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# Sozialwissenschaften im IPBES

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# Establishment of IPBES

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services



Science and Policy  
for People and Nature

UNITED  
NATIONS



# Establishment of IPBES

## Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

- Established in April 2012, Panama
- Objective: 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
- Currently 124 Members
- Secretariat hosted in Bonn, Germany



# 4 functions of IPBES

IPBES was established with four agreed functions:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Assessment</b></li></ul>	Deliver global, regional and thematic assessments, and promote and catalyse support for sub-global assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Policy support tools</b></li></ul>	Identify policy relevant tools/methodologies, facilitate their use, and promote and catalyse their further development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Capacity building</b></li></ul>	Prioritize key capacity building needs, and provide and call for financial and other support for priority needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Knowledge generation</b></li></ul>	Identify knowledge needs of policymakers, and catalyse efforts to generate new knowledge

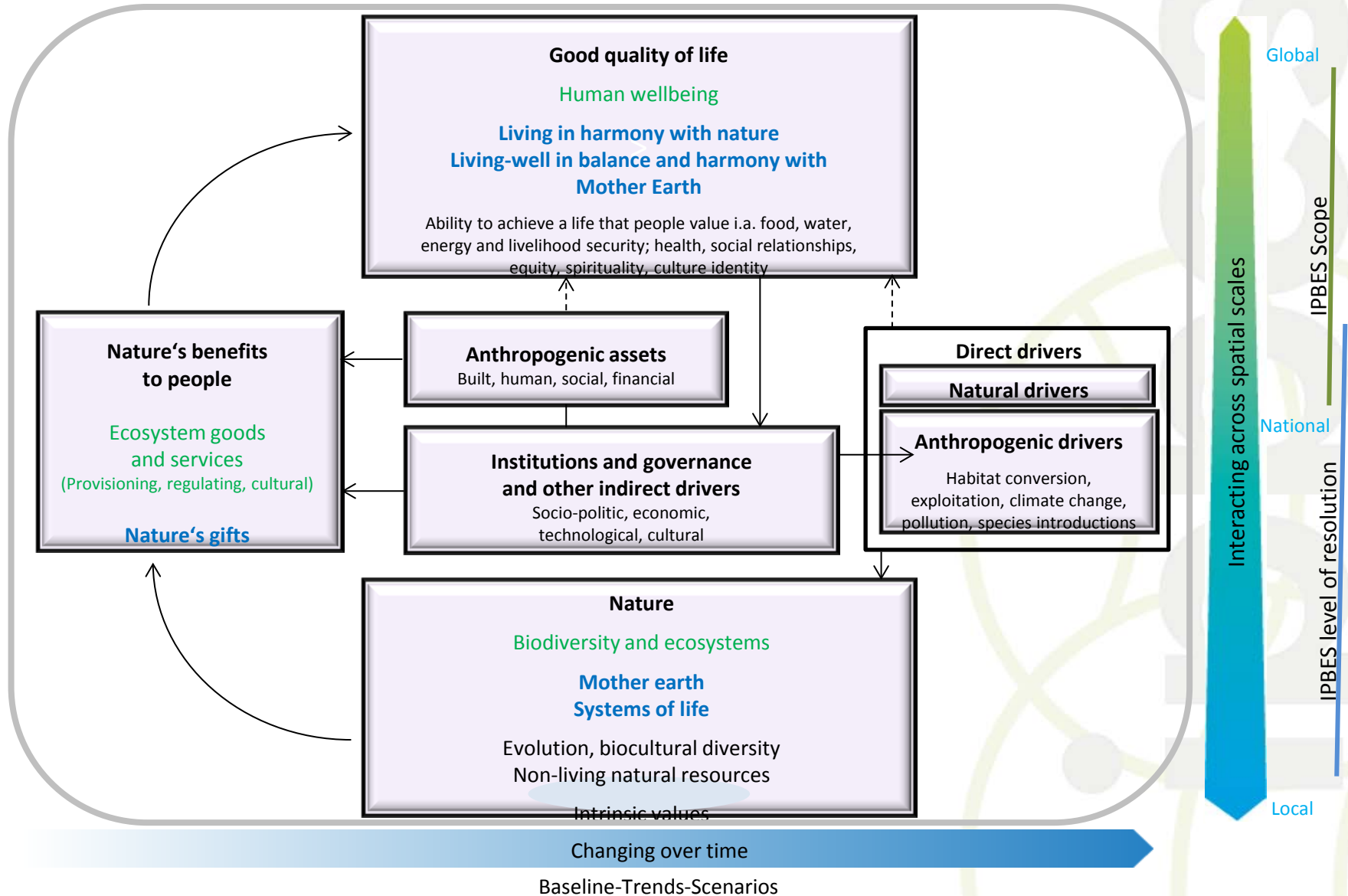
# IPBES' Operating Principles

including:

- Be scientifically independent and ensure credibility, relevance and legitimacy;
- Provide policy-relevant information, but not policy-prescriptive advice;
- Take an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach that incorporates all relevant disciplines, including social and natural sciences;
- Recognize and respect the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge.



# IPBES Conceptual Framework



# IPBES 1<sup>st</sup> work programme

**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) ~~Capacity needed to implement the Platform work programme is developed with support provided by networks or 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 SPI 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) **Regional/Subregional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services**

**Objective 3 Strengthen the SPI regarding thematic and methodological issues:**

- a) 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** ig of
- d) **Policy support tools and methodologies regarding diverse conceptualizations of value**

