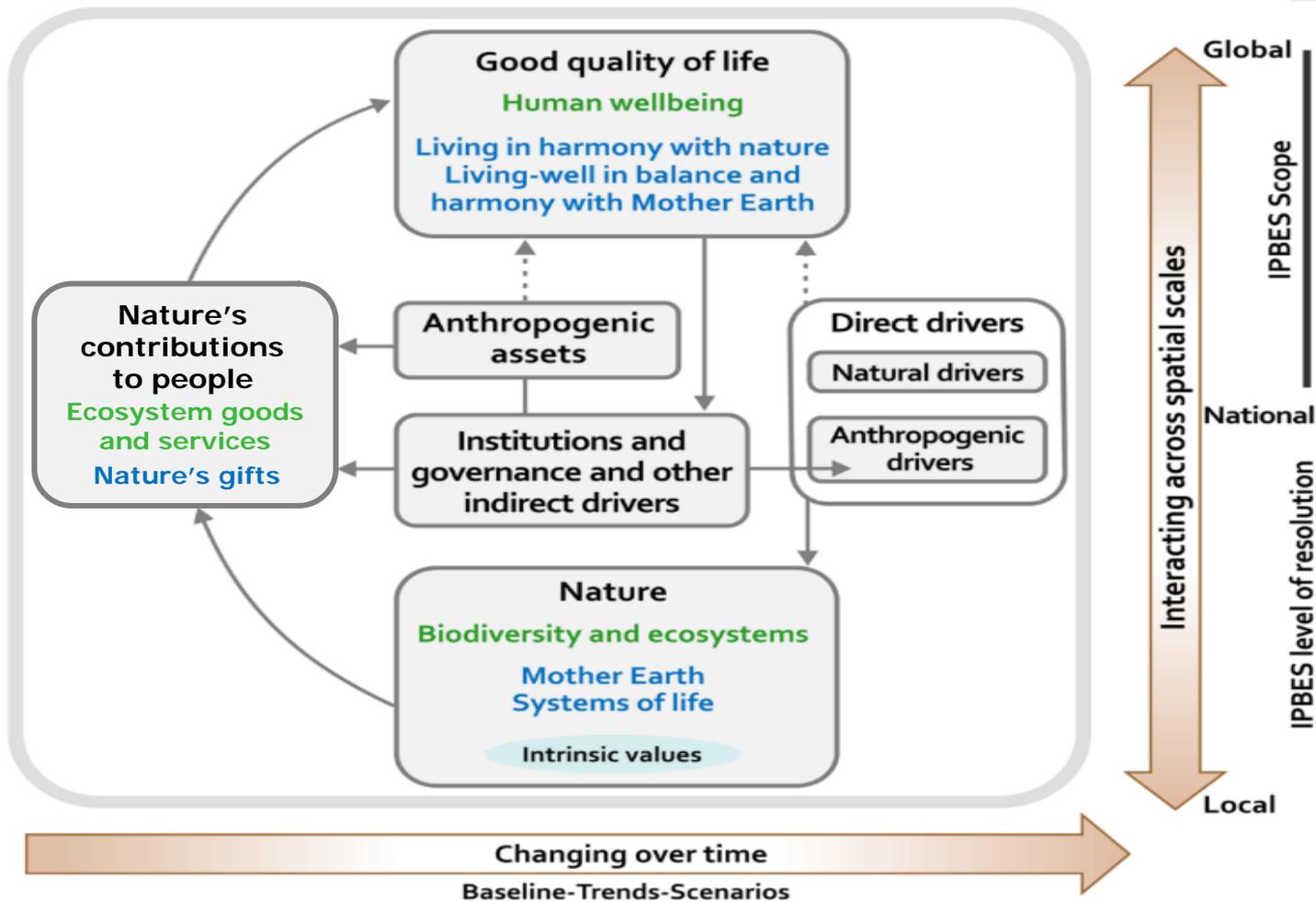




ECA assessment chapters structure

- Chapter 1: Setting the scene
- Chapter 2: Nature's contributions to people and quality of life
- Chapter 3: Status, trends and future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems underpinning nature's contributions to people
- Chapter 4: Direct and indirect drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people
- Chapter 5: Current and future interactions between nature and society
- Chapter 6: Options for governance and decision making across scales and sectors

