IUCN-WCC5 / 8 September, 2012

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY AND IPBES

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Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Loss of Biodiversity

Peculiar to Regions	Insufficiency of Information	Difficulty to respond
Various factors	Difficulty on understanding the Status	Insufficiency of Measures
Compound Factors	Difficulty on Prediction	Insufficiency of Abilities

Reduction of Ecosystem Services

Necessity of strengthening links between science and policy on biodiversity to enable science based policy development

Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

UNEP 3rd Intergovernmental Meeting (June, 2010)
Agreement on establishment of IPBES

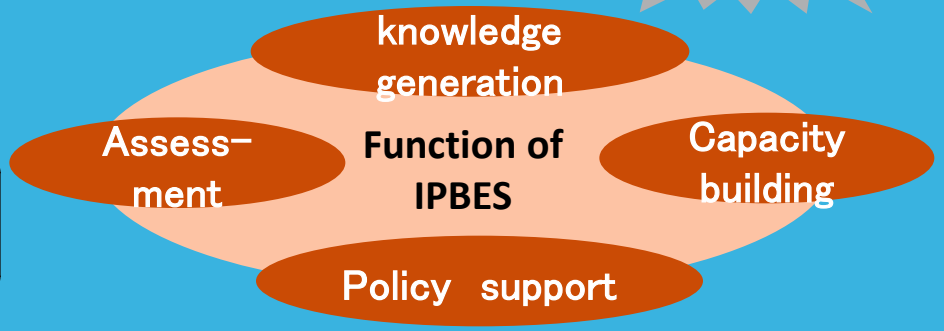
CBD-COP10 (October, 2010)
Decision on encouraging the UN General Assembly to consider for early establishment of IPBES

65th UN General Assembly (December, 2010)
UNEP Governing Council (February, 2011)
Adoption of resolution related to IPBES

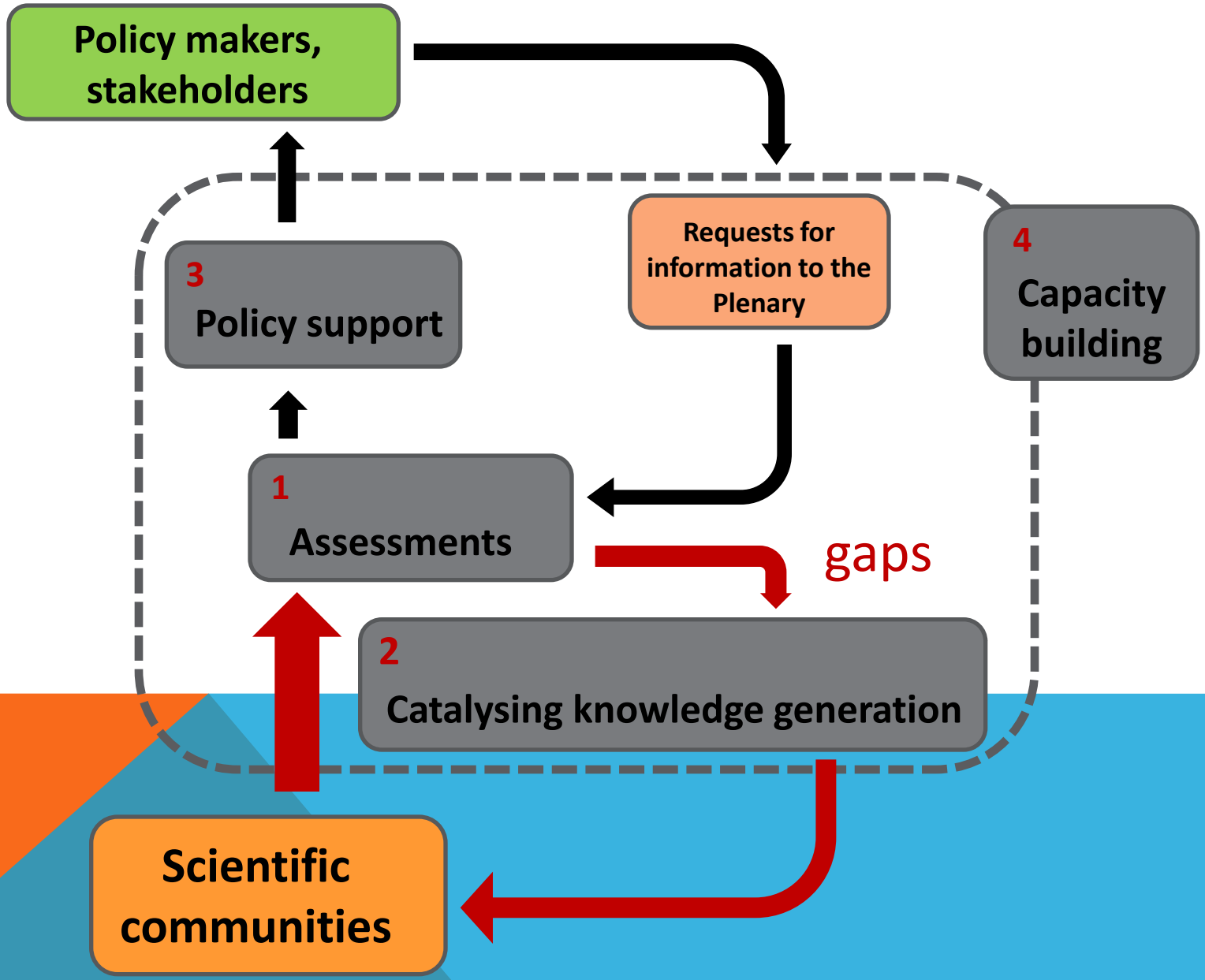
Establishment of IPBES (April, 2012)