**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 tools and methodologies**
- d) ~~Development of an information and data management plan~~
- e) **Review of the effectiveness of guidance, procedures, methods and approaches**

# IPBES 1<sup>st</sup> work programme

Regional/subregional assessment chapter outline:

Chapter 1: Setting the scene

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

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

Chapter 4: Direct and indirect drivers of change in the context of different perspectives on quality of life

Chapter 5: Integrated and cross-scale analysis of interactions of the natural world and human society

Chapter 6: Options for governance, institutional arrangements and private and public decision-making across scales and sectors



Regional/subregional assessment chapter outline:

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

... assess the values of nature's benefits to people ...

... assess the different impacts of changes in nature's benefits to people with regard to food security, energy security, livelihood security and health security ...

... identify aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services that are critical to social relationships, spirituality and cultural identity ...

... address issues of equity, including intergenerational and intragenerational equity, social relationships, spirituality and cultural identity with respect to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services ...

Regional/subregional assessment chapter outline:

Chapter 6: Options for governance, institutional arrangements and private and public decision-making across scales and sectors

... examine different policy ideas and possible options for decision makers at the regional and subregional levels ...

... options explored will include different policy instruments, market tools, conservation and management practices and international and regional agreements ...

... assess the effectiveness of such options and consider who would gain or bear their cost ...

... identify the enabling environments and limitations for policy uptake and lessons learned ...

# Key structures of IPBES

## Plenary: Decision-making body

Responsible for the overall work programme, working through Bureau and MEP



### Bureau

Responsible for overseeing the **administrative** functions of IPBES

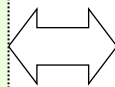
### Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP)

Responsible for carrying out the **scientific** and **technical** functions of the work programme,



**Expert groups** for assessments, policy support tools and other studies

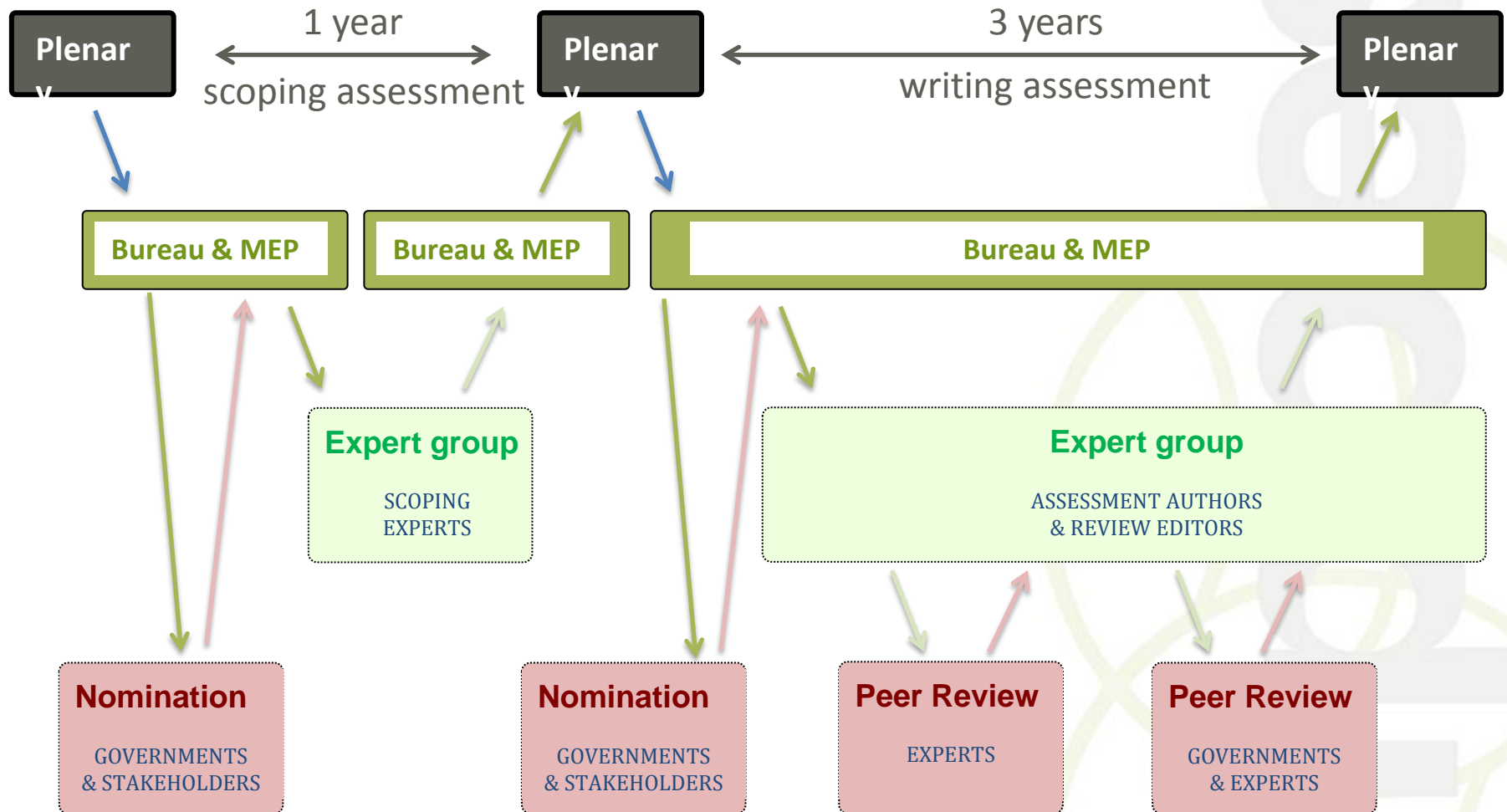
**Task forces** on capacity-building, knowledge and data, and indigenous and local knowledge



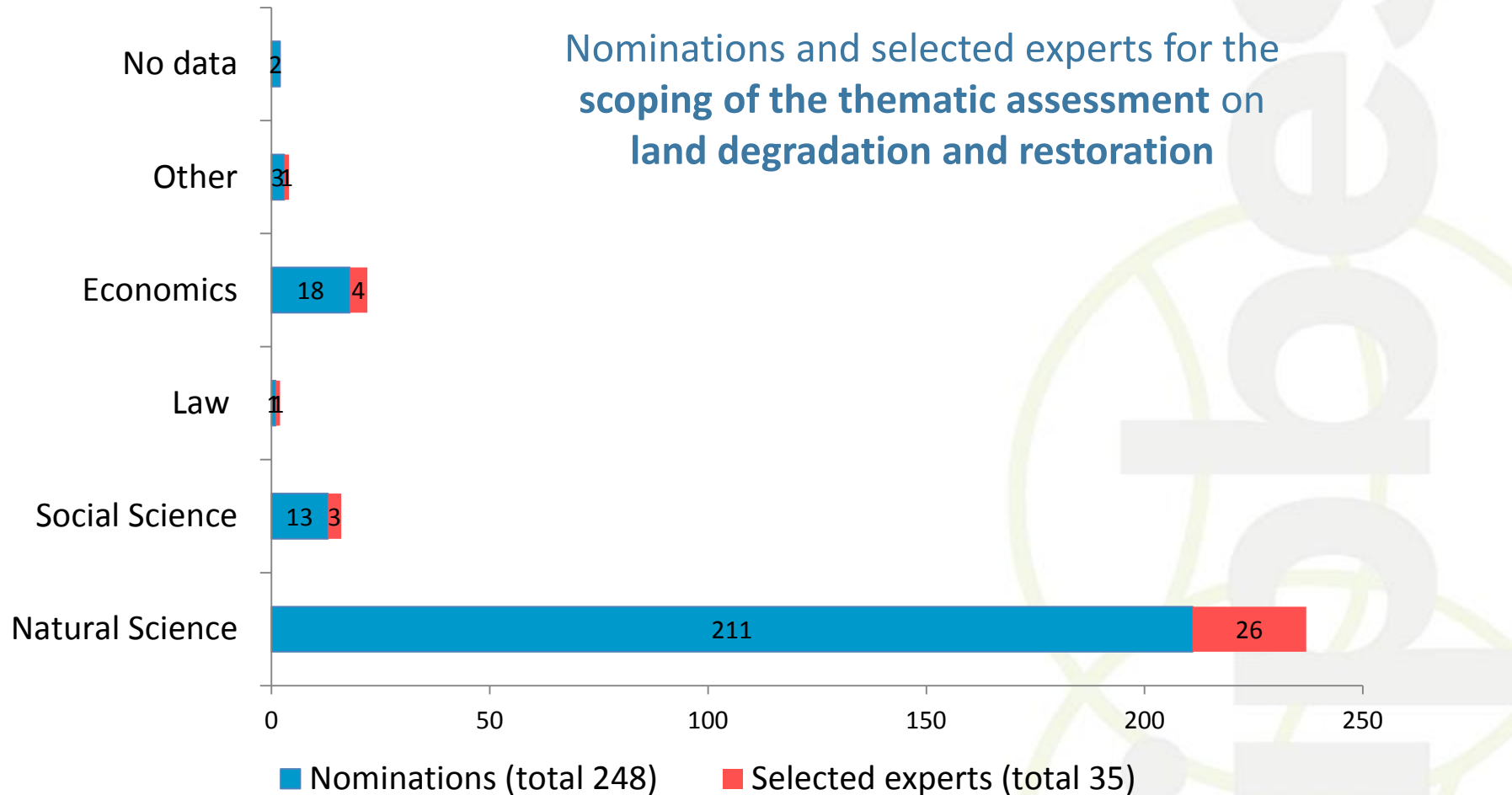
**Secretariat (including Technical Support Units)**



# Assessment Process

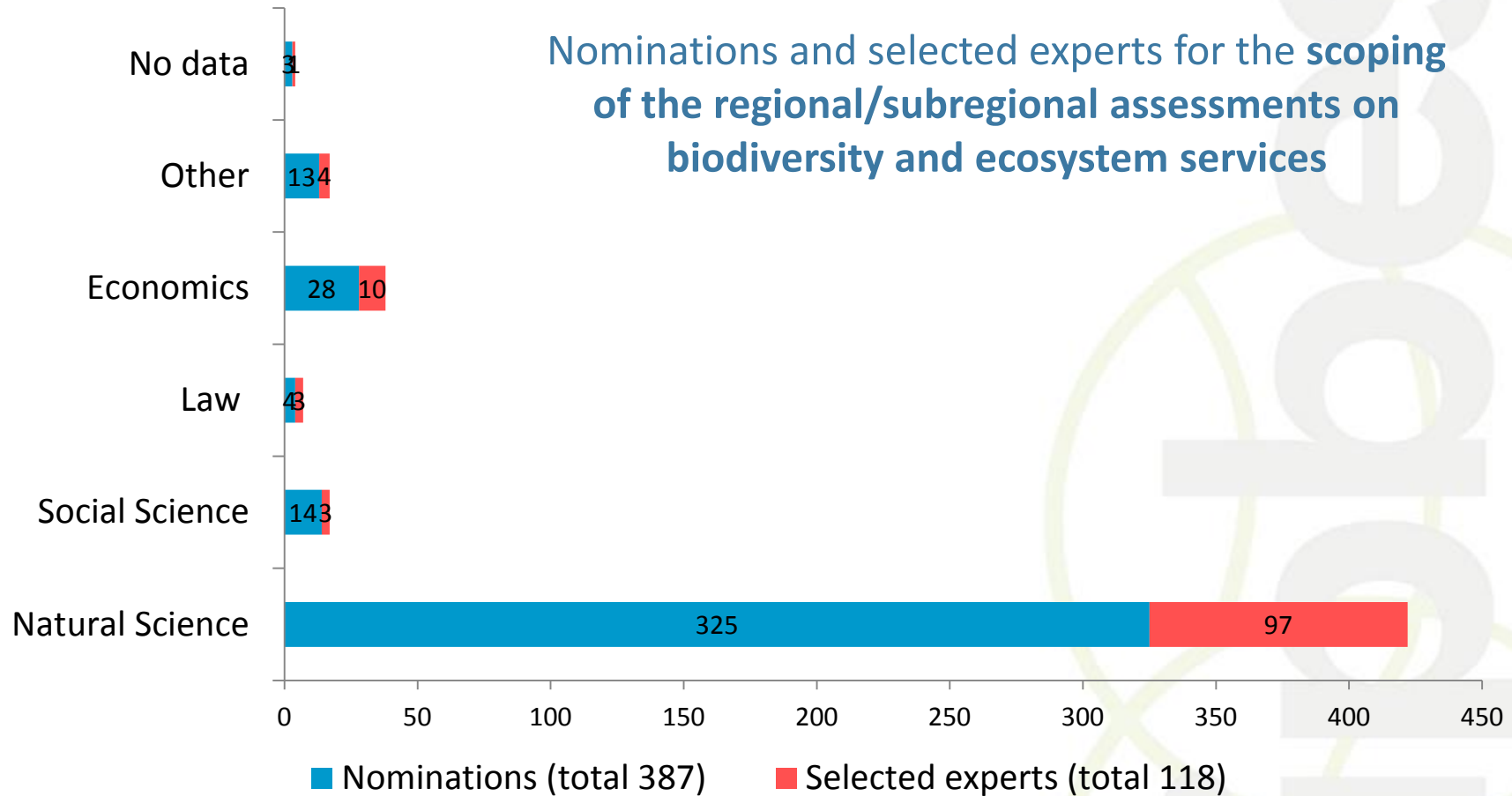


# Social Scientists in IPBES



preliminary analysis, by NeFo 10-2015 (Timpote/Apkas)  
based on data provided by the IPBES secretariat on 4.8.2014

# Social Scientists in IPBES

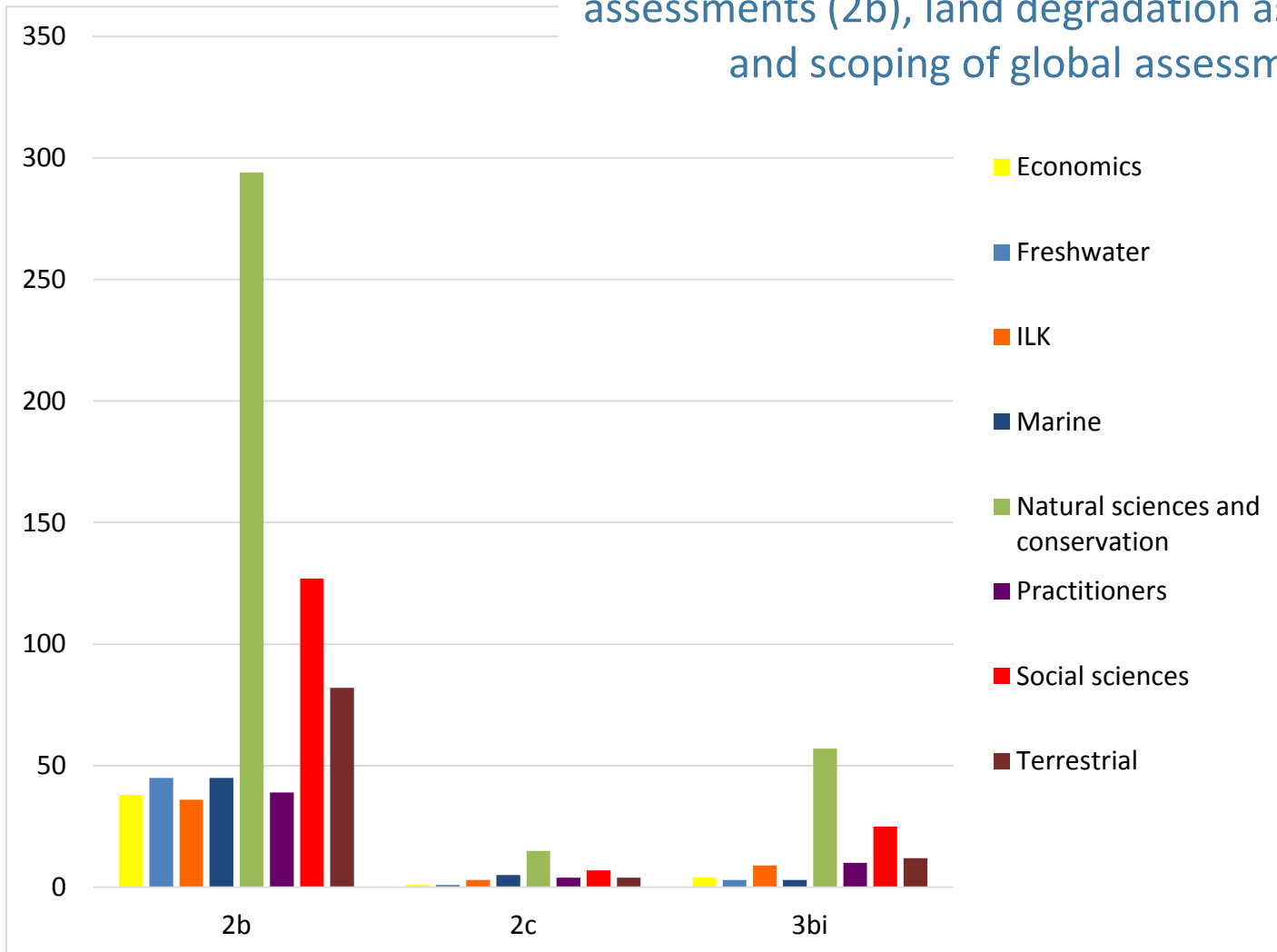


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# Social Scientists in IPBES

Disciplines 'checked' by selected experts for regional assessments (2b), land degradation assessment (3bi), and scoping of global assessment (2c)



# Social Scientists in IPBES

Disciplines 'checked' by participants to the e-conferences scoping the assessments on invasive alien species (3bii) and sustainable use of biodiversity (3biii)

Area of Expertise	Percentage (%) of all participants
<b>Invasive Alien Species</b>	40.7
Terrestrial Ecology	39.4
Freshwater Ecology	14.2
<b>Sustainable Use of Biodiversity</b>	54.1
Marine Ecology	12.4
Biological Science	31.3
Social Science & Governance	21.1
Economics	8.3
Ecosystems Services	41.1
Conservation & Restoration	44.3
Agriculture, Aquaculture & Forestry	25.7
Indigenous Local Knowledge	19.0
Governance & Administration	18.8
Practitioners & Business	9.7

# Social Scientists in IPBES

## Conclusion:

- Expertise of social sciences is dearly needed!
- Expertise of social sciences is represented in expert groups (and MEP), but not enough!

## Question:

- How to further strengthen the representation of social sciences in IPBES?





**Thank  
you !**