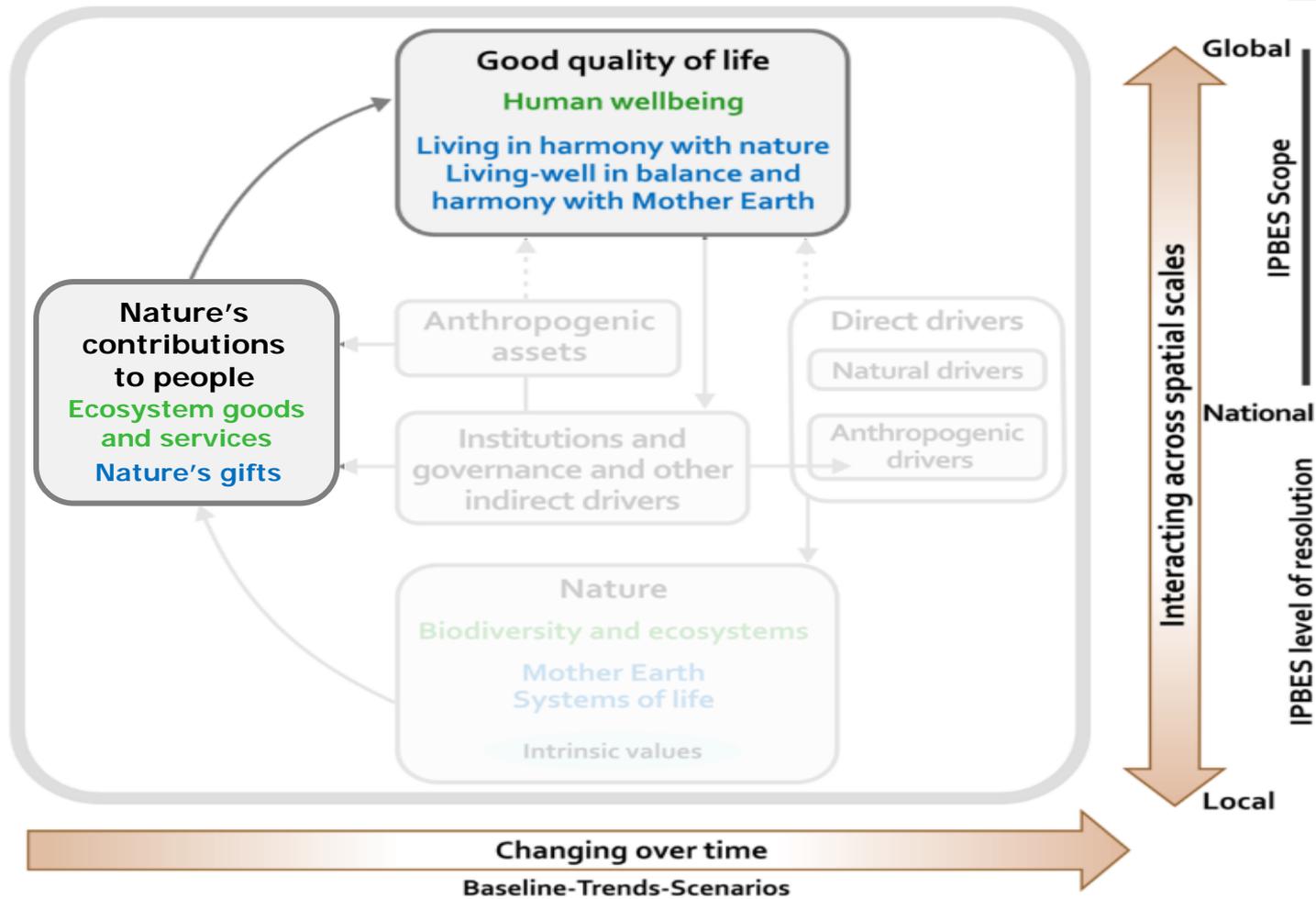
Chapter 1: Setting the scene



Chapter 1: Setting the scene

- Context of the ECA assessment
- Relevant stakeholders
- Description of the region
- Key questions and their policy-relevance
- Relationship with Aichi Targets and SDGs
- Methods and approaches

Chapter 2: Nature's contributions to people and quality of life





Chapter 2: Nature's contributions to people and quality of life

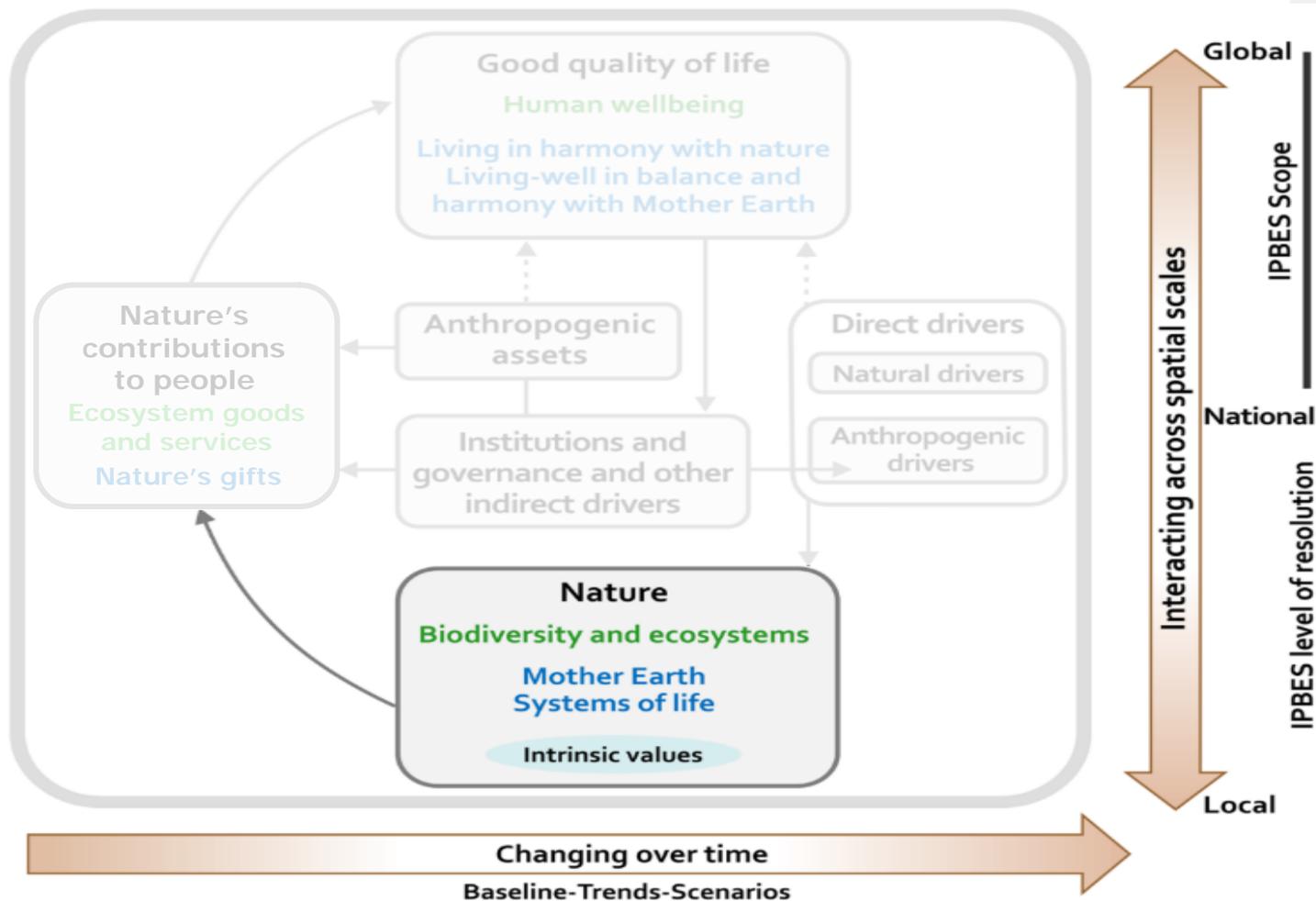
- Components and contextual aspects of nature's contributions to people
- Status and trends of NCPs in Europe and Central Asia
- Interregional flows of NCPs
- Effects of NCPs trends on the quality of life in Europe and Central Asia
- Relevance to Aichi Targets and SDGs

Chapter 2

Reporting categories of nature's contributions to people

Reporting categories of nature's contributions to people	
1	Habitat creation and maintenance
2	Pollination and dispersal of seeds and other propagules
3	Regulation of air quality
4	Regulation of climate
5	Regulation of ocean acidification
6	Regulation of freshwater quantity, flow and timing
7	Regulation of freshwater and coastal water quality
8	Formation, protection and decontamination of soils and sediments
9	Regulation of hazards and extreme events
10	Regulation of organisms detrimental to humans
11	Energy
12	Food and feed
13	Materials and assistance
14	Medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources
15	Learning and inspiration
16	Physical and psychological experiences
17	Supporting identities
18	Maintenance of options

Chapter 3: Status, trends and future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems underpinning nature's contributions to people

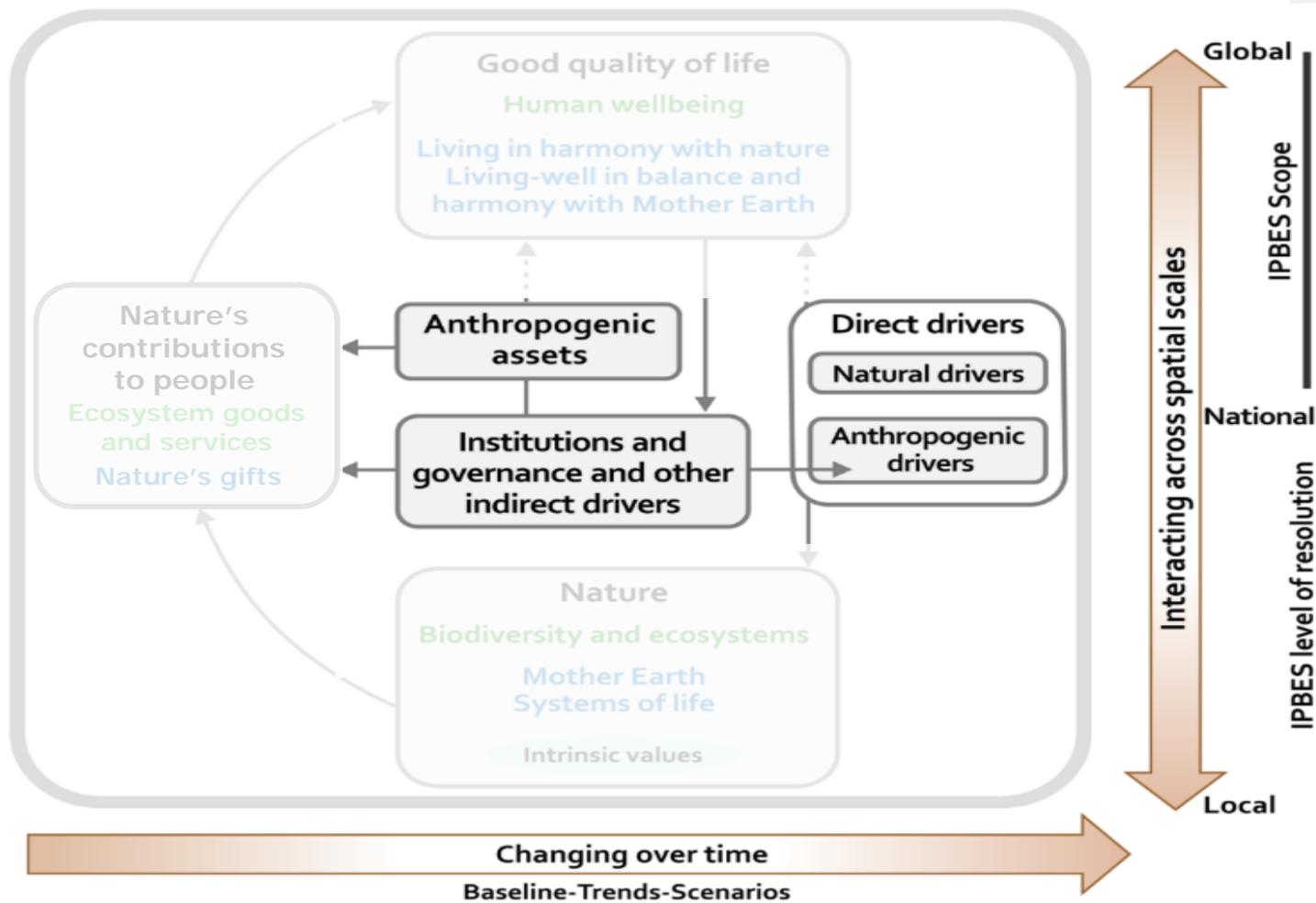




Chapter 3: Status, trends and future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems underpinning nature's contributions to people

- Past and current trends of biodiversity and ecosystems
 - Trends by major system
 - Trends by taxa
- Future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems
- The relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services

Chapter 4: Direct and indirect drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people

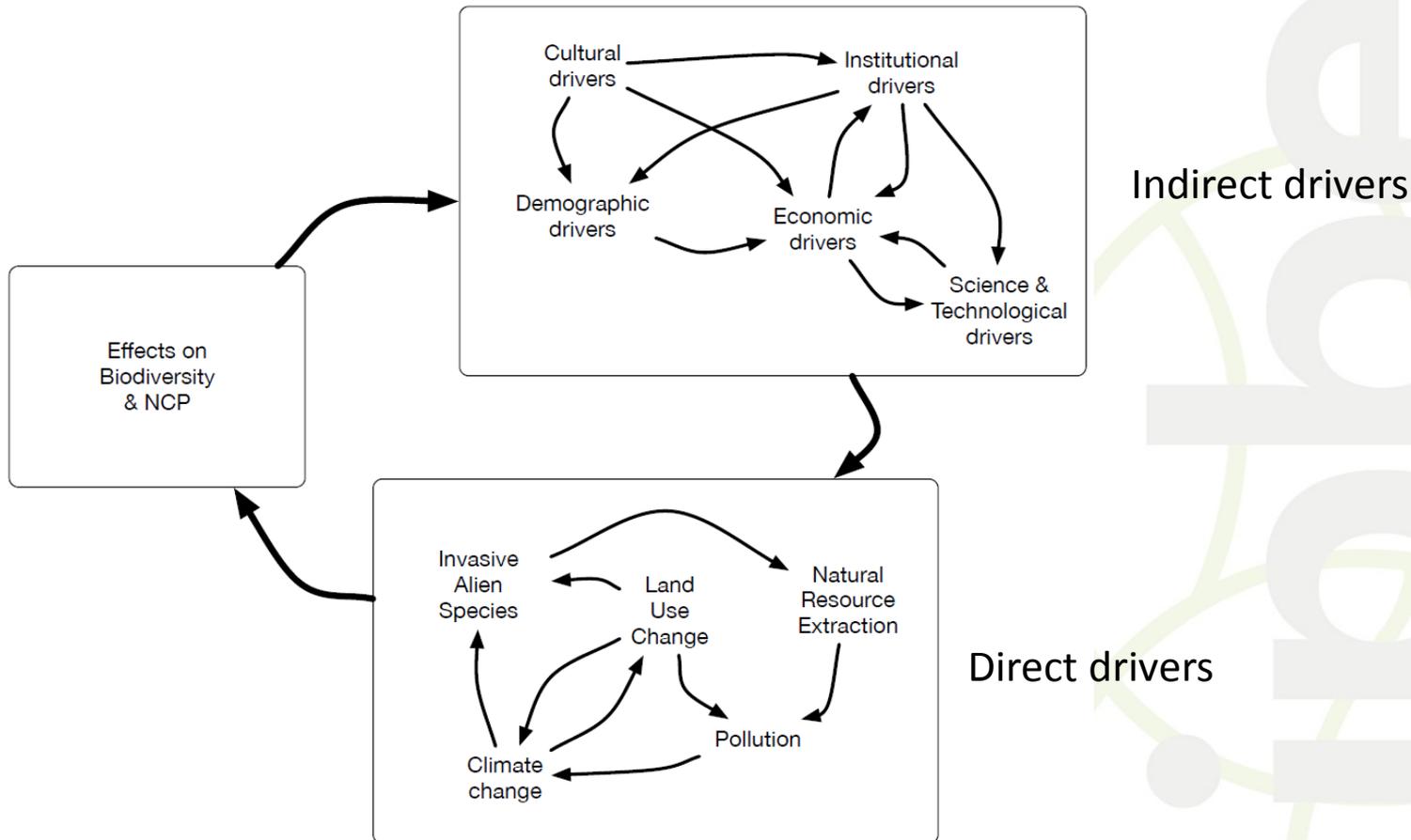


Chapter 4: Direct and indirect drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people

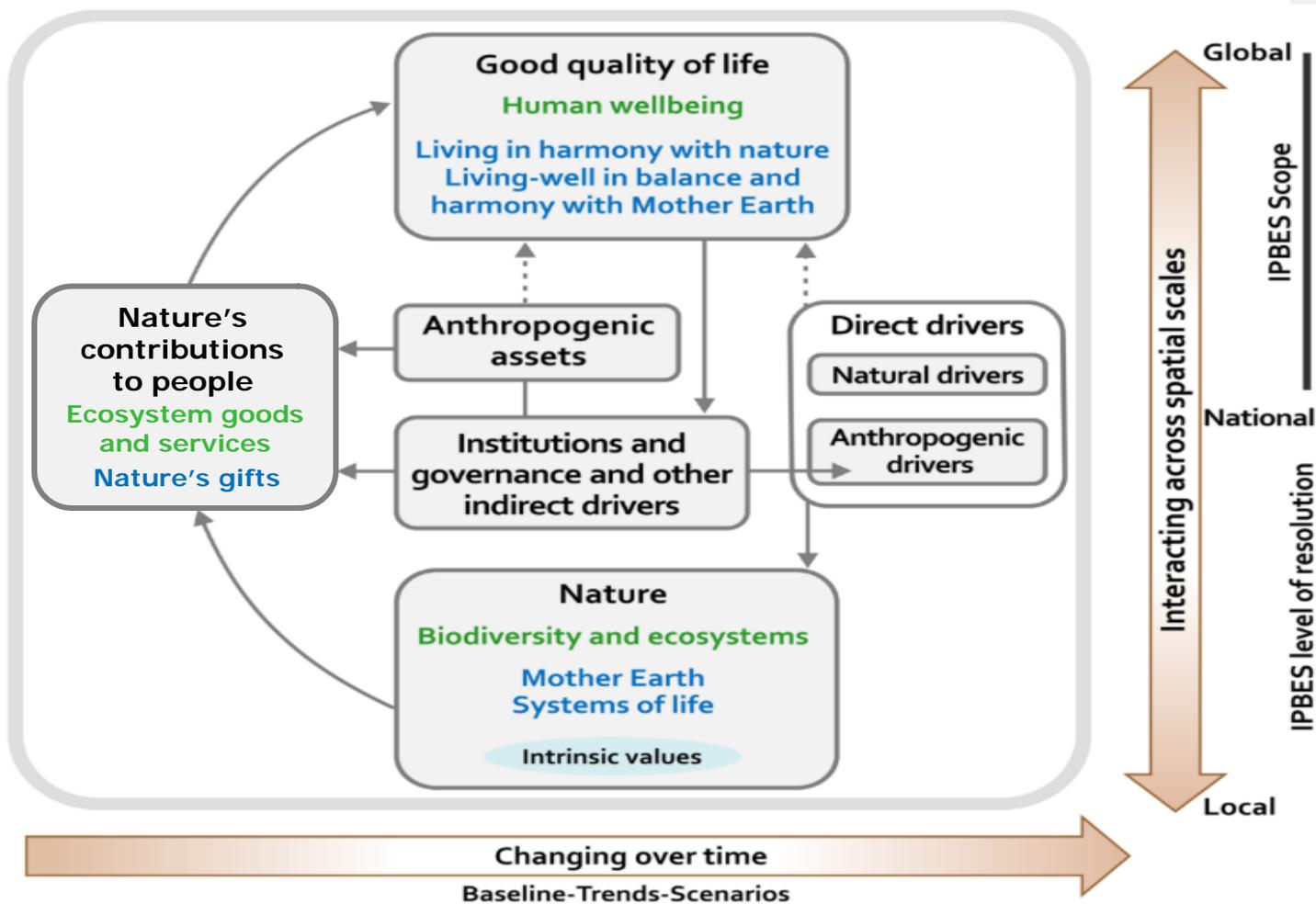
- Drivers of change in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people
 - Direct drivers
 - Indirect drivers
- General trends in indirect drivers in the ECA region
- Dealing with drivers in an integrated way
 - For each of the 5 direct drivers it analyses the underlying indirect drivers

Chapter 4

Causal loop diagram of direct and indirect drivers of change



Chapter 5: Current and future interactions between nature and society



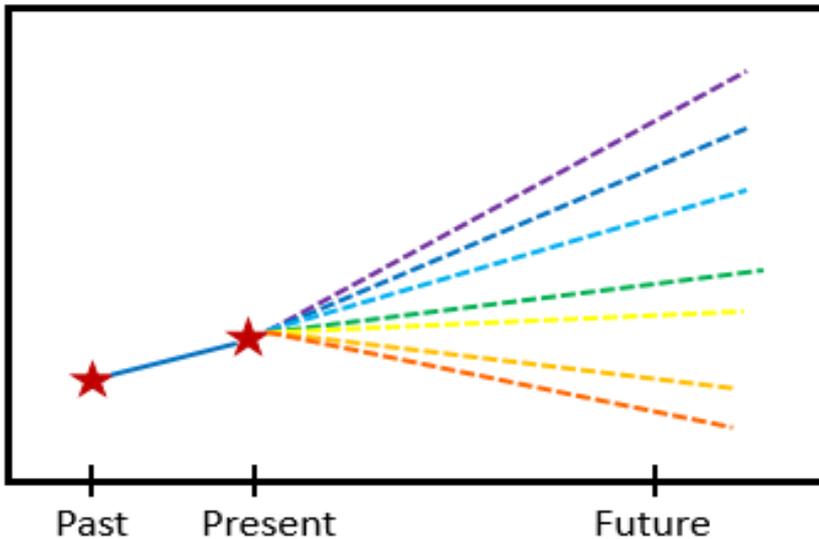


Chapter 5: Current and future interactions between nature and society

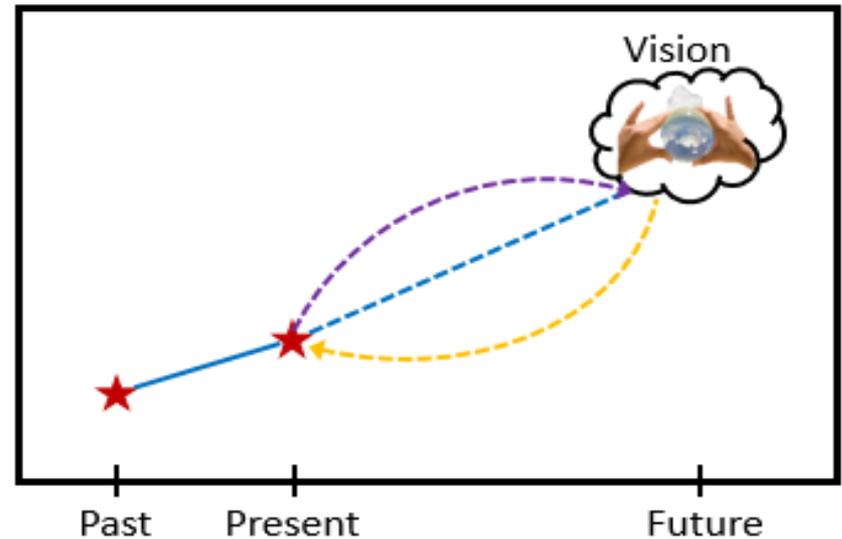
- Plausible futures based on exploratory scenarios
- Future impacts on nature, nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life
- Visions of sustainable development
- Pathways for sustainable development

Chapter 5: Current and Future Interactions between Nature and Society

(a) Exploratory scenarios

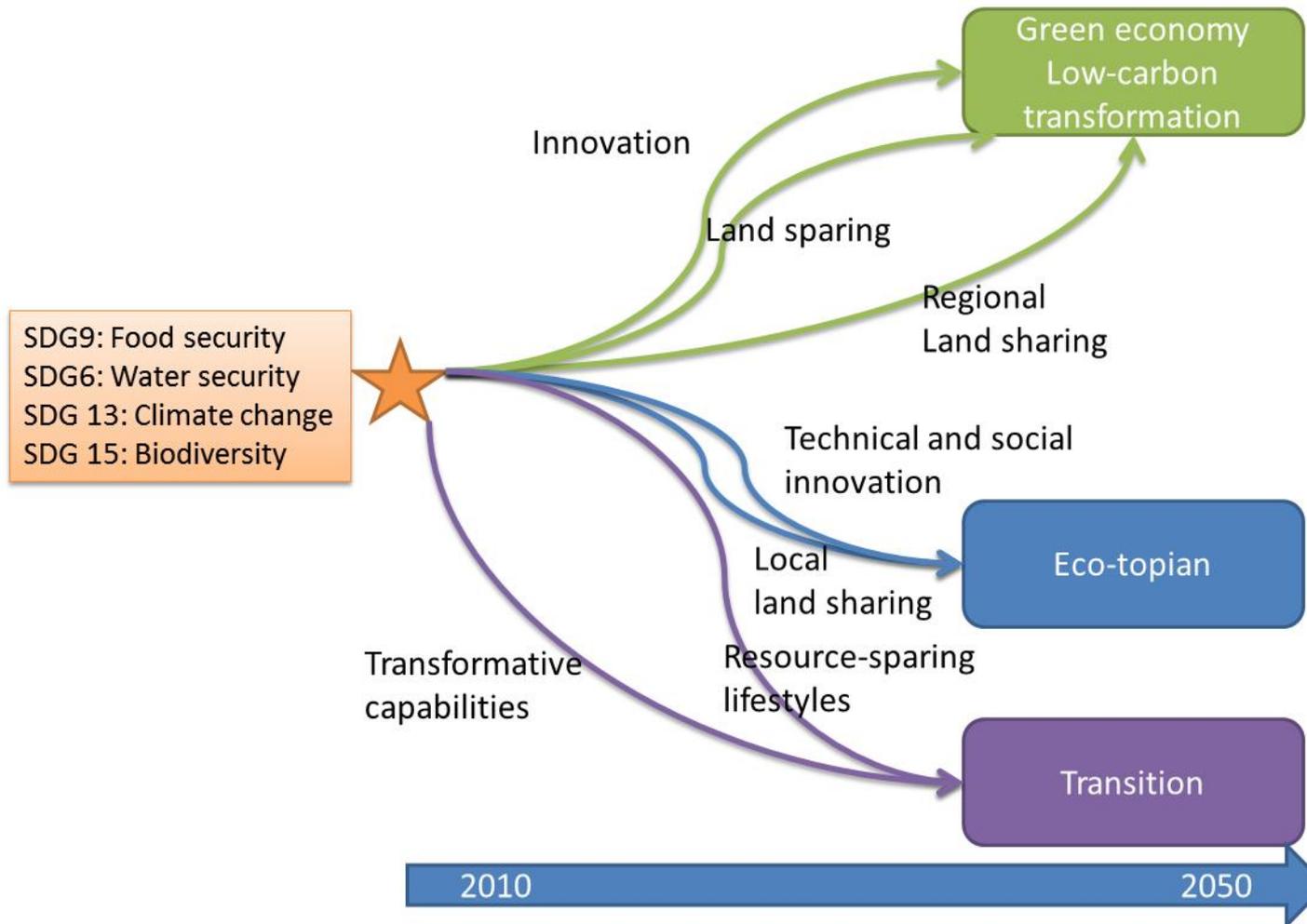


(b) Normative (target-seeking) scenarios

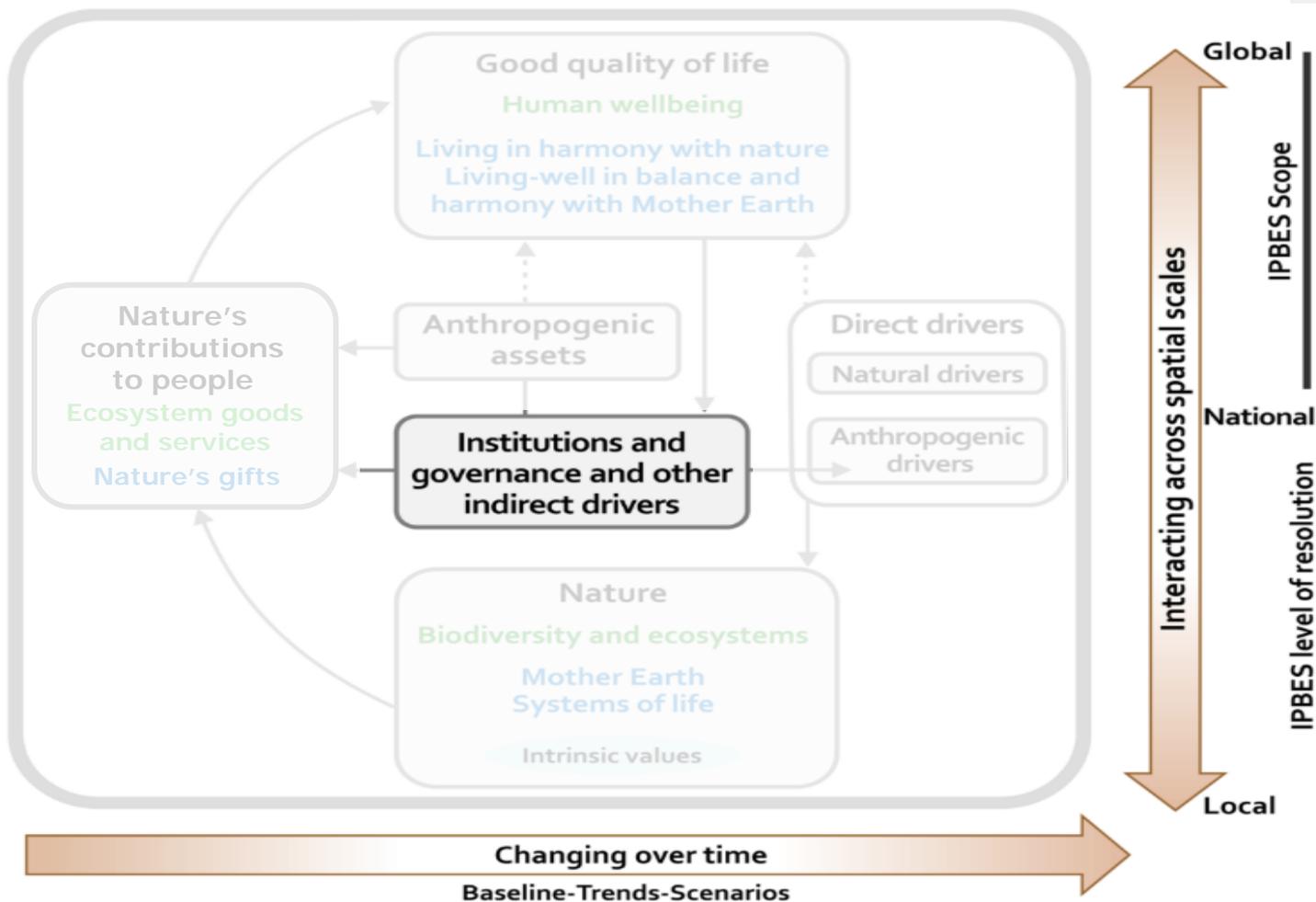


Chapter 5

▪ Pathways to achieve visions



Chapter 6: Options for governance and decision making across scales and sectors



Chapter 6: Options for governance and decision making across scales and sectors

- Framing institutions and policy options for biodiversity and ecosystem governance
- International, regional and transboundary environmental governance
- Environmental and conservation policies in ECA countries
- Sector policies and instruments:
 - key constraints and opportunities for biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services across sectors
 - Policy integration
 - Opportunities and challenges of biodiversity and ecosystem services for policy and decision-making

Governance modes

Hierarchical governance

Decentralized governance

Public-private governance

Self or private governance

Spatial scale

- International and transboundary
- Regional and subregional
- National
- Local

Sectors

- Biodiversity conservation
- Environment
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Energy and mining
- Manufacturing
- Health
- Education and research
- Tourism
- Transport and infrastructure
-

Policy objectives and instruments

- Legal and regulatory instruments
- Rights-based instruments and customary norms
- Economic and financial instruments
- Social and cultural instruments

Effectiveness

Efficiency

Equity

Constraints and opportunities for public and private decision-making

Actors

- State
- Market actors
- Civil society

ECA team





Thank you!

Procedure to access the IPBES policy support tool portal

- Register (make an account) on the IPBES website: www.ipbes.net
- Log into your account at <https://ipbes.net>
- Follow this link and sign up as a reviewer: www.ipbes.net/eform/submit/policy-support-review
- You will receive an email informing that you can access the portal
- The portal is available at: www.ipbes.net/policy-support

General policy questions for regional assessments

- How do biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services contribute to the economy, livelihoods, food security, and good quality of life in the regions, and what are the interdependences among them?
- What are the status, trends and potential future dynamics of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services that affect their contribution to the economy, livelihoods and well-being in the regions?
- What are the pressures driving the change in the status and trends of biodiversity, ecosystem functions, ecosystem services and good quality of life in the regions?
- What are the actual and potential impacts of various policies and interventions on the contribution of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services to the sustainability of the economy, livelihoods, food security and good quality of life in the regions?
- What gaps in knowledge need to be addressed in order to better understand and assess drivers, impacts and responses of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services at the regional level?

What is an IPBES assessment?

- An assessment is:
 - “An assessment is a critical evaluation of information, for purposes of guiding decisions on a complex, public issue” (MEA 2005).
 - An assessment creates new understanding through summary, sorting and synthesis of academic literature, grey literature and indigenous and local knowledge (ILK).

- An IPBES assessment report comprises 4 parts:
 - I- **Front matter** (Table of content, Foreword, Statement by key partners, Acknowledgements, Preface)
 - II- **Summary for policymakers** (includes key messages)
 - III- **Main text Chapters** (and their executive summaries)
 - IV- **Back matter** (Glossary; Acronyms; List of authors and review editors; List of expert reviewers)