Training on: “Utilization of IPBES assessment outcomes in national policy making” Day 1

November 6-7, 2023 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

CABES
Capacity Development for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services experts in West, Central & East Africa

CDKN Climate & Development Knowledge Network

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Première formation en présentielle sur “L’utilisation des résultats des évaluations de l’IPBES dans l’élaboration des politiques nationales”

6-7 Novembre, 2023 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopie

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Agenda for today

Morning: 9:00 – 12:30

- Introduction to: CABES, trainers, and each other
- Reflection of experiences with the utilization of IPBES experiences

Lunch break: 12:30 – 13:30 o'clock

Afternoon: 13:30-17:00

- Presentation of case study on the use of scientific/research results in policy making
- Co-producing a list of strategies and tactics to utilize IPBES assessment outcomes in national policy making

Agenda du jours

Matinée: 9:00 – 12:30

- Présentation de: CABES, des formateurs, et de chacun
- Reflection sur les expériences d'utilisation des expériences de l'IPBES

Pause déjeuner: 12:30 – 13:30

Après midi: 13:30-17:00

- Présentation d'étude de cas sur l'utilisation des résultats scientifiques dans l'élaboration des politiques
- Coproduire une liste de stratégies et de tactiques pour utiliser les résultats de l'évaluation de l'IPBES dans l'élaboration des politiques nationales

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Agenda for tomorrow

Morning

- Introduction to the IPBES assessments of Invasive Alien Species and Sustainable Use of Wild Species
- Identification of useful practices, measures, capacities and tools provided by the assessment

Lunch break: 12:30 – 13:30 o'clock GMT

Afternoon

- Using strategies and tactics from day 1 to plan the utilization of useful policy options
- Prepare presentations for the workshop to inform others about options

Agenda de demain

Matinée

- Présentation des évaluations de l'IPBES sur les espèces exotiques envahissante et l'utilisation durable des espèces sauvages
- Identification des pratiques, mesures, capacités et outils utiles fournis par l'évaluation

Paus déjeuner: 12:30 – 13:30

Après-midi

- Utiliser des stratégies et des tactiques dès le premier jour pour planifier l'utilisation d'options politiques utiles
- Préparer des présentations pour l'atelier afin d'informer les autres sur les options possibles

Getting to know the trainers
Connaître les formateurs

Dr. Jennifer HAUCK

Senior Programme Officer, CABES Capacity Development Programme - CCDP for professionals, CoKnow, Germany

Mr. Christian TODOTA

Asst. E-learning Portal Manager, CABES Capacity Development Programme - CCDP for professionals, CoKnow, Germany

Abisha MAPENDEMBE

Project Manager, CABES National BES Platforms, Senior Programmes Officer, UNEP-WCMC, Kingdom

Nadia Sitas

Fatema Rajabali

Climate & Development Knowledge Network

SOUTH SOUTH NORTH

CABES Capacity Development for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services experts in West, Central & East Africa

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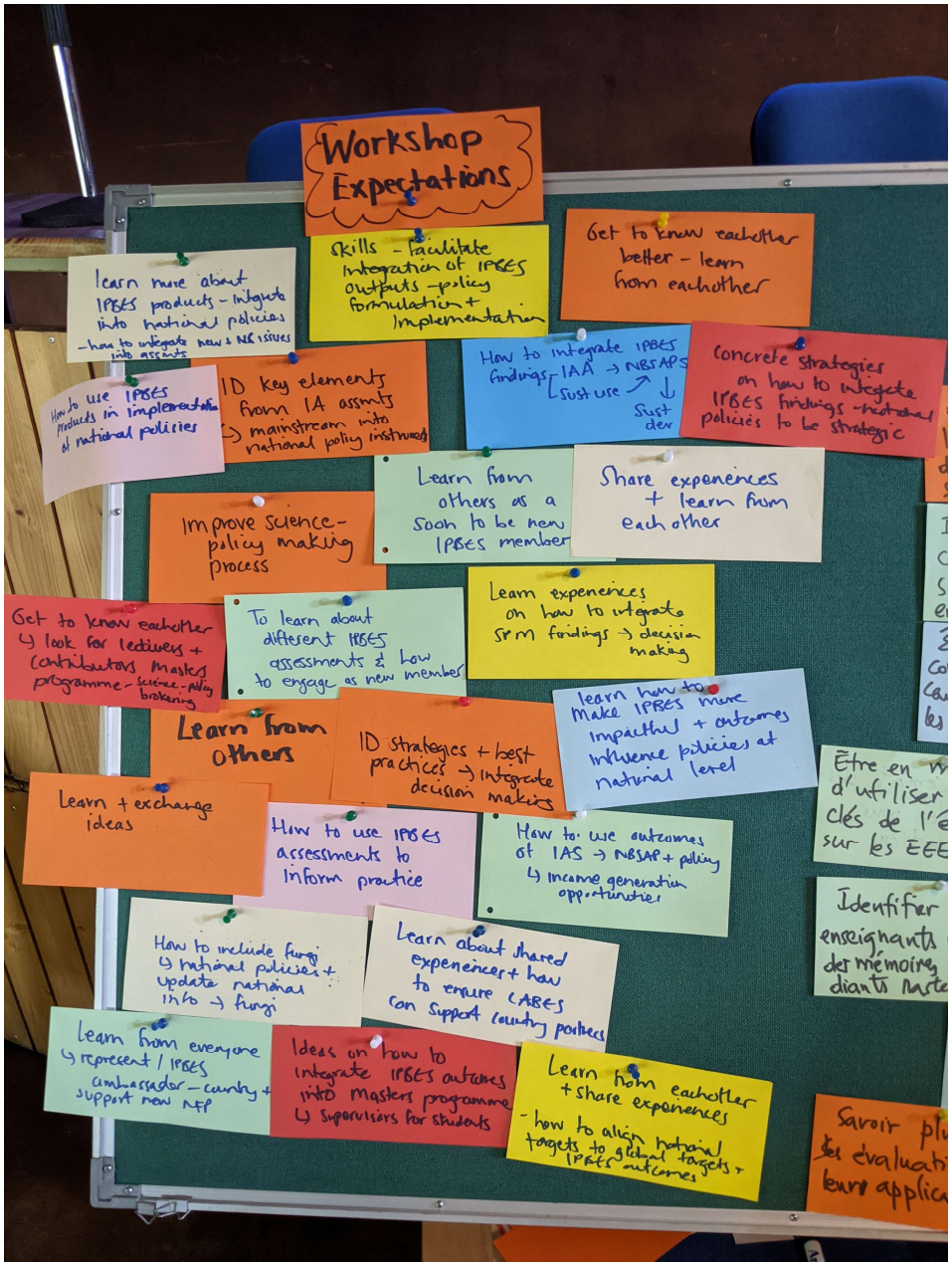
Getting to know the participants and their expectations