Actual start of activity for IPBES

IPCC for Biodiversity



IPBES and Scientific communities



Structure of IPBES
(Outcomes of the Panama meeting in April 2012)

Plenary:

Decision making body of the Platform

Open to UN States Members as Members, and to Observers.

Bureau:

Observing administrative functions

Comprised of Chair, 4 vice-chairs and 5 additional members

Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP):

Overseeing scientific and technical functions

Interim composition of 5 members from each UN region, plus Chairs of MEA scientific subsidiary bodies and IPCC as observers.

Other Institutional and Operating Issues

*Funding- agreed that a core trust fund be established to receive voluntary contributions

*Budget- no discussion during the plenary meeting

*Working groups- no discussion on delivery mechanism for the work programme during the plenary meeting

IPBES ASSESSMENT GLOBAL SURVEY

(JAN 8TH – FEB 1ST 2012)

Survey goal: Seek feedback on

- Assessment component of IPBES
- Governance structure of implementation

Target audience:

- UNEP, DIVERSITAS, ICSU, IUCN, IHDP, World Climate Research Program (WCRP), International Geosphere and Biosphere Program (IGBP) and the United Nations University (UNU)
- NGOs or government employees involved in environmental policy work
- Attendees of first session meeting of the IPBES in Nairobi

Survey statistics

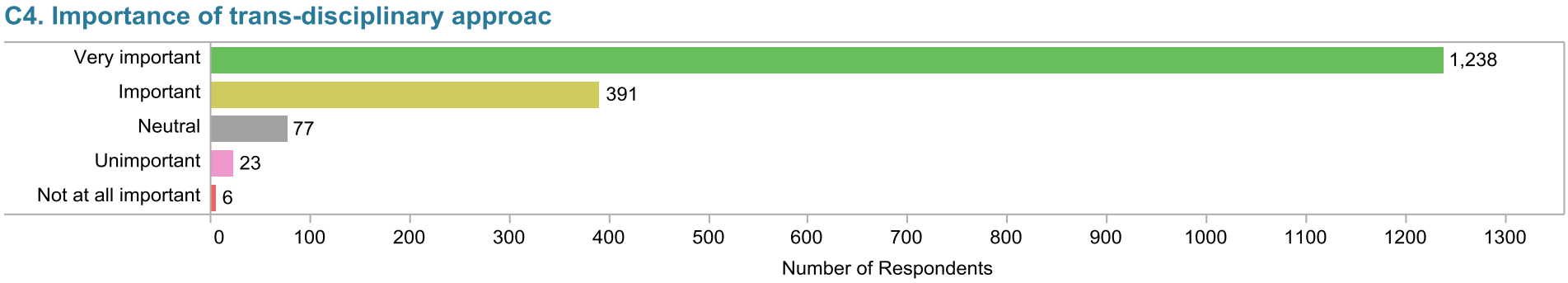
	TOTAL
Email Sent	6,841
Undeliverable	282
Incomplete Surveys	1,551
Completed	1,607
TOTAL RESPONSES	3,158

[Source]
Jaya Sinnathamby (2012) IPBES Assessment Survey Results, 2nd Tokyo Workshop on IPBES Assessment, Tokyo, 27 February 2012.

Importance of trans-disciplinary approach:

reflected in the MEP

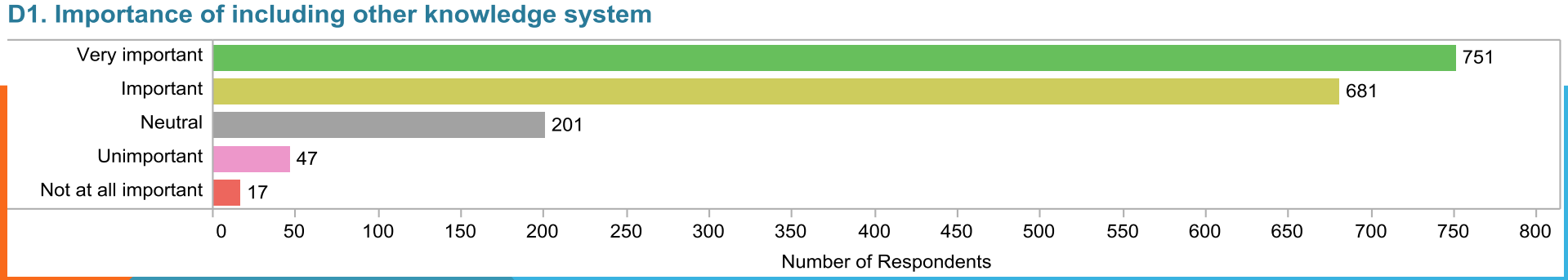
94% of respondents feel it is very important or important for IPBES to have a trans-disciplinary approach that engages both natural and social scientists in performing assessments



Importance of other knowledge systems:

reflected in the MEP

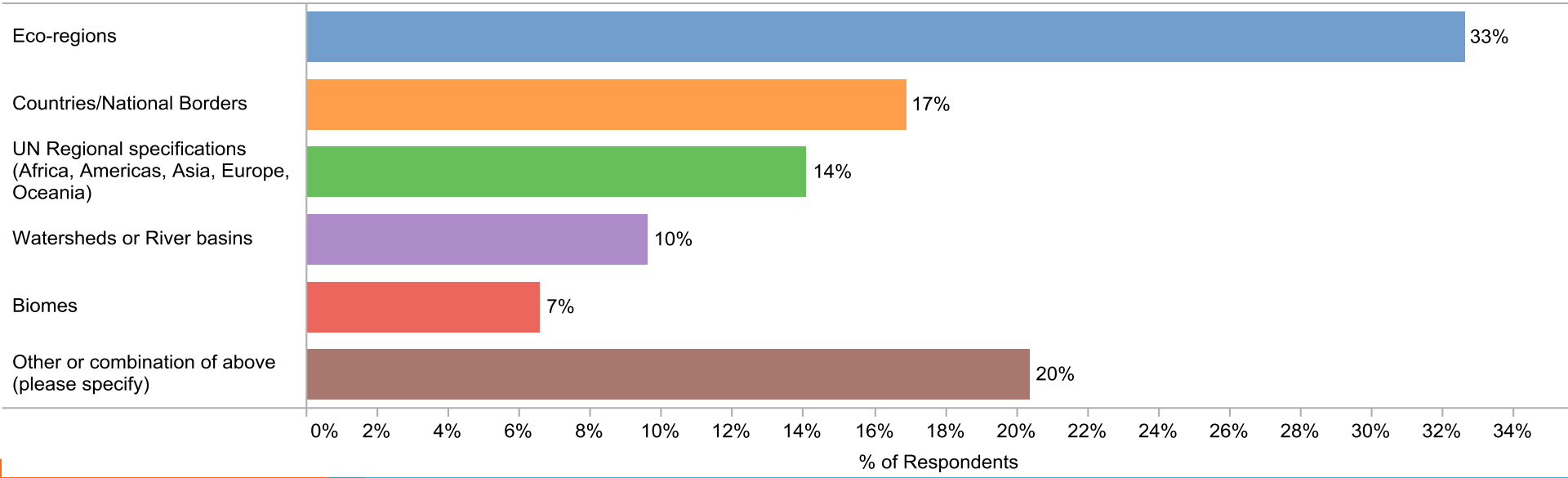
84% consider it to be important or very important for IPBES to embrace other knowledge systems



Spacial Structure: *to be discussed at the Plenary*

- 33% of respondents clearly prefer spatial organization by eco-regions over the other options
- 20% favor a combination of the spatial organizations
- The least favored was Biomes

B2. Spatial organiztion for global assessment (%



INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE WORKSHOP ON ASSESSMENTS FOR THE IPBES

IPBES is designed to become the pre-eminent and authoritative source of international assessment in the area of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The challenge for IPBES assessments is to reflect multi-scale, spatial and temporal dimensions, as well as the interactions between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being.

The 2nd Scientific Workshop on IPBES Assessment (Tokyo, 27-29 Feb 2012) suggested ways for the process and coordination of assessment to capture both local variations and macro-level patterns and processes, incorporating indigenous and local knowledge as well as formal scientific data.

IPBES includes several innovations to better address the urgent and changing needs of policymakers, including thematic assessments, preliminary assessments, and a more policy-oriented scenario approach.