Connaître les participants


Workshop Expectations
learn more about IPBES products - integrate into national policies - how to integrate new & NR issues into assmts
Skills - facilitate integration of IPBES outputs - policy formulation + implementation
Get to know eachother better - learn from eachother
How to use IPBES products in implementation of national policies
ID key elements from IA assmts → mainstream into national policy instrument
How to integrate IPBES findings - IAA → NBSAPS - Sust use - Sust dev
Concrete strategies on how to integrate IPBES findings - national policies to be strategic
Improve science-policy making process
Learn from others as a soon to be new IPBES member
Share experiences + learn from each other
Get to know eachother → look for lectures + contributors Masters programme - science-policy brokering
To learn about different IPBES assessments & how to engage as new member
Learn experiences on how to integrate srm findings → decision making
Learn from Others
ID strategies + best practices → integrate decision making
learn how to make IPBES more impactful + outcomes influence policies at national level
Learn + exchange ideas
How to use IPBES assessments to inform practice
How to: use outcomes of IAS → NBSAP + policy → income generation opportunities
How to include fungi → national policies + update national info → fungi
Learn about shared experiences + how to ensure CABES can support country partners
Learn from everyone → represent / IPBES ambassador - country + support new NFP
Ideas on how to integrate IPBES outcomes into Masters programme → Supervisors for students
Learn from eachother + share experiences - how to align national targets to global targets + IPBES outcomes
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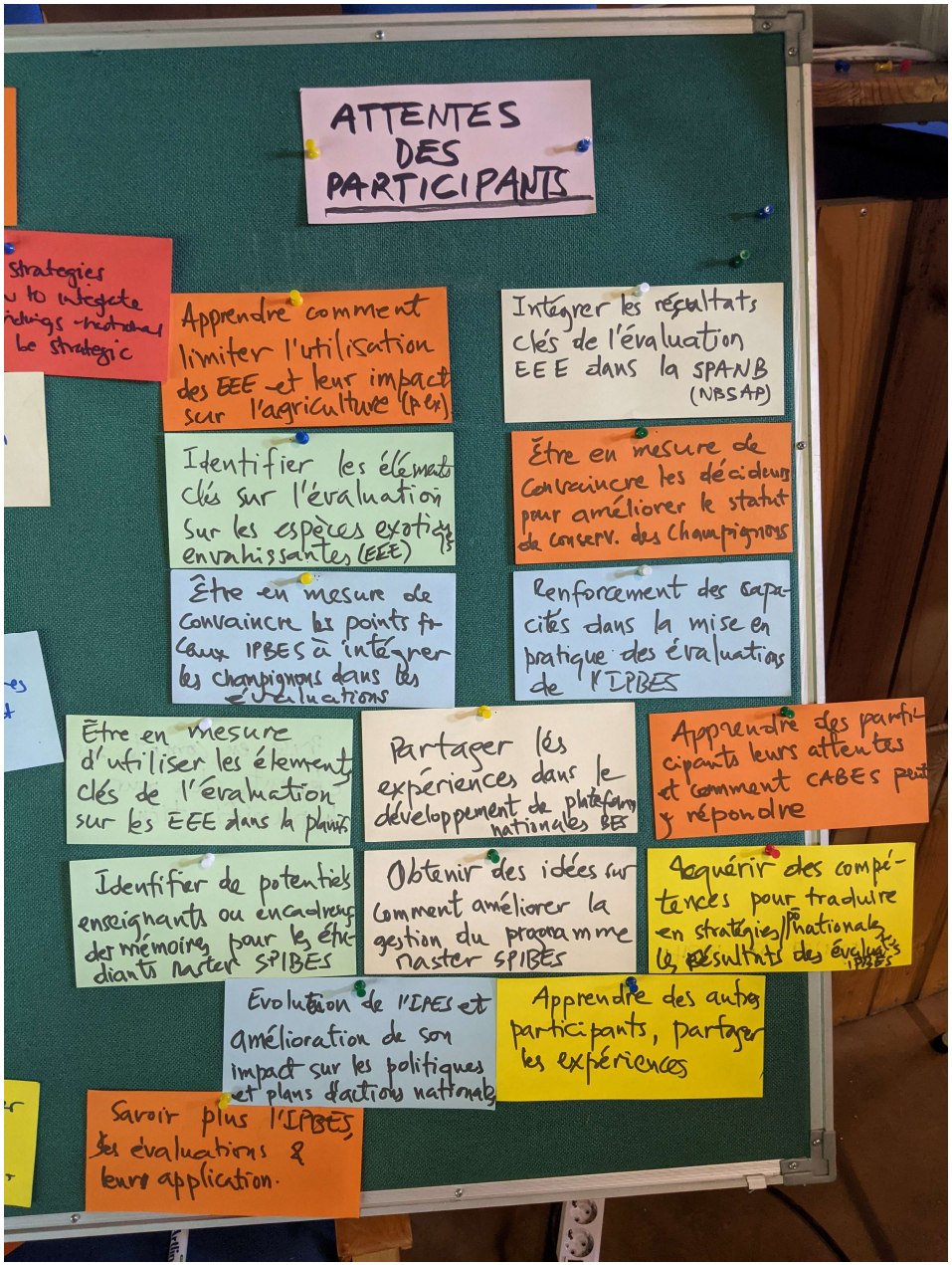
ATTENTES DES PARTICIPANTS
Strategies to integrate findings - national be strategic
Apprendre comment limiter l'utilisation des EEE et leur impact sur l'agriculture (Pex)
Intégrer les résultats clés de l'évaluation EEE dans la SPANB (NBSAP)
Identifier les éléments clés sur l'évaluation sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes (EEE)
Être en mesure de convaincre les décideurs pour améliorer le statut de conserv. des Champignons
Être en mesure de convaincre les points focaux IPBES à intégrer les champignons dans les évaluations
Renforcement des capacités dans la mise en pratique des évaluations de l'IPBES
Être en mesure d'utiliser les éléments clés de l'évaluation sur les EEE dans la planif
Partager les expériences dans le développement de plateforme nationales BES
Apprendre des participants leurs attentes et comment CABES peut y répondre
Identifier de potentiels enseignants ou encadrants de mémoire pour les étudiants master SPIBES
Obtenir des idées sur comment améliorer la gestion du programme master SPIBES
Acquérir des compétences pour traduire en stratégies/Nationales les résultats des évaluations IPBES
Évolution de l'IPBES et amélioration de son impact sur les politiques et plans d'actions nationale
Apprendre des autres participants, partager les expériences
Saoir plus l'IPBES, les évaluations & leurs application.

Introduction to the CABES project and the CABES Capacity Development Programme CCDP – *for professionals*

Introduction au projet CABES et au programme de développement des capacités de CABES CCDP – *pour les professionnels*

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CABES Capacity Development Programme – CCDP *for professionals*

The CCDP…

- will enable participants to better engage with, and benefit from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- targets professionals, such as focal points, policy makers, advisors, entrepreneurs, and organizations working with indigenous and local knowledge holders
- is delivered via face-to-face courses targeting mainly National Focal Points and
- our open access CABES e-learning portal providing interactive online courses and self-learning resources
- will be sustainable through the train the trainers component!

Programme de développement des capacités de CABES - CCDP *pour les professionnelles*

Le CCDP…

- permettra aux participants de mieux s'engager dans la plateforme intergouvernementale scientifique et politique sur la biodiversité et les services écosystémiques (IPBES) et d'en tirer profit
- cible les professionnels, tels que les points focaux, les décideurs politiques, les conseillers, entrepreneurs, et organisations travaillant avec les détenteurs de savoirs autochtones et locaux
- est dispensé via notre portail e-learning en accès libre, qui propose des cours interactifs en ligne et des ressources d'auto-apprentissage
- sera pérennisé par la composante formation des formateurs!

Register to the CABES e-learning portal and participate in our online courses!

Register at: elearning.cabes.online

(Check spam folder for missing emails!)

Inscrivez-vous au portail e-learning de CABES et participez à nos cours en ligne !

Inscrivez-vous à: elearning.cabes.online

(Vérifiez votre dossier de courriers indésirables!)

The CCDP curriculum

Course topics	Start
Train the trainers course: Developing, organizing and teaching online courses on different topics	Done
Developing national & regional SPPI platforms and networks	16./17.01. 2024
Setting up and running a SPPI Masters' programme on BES	7./8.02. 2024
Interactions of the Science of Biodiversity and Climate Change	24./25.04. 2024
Utilization of IPBES assessment outcomes in national policy making	June 2024
Engagement strategies, methods and tools to include ILK holders in Science-Policy-Interfaces,	Sep 24
Developing regional SPPI platforms and networks	Nov 24
Fundraising and business plan writing	2025
Conducting assessments including different concepts, values and types of knowledge	2025
Opportunities for and benefits of engaging in the IPBES work programme	2025
Promoting gender balance in Science-Policy-Interfaces	2025
Biodiversity conservation and restoration strategies (incl. monitoring)	2025
Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services in national strategies	2025

Reflection of participants on the curriculum, expectations and suggestions for change

Request for new topics or expanding existing courses:

- Nature-based solutions/ecosystem-based solutions
- Resource mobilisation
- How to mainstream biodiversity issues into the climate debate/policy making
- How to use IPBES outcomes for the revision of NBSAPs

Move 2025 courses to 2024:

- Biodiversity conservation and restoration strategies
- Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into national policy strategies & possibly combine it with Utilization of IPBES outcomes for national policy making
- Fundraising and business plan writing

Realize opportunities

- Learn from AFAS project
- Learn from existing UNEP WCMC processes and projects
- Learn from and contribute to the IPBES Nexus and Transformative Change Assessment

Group work: reflection of experiences

- We know invite you into 4 groups
- In your group, please discuss your experiences (opportunities and challenges) with the use of IPBES outcomes in/for national policy making
- Please write down your experiences on post-it notes, one experience per post-it
- Please select a speaker for your group
- Afterward the group work the speaker will present your experiences

Travaux de groupe: réflexion sur les expériences

- Nous vous invitons à former 4 groupes
- Dans votre groupe, veuillez discuter de vos expériences (opportunités et défis) concernant l'utilisation des résultats de l'IPBES dans/pour l'élaboration des politiques nationales.
- Veuillez noter vos expériences sur des post-it, une expérience par post-it.
- Veuillez choisir le rapporteur de votre groupe
- Le rapporteur présentera vos expériences après discussion

Past experience with the use of assessments

- Challenge: Impact/implementation is still limited …
- Challenges to uptake: gap between NFP and actual high level decision makers
- Challenges: limited internet access, lack of motivation of NFP, lack of resources to organize meetings, no material to work
- Little interest of decision makers in environmental or biodiversity topics, other priorities are often more important
- IPBES is not taking into account all taxonomic groups
- Assessments are not taking into account all ecosystems
- Language barriers both ways: francophone research is not taken into account, even good research is available in the countries, French speaking scientists are not considered
- Communication is limited in distributing IPBES results on national levels
- Message of IPBES is not strong enough like that of IPCC, i.e. Negative consequences of biodiversity loss are not made clear enough
- Value of biodiversity is not well communicated, monetary numbers are needed
- IPBES reports are still to scientific even the SPM, it is complicated to understand for decision makers
- Lack of funding
- Institutional instability (changing of institutions and also people)
- Gap between scientists and policy makers
- Competition between different biodiversity institutions

Past experience with the use of assessments

- Use assessments for awareness raising
- Use national platforms for communication and conduct national assessments
- Use assessments for capacity building
- Scientists are informed by IPBES/
- Use communication tools from assessments
- Use results for conservation
- Use results on IAS for policies
- Promotion of national expertise
- Inform the revision of NBSAPs of countries (in process) and for reporting (6th report)
- Use communication strategies also from other projects like CABES
- National monography on biodiversity (BF) was updated with information from the global assessment
- IPBES global assessment was a source of motivation for national assessments
- Identification of national stakeholders by NFPs (supported by scientists = continuous process), who are interested biodiversity: multi-stakeholder meetings to discuss strategies
- Use information to assess values of ecosystem services and show importance of national parks

Past experience with the use of assessments

- Communicate values of national parks
- IPBES assessment can inform national assessments and than in turn inform the next global level
- Use IPBES as opportunity to organize meetings for Knowledge sharing and networking opportunities on different platforms
- Experience with assessments used in teaching university/schools/local communities/other stakeholders
- Using media to reach school children
- Use IPBES inputs for national strategies /NBSAPS
- Asinging special days for biodiversity/ use events to share knowledge about biodiversity
- IPBES input used to develop a masterplan on national level leading to good/central coordination (Tanzania)

Past experience with the use of assessments

- Form a national platform committee to help spread IPBES information
- Use of IPBES findings in assessments
- Look in other sectors/sources to find information on biodiversity even without national assessments
- Use GBF to update NBSAPs and use IPBES inputs in the process
- Use synergies with different National Focal points through national platforms, bring NFPs together as team which can be strong together, also open up to other NFPs e.g. Climate etc.
- Conduct landscape reviews before setting up national platforms
- Development of a national invasive action plan

Case study: Using National Ecosystem Assessment in policy formulation

CABES Capacity Development Programme (CCDP), 1st face-to-face training on "Utilization of IPBES assessment outcomes in national policy making"

6 - 7 November 2023

Abisha Mapendembe,
Senior Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

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Public Policy and IPBES assessments

CABES Capacity Development Programme (CCDP), 1st face-to-face training on "Utilization of IPBES assessment outcomes in national policy making"

6 - 7 November 2023

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What is Public Policy?

- Policies are decisions or roadmaps for action made in response to an issue or problem that requires attention.
- Public policy is what the government does (or doesn't do) that affects the public.
- Public policy might take the form of regulations, projects, programmes or initiatives that govern a particular issue or problem.
- Public policy is made by governments, even if the ideas come from outside government.
- Some problems are dealt with by actions taken in the private sphere or by our civil society.
- Policy making is an ongoing process that continually is re-assessed and revised.

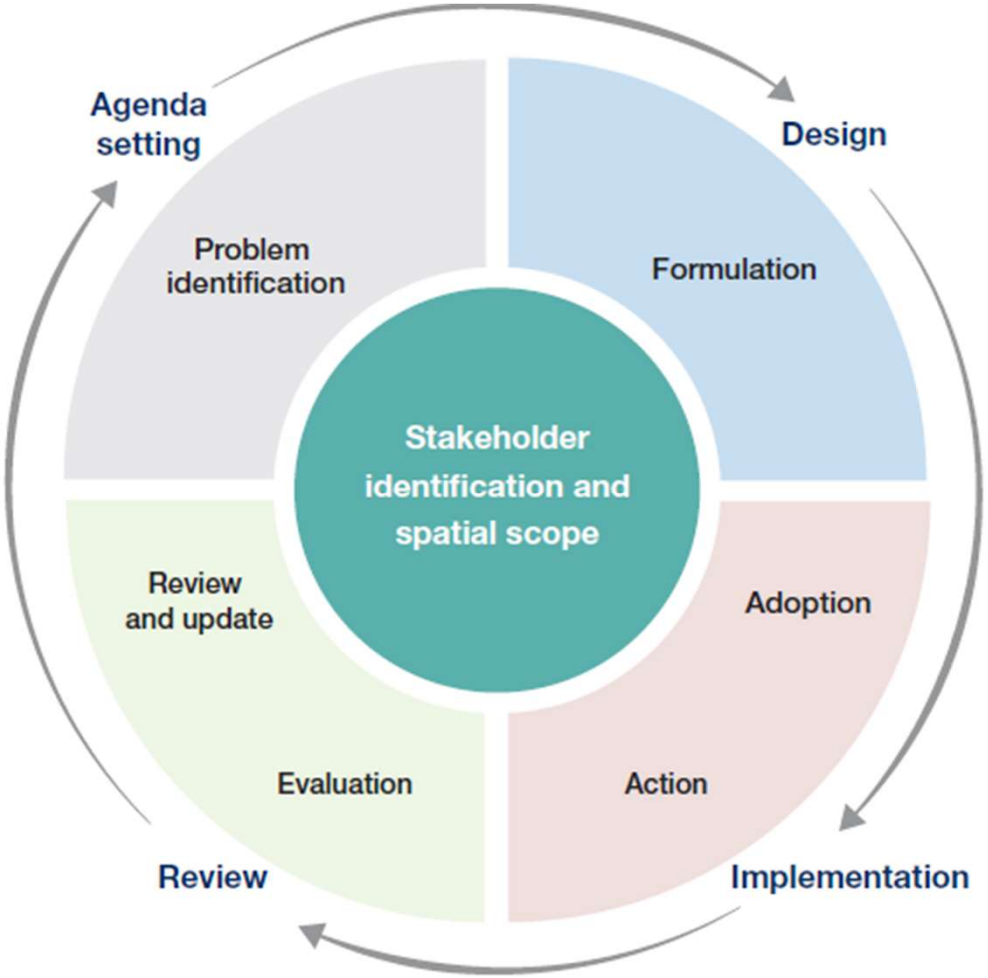
Policy Cycle

- The process followed in making decisions by the government is sometimes referred to as a “policy cycle.”

- The policy cycle isn’t the same in every case but has four primary phases:

  1. Agenda Setting
  2. Policy Design
  3. Policy Implementation
  4. Policy Review

- Empirical evidence shows that real-world decision making does not usually follow an idealised sequence of discrete stages or steps.



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How are decisions made?

Stage	Role of engagement
Agenda Setting (Problem identification)	**Engagement at the first step** can focus on generating a common understanding of the problem to be solved.
Design (Formulation)	**Engagement at the second** step can focus on identifying research and gathering views on how to interpret things.
Implementation (Adoption and action)	**Engagement at the in between the adoption and implementation** can help identify solutions to address the problem informed by research and common understandings of the problem. **Engagement at the third step** can focus on how things are going in the implementation of the policy (e.g. is it working the way it is intended?)
Review (Evaluation, review and update)	**Engagement at the fourth step** can focus on how to improve the policy as part of program evaluation activities.

Using IPBES assessments in national decision making

Stage	How evidence from assessments contributes
Agenda Setting (Problem identification)	Evidence from assessments helps to identify new problems, or, through the accumulation of evidence, we are able to capture the magnitude of a problem so that the relevant political players are aware that they are facing an important issue.
Design (Formulation)	Once an understanding of a situation and the different courses of action are as detailed and complete as possible, policymakers may rely on evidence from assessments to make informed decisions about how to design and implement a policy (including the different aspects that define it). This includes knowledge of the instrumental links between an activity and a result as well as an intervention's expected cost and impact.
Implementation (Adoption and action)	Here attention is focused on operational evidence to improve the efficiency of initiatives. This may include analytical work as well as systematic learning with regard to technical abilities, expert knowledge and practical experience.
Review (Evaluation, review and update)	A process of comprehensive monitoring and assessment is essential to determine the efficiency of the policy implemented and to provide the basis for future decision making.

Entry points for BES integration/mainstreaming

- "Entry points" are windows for opportunity to influence decision-making that may occur at all levels of governance as well as situations or processes that help gain the interest of policy makers, important stakeholders or the broader public for mainstreaming biodiversity
- They create a fertile space to influence debates and decisions.
- Entry points or policy windows are of short duration.
- They can be predictable or expected (e.g. institutionalised events, like elections, changes in government administration, annual budget allocations or revision of key national policies and plans – National development plans (NDPs), national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).
- Can also be unpredictable or unexpected (e.g. sudden corruption scandals, political crises, natural disasters, health crises, investments in agriculture, infrastructure etc.).
- Both the process of carrying out national ecosystem assessments (producers and users) and the actual assessment results are critical to mainstreaming.

What are uses of national ecosystem assessments?

- Once the assessment has been approved, its findings can guide and support specific actions towards the consideration of the full value of nature in policies, plans, on-the-ground activities and beyond.

- Using assessments at the international level may include:

1. Strengthening national participation in IPBES processes.

2. Sharing assessment-related knowledge at international venues.

3. Engaging with and supporting implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the national level.

What are uses of national ecosystem assessments?

- Using assessments at the national level may include:

1. Supporting on-going national and sub-national planning processes.
2. Preparing communications and outreach materials for different audiences.
3. Guiding priorities in research agendas towards filling knowledge gaps identified by the assessment.
4. The assessment findings can be used in many ways across various levels and sectors.

What are uses of national ecosystem assessments?

Action plan for an assessment

- The action plan aims to support and promote the use of assessment findings in decision-making within a specific time-frame.

- It outlines policy entry points and strategic opportunities to enhance consideration of the full value of nature, and draws from the key messages of the assessment.

Communication strategy for an assessment

- Once the assessment has been approved, the communications strategy document needs to be revised to support the work of the action plan.
- This will help identify key audiences and appropriate/effective ways to communicate and disseminate the assessment findings

How national ecosystem assessments (NEAs) can contribute to effective policy and decision-making

- NEAs provide decision-makers with valuable updated and comprehensive information on the status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystems, the services they provide, as well as the drivers of ecosystem change.

- This serves as the base line of information to develop, report, and manage with insight provided by indicators for the achievement of the international goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

- These assessments can also be used to evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies at the national and sub-national levels and to identify areas for improvement as well as existing information gaps to be filled.

How national ecosystem assessments (NEAs) can contribute to effective policy and decision-making

- They also help to identify areas of the environment/biodiversity that are most in need of attention and can provide decision-makers with a better understanding of the potential impacts of different policies on a variety of ecosystems including forests, mountains, marine and freshwater, wetlands, mangroves, and many other critical biodiversity and ecosystem services.

- National ecosystem assessments involve extensive stakeholder engagement, which help to build consensus around policy decisions and ensure that the needs and perspectives of all relevant stakeholders are considered.

- The can also enable co-creation of policies by working together with governments, the public and private sectors, as well as communities to collaboratively create solutions for their natural environment, leading to policies that are more inclusive.

How national ecosystem assessments (NEAs) can contribute to effective policy and decision-making

- Vietnam's National Ecosystem Assessment which concluded in 2021, where the process helped increase the engagement of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other stakeholders in policy-making.
- This helped to promote greater ownership and support for informed policies and decision-making at all levels, from local to national level on and related to ecosystem management.
- For instance, wetland conservation areas have been established – Thai Thuy-Thai Binh Province and Tam Giang-Cau Hai of Thua Thien Hue Province – based on an assessment of the economic value of wetlands.
- Vietnam's assessment was also used to advise the development process of the country's National Strategy on Environmental Protection and the Law on Environment Protection 2020.
- The latter has prescribed the content of "payment for natural ecosystem services" (Article 138) and its implementation demonstrates and requires the understanding and assessment of the economic value of the forest, wetlands, sea, and rocky mountain ecosystems.

How national ecosystem assessments (NEAs) can contribute to effective policy and decision-making

- The assessments as already informed important national policy instruments such as the Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (ESAP).

- In particular, BiH's assessment highlighted the current knowledge gaps that need to be addressed, institutional capacity-needs, and the importance of ongoing dialogue between science and policy to support implementation of the ESAP.

- Importantly, BiH's assessment also developed novel maps with comprehensive and systematic information detailing nature's contributions to people across BiH, which will be particularly useful for policy and planning decisions in the forestry, water management, agriculture, and energy sectors.

CASE STUDY: How NEAs support national biodiversity planning within the context of the CBD

- Providing planners with relevant, authoritative, comprehensive, cross-cutting, and up-to-date information, including a review of the effectiveness of actions for biodiversity and ecosystem services at a national level and improved proposals towards implementation of the CBD;
- Working as a mechanism to identify and build on different knowledge systems, datasets and indicators that are relevant and useful in national biodiversity planning;
- Drawing attention to the benefits that biodiversity and ecosystem services provide to sectoral and cross-sectoral activities as well as their impacts, thus informing decision-makers about dependencies and stimulating a systematic integration of biodiversity considerations into planning;

How NEAs support biodiversity planning

- Highlighting the multiple values of biodiversity and the contributions that it makes to different segments of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and the ways that these can be accounted for in decision-making;

- Identifying key actors involved in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in-country, including businesses, indigenous peoples and local communities, and practitioners, and developing guidance on how to mobilize and build the capacity of these actors for concerted actions in support of biodiversity;

- Supporting processes—such as identifying national policy priorities and sustaining a continuous dialogue among stakeholders to maintain ownership—leading to the development and update of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

How NEAs support national reporting

- Providing an up-to-date, comprehensive, and critical synthesis of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services across the natural and social sciences, as well as Indigenous and local knowledge systems;
- Working as a mechanism to identify and use knowledge systems, datasets, and indicators that are relevant for national reporting;
- Improving understanding of how data, information, and knowledge—including indicators and indigenous and local knowledge—can be used more effectively to assess the progress and impact of biodiversity-related actions;
- Highlighting knowledge gaps and helping to promote action through monitoring and research, which will in turn enhance the knowledge base, supporting more comprehensive reporting for the CBD and other biodiversity agreements in the long term.

How NEAs support capacity-building

- Leading on the development of national capacities at the interface between science, policy, and practice as part of implementing the assessment process;
- Identifying further capacity-building needs and advising on how to address them;
- Providing opportunities for developing and strengthening specific skills such as stakeholder and knowledge holder engagement, relationship-building, mobilization, and the compilation, integration, and use of data, information, and knowledge.

How NEAs support communication, education, and public awareness

- Providing a knowledge base on which to draw when developing communication, education, and public awareness activities and materials that will be directly relevant to CBD implementation;

- Framing clear communication goals for the assessment that are relevant for different audiences, enhancing communication of CBD-related activities at the national level;

- Presenting key messages targeted to decision-makers through the Summary for Policymakers, and developing materials tailored to other stakeholders

Some questions

- How do you relate this to why you are here participating in this course?

- Do these issues come up in your work, and if so how?

Case study: NAP and NBSAP synergies

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Explore the potential to foster synergies between the processes to formulate and implement NAPs and NBSAPs.

Highlight practical entry points and lessons learned from case study examples on effective coordination and joint implementation of climate change adaptation and biodiversity actions at the national level.

Extracted from a technical brief published as a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines. Targets country-level CBD and UNFCCC focal points and technical staff of ministries who are engaged in the planning and implementation of NAPs and NBSAPs.
https://bit.ly/biodiversityCC

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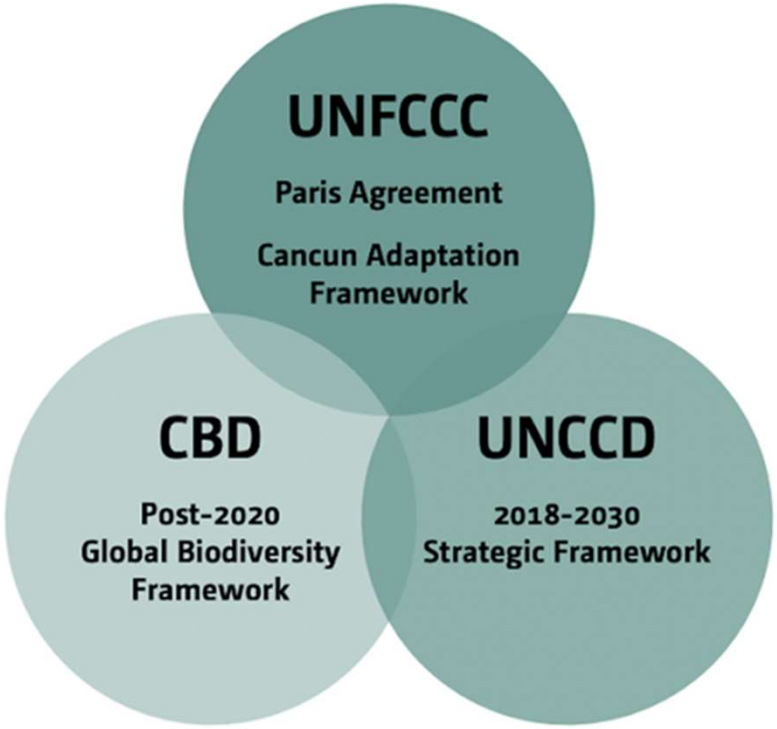
Rio convention



Building bridges between the Rio Conventions, including the UNFCCC and the CBD, is crucial for exploring synergies and achieving their respective mandates. However, synergistic cooperation at the international level is only the beginning.

As both climate change adaptation and biodiversity goals rely on effective local implementation, efforts must be oriented toward improving domestic actions and practical synergistic delivery on the ground and finding ways to improve the alignment of these issues at the national and sub-national levels.

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IPCC and IPBES assessments

Biodiversity loss and climate change are recognised by the scientific community as two highly interlinked environmental challenges.

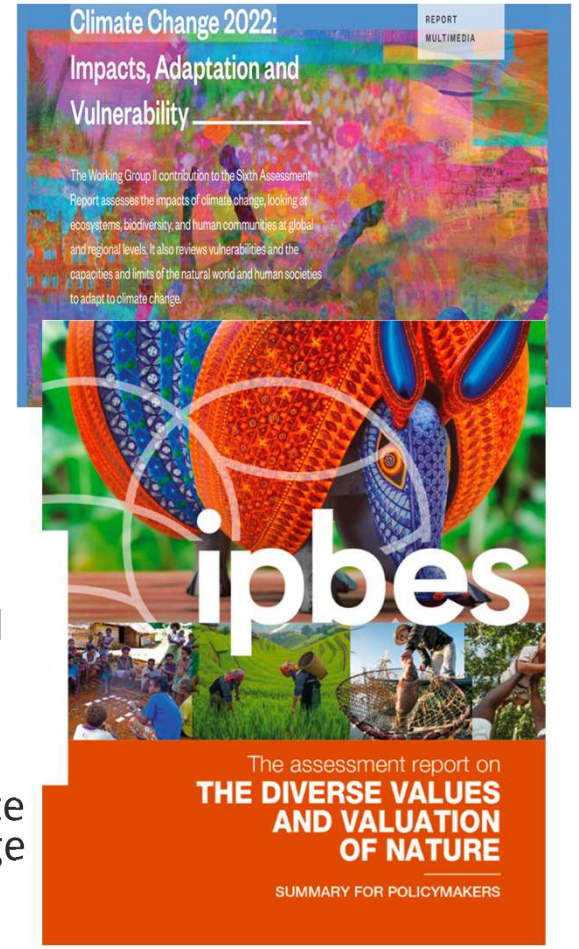
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) assessments detail:

- Biodiversity loss and climate change share the same drivers. The complex feedback loops between climate change and biodiversity loss are mutually reinforcing, and addressing them requires coherence in policies and actions.

- Climate change alters ecosystems and biodiversity. Assessments present how climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity also undermine their ability to deliver ecosystem services, thereby harming human lives and livelihoods, as well as efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger and provide safe water for billions of people

- Biodiversity and ecosystems underpin climate change adaptation. Biodiversity and ecosystems play a major role in regulating climate and buffering from climate extremes, thereby enhancing societal adaptation and resilience to climate change

- Biodiversity and ecosystems provide communities around the world with valuable natural resources and ecosystem services that support lives and livelihoods and help address the growing climate risks and vulnerabilities.



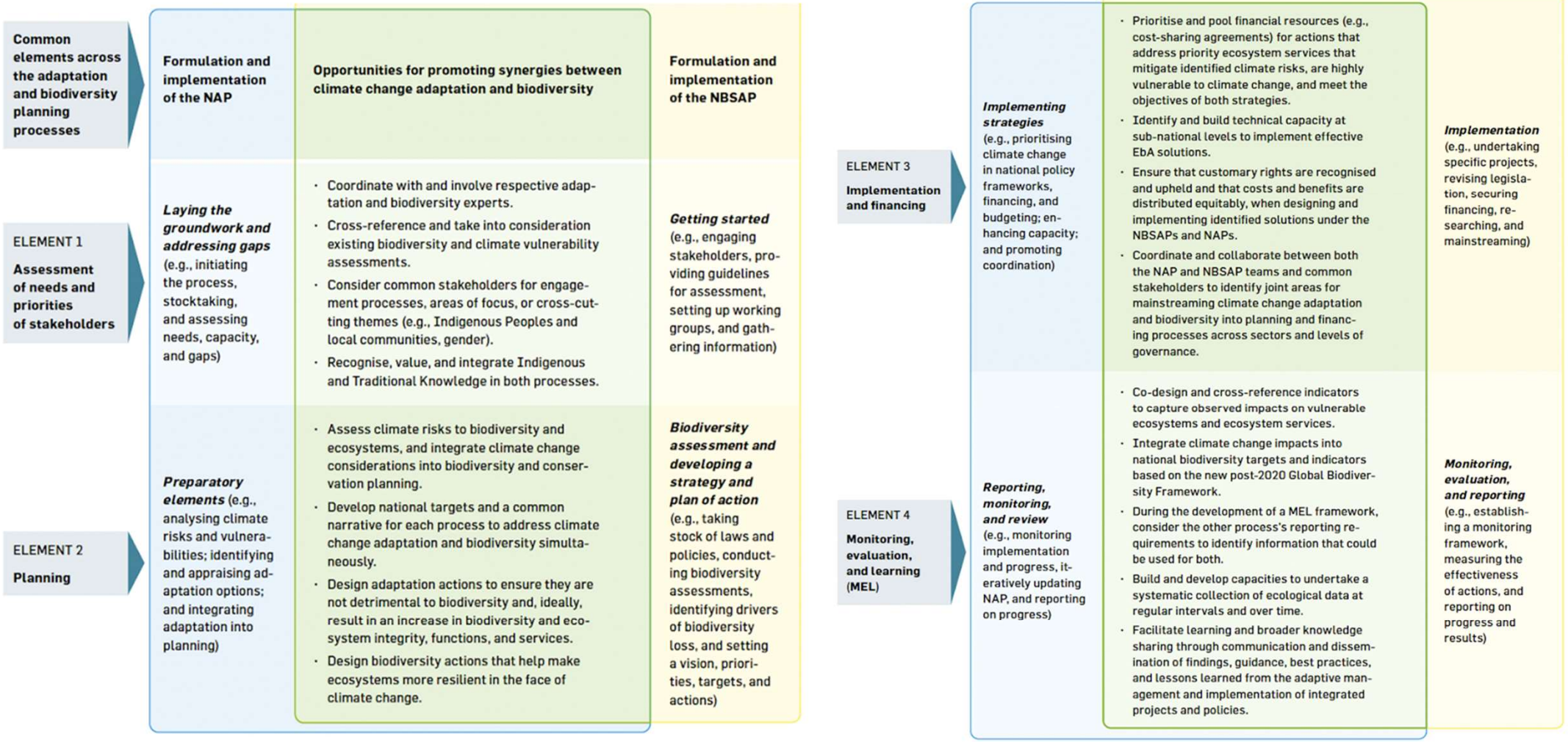
NAPs and NBSAPs

Different policy processes and strategies have emerged in response to international agendas such as the Paris Agreement and the CBD for countries to elaborate on how national commitments will be achieved.

Under the UNFCCC, the process of formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) is a means for Parties to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and develop and implement strategies and programmes to address those needs.

Under the CBD, the NBSAP process allows countries to formulate and outline their strategies for protecting biodiversity and ecosystems to achieve the CBD objectives, its 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework.

Framework for promoting synergies between climate adaptation and biodiversity actions through the planning processes for the NAP and NBSAP



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Gillian Lloyd / Alamy Stock Foto

Peru example*:*

Assessment of needs and priorities of stakeholders

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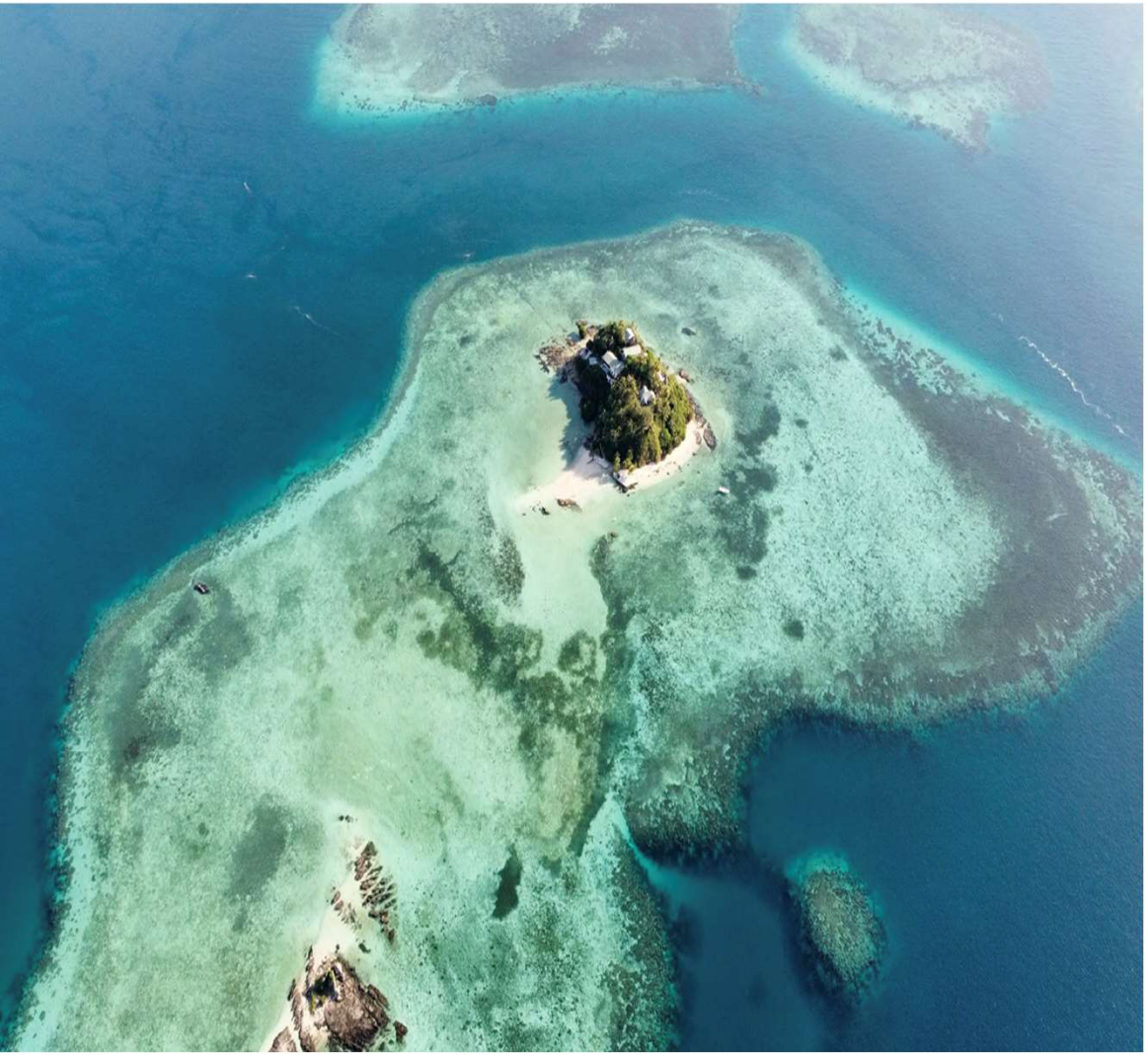


Fiji example*: Planning*

Rwanda example*:* *Implementation and financing*

Key learnings from the examples

The case studies illustrate some important lessons learned and specific practices showing desirable results that could be applied to—and inspire— how NAPs and NBSAPs can promote synergy and efficient allocation of resources.

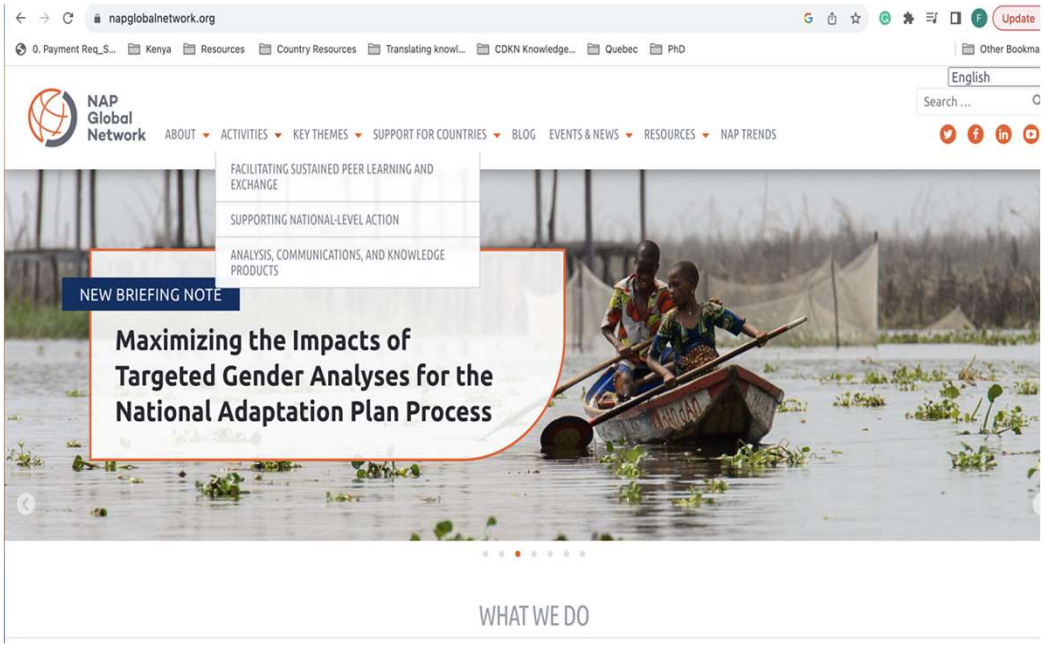
- **A synergistic approach requires high-level initiative.** Integrating biodiversity and climate adaptation linkages at the national level creates an enabling environment for synergistic actions.
- **Coherence in national and sub-national synergistic planning is crucial.** Adaptation and ecosystem conservation are inherently local. National-level policies require coherent sub-national implementation and policy coherence to successfully realise a synergistic approach.
- **Cross-sectoral engagement with a shared focus on ecosystems ensures a whole-of-society approach.** Sectoral plans should also reflect the interconnectedness between biodiversity and climate adaptation.
- **The meaningful participation of local communities and Indigenous Peoples bolsters an inclusive and participatory approach.** Safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is important to ensure the equitable distribution of benefits and the long-term social sustainability of the projects.
- **Joint financing and resource mobilisation can support effective and timely implementation.** This increases the cost-effectiveness of the investment while preventing duplication of work and inefficient allocation of funding.
- **However, the lack of MEL frameworks** as well as standardised reporting structures and comparable indicators continues to be a gap in implementation that requires additional focus and attention.

Practical Next Steps

NAPs and NBSAPs, if carefully planned and implemented in a coordinated way, can offer substantial benefits for climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation at the same time.

- **Promoting coordination processes across government agencies and different sectors** with sub-national authorities is key for meaningful policy coordination, implementation, and financing. Leadership can set wheels in motion to mobilise stronger synergies
- **Mapping synergies between existing government policies can further help to increase coherence on financing needs and a more efficient allocation of resources.** Identifying overlaps between measures early on, including under the NAP and the NBSAP, will prevent unnecessary duplication of efforts across national administrations. New or updated NBSAPs submitted should align with existing NAP strategies.
- **Joint analyses of financing requirements and the identification of actions for co-financing can promote coherent planning and enable the smart use of limited resources.** This could include prioritising and combining financing for solutions with biodiversity and climate change benefits; earmarking climate funding to NbS; and ensuring climate-related initiatives also benefit biodiversity.
- **Wide multistakeholder engagement and multi-governance processes empower communities and local actors in climate and biodiversity processes that affect them directly.** Promoting closer relationships between actors from the national to local levels will help integrate local and sub-national efforts into national adaptation and biodiversity agendas.

Resources



Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The toolkit provides guidance on addressing gender in the enabling activities that facilitate progress and increase effectiveness in the NAP process, including the establishment of institutional arrangements, capacity development, stakeholder engagement, information sharing, and securing finance (Dazé & Church, 2019).

Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Supplementary Information. These guidelines offer concise information for policy-makers on why integrating ecosystem-based approaches into policy frameworks matters. They provide practical steps for planners and practitioners to design and implement effective strategies for EbA and DRR, as well as how to reach out to key sectors, such as planning, finance, agriculture, infrastructure, water, and forestry (CBD, 2019).

Ecosystem-based Adaptation: Question-Based Guidance for Assessing Effectiveness. This booklet describes a process based on asking a detailed set of questions that can be used by project managers and researchers to shape project design, assess the progress of an ongoing project, or draw conclusions about the effectiveness of a project that has ended (Reid et al., 2018).

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IPCC (2022) Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

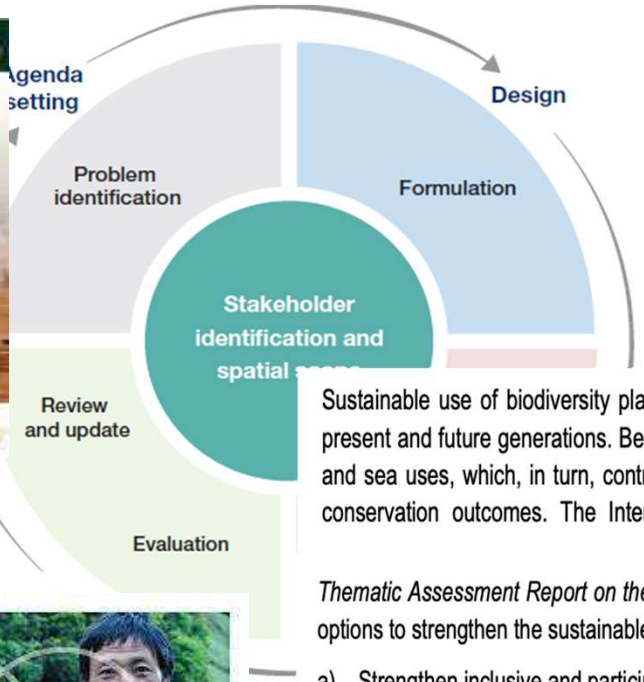
UNFCCC (2021) Scoping paper on knowledge gaps in integrating forest and grassland biodiversity and ecosystems into adaptation strategies. 100 pp. Bonn.

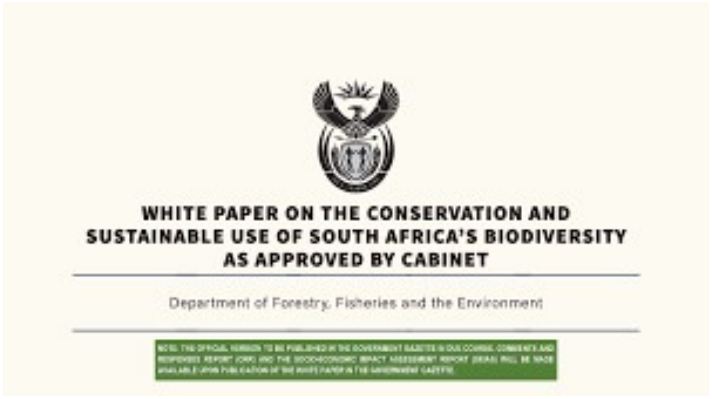
UNFCCC, CBD, IISD, GIZ, UNEP and SwedBio (2022) Promoting synergies between climate change adaptation and biodiversity through the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) processes. Terton, A., Qi, J. and Zúñiga, G. (authors). United Nations Climate Change Secretariat. Bonn

Anika Terton and Julie Greenwalt (2021) Building Resilience With Nature. Maximizing ecosystem-based adaptation through National Adaptation Plan processes. NAP Global Network and Friends of EbA (FEBA)

White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity as approved by Cabinet

Sustainable use





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AUTHORS:
Penelope J. Mograbi[1,2]
Emma Archer[2]
Christo Fabricius[1]
Rachel Wynberg[3]
John Donaldson[4]

AFFILIATIONS:
[1]Centre for African Ecology, School of Animal, Plant and Environmental Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
[2]School of GeoSciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
[3]Department of Geography, Geoinformatics and Meteorology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa
[4]CARMa-Afrika, Sustainability Research Unit, Nelson Mandela University, George, South Africa
[5]Department of Environmental and Geographical Science, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
[6]South African National Biodiversity Institute, Cape Town, South Africa

CORRESPONDENCE TO:
Penelope Mograbi

The sustainable use of wild species benefits biodiversity and human well-being in South Africa

Significance:

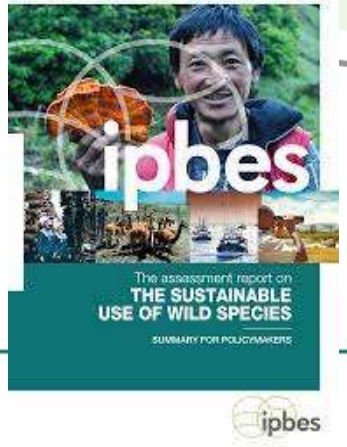
A recent report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) assessed how the sustainable use of wild species benefits people and nature, and which policies work best to prevent unsustainable exploitation. In the context of an accelerating and alarming biodiversity crisis, the assessment findings have important implications for South Africa, a megadiverse country with a population that relies extensively on the use of wild species for food, energy, medicine, and income, amongst many other purposes. This Commentary reflects on implications of the IPBES assessment for South Africa, drawing on insights from local contributing authors.

Introduction

The use of wild species is widespread and occurs across almost all aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, from subsistence to global economies, and is embedded in local and global systems for food, medicine, hygiene, energy and many other uses.[1] This is certainly true of South Africa – a megadiverse country with high endemism levels and a growing human population that continues to depend on wild species to meet basic needs.

Despite a perceived disjuncture between conservation and development, the sustainable use of biodiversity can contribute significantly to South Africa's National Development Plan 2030 by reducing poverty and inequality and supporting more inclusive rural and urban economies.

Findings from the *Sustainable Use of Wild Species* assessment report, produced by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), are thus highly relevant for South Africa, and offer important insights and implications for the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity in the country. The report represents the first global synthesis on the use of wild species for food, energy, materials, medicine, recreation, ceremony, inspiration, and a range of other vital contributions to human well-being. It builds



Sustainable use of biodiversity plays an important role in ensuring continued benefits from biodiversity for the present and future generations. Benefits derived from such use can promote sustainable biodiversity-based land and sea uses, which, in turn, contribute strongly to increasing land and sea under conservation, and improved conservation outcomes. The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species[2] identified seven key elements and policy options to strengthen the sustainable use of wild species:

a) Strengthen inclusive and participatory decision-making;
b) Recognise and support multiple forms of knowledge;
c) Ensure fair and equitable distribution of costs and benefits;
d) Tailor policies to specific context;
e) Monitor wild species and practices;
f) Align policies at international, national, regional, and local levels; and
g) Support strong institutions, including customary institutions.

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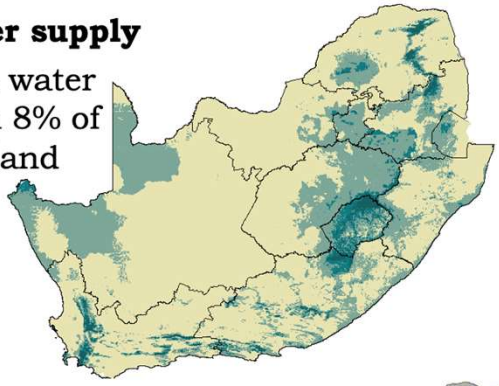
Sub-national integration- water

Spatial overlap and competing interests

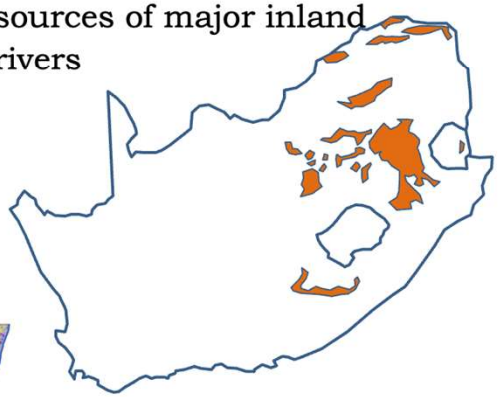
Water supply

50% water from 8% of the land



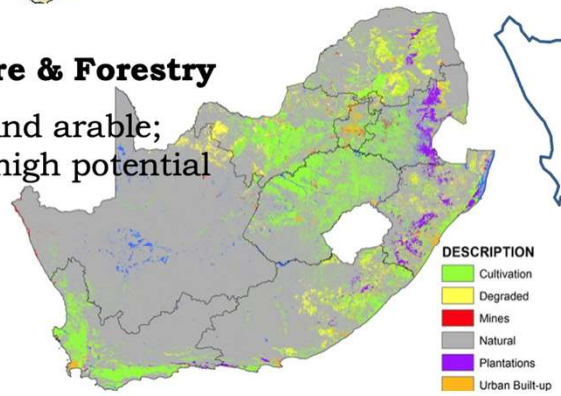
Coal Deposits

Overlap with best agricultural land & all sources of major inland rivers

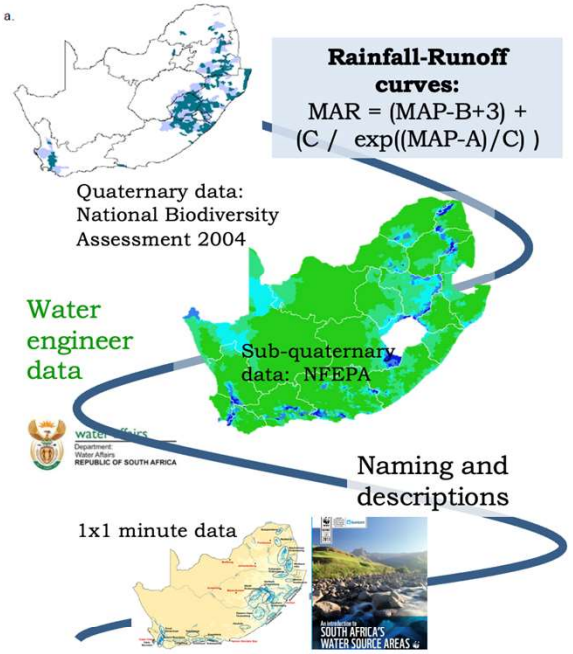


Agriculture & Forestry

13% of land arable; only 3% high potential



Paired scientific and social process



- Water infrastructure can't keep up with demand
- 6 million households have no access to piped water
- Highly vulnerable to health hazards associated with agricultural and mining effluent

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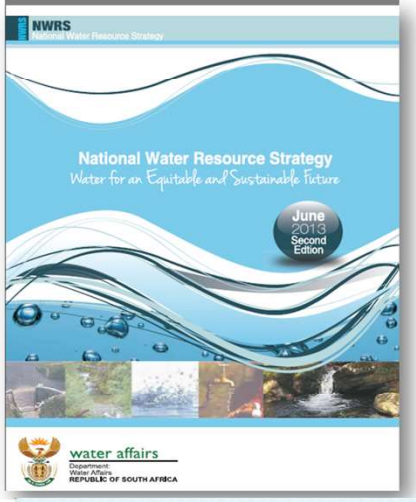
National policy uptake: Integrated Water Resource Planning

Water focused governance: National Water Act



Chapter 5:

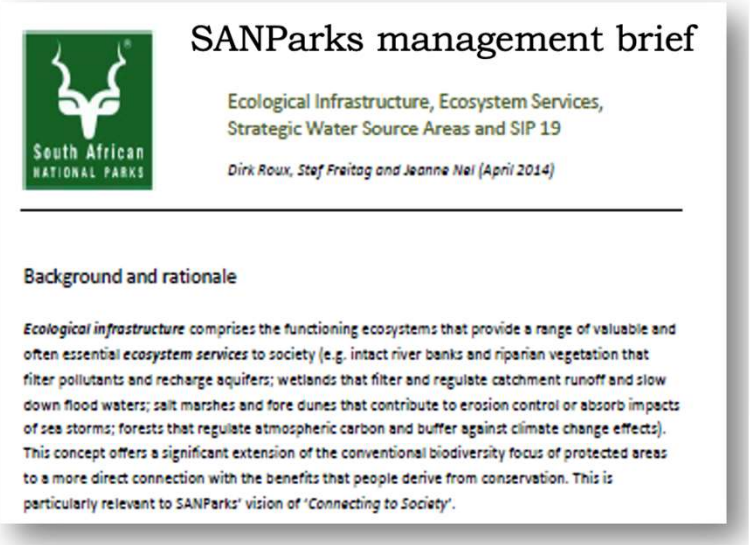
…. "they form the **foundational ecological infrastructure** on which a great deal of built infrastructure for water services depends"

….."**strategic national assets** that are vital for water security"

….."need to be acknowledged as such at the highest level across all sectors"

Terms of Reference for consultants

Protected areas expansion



Advocacy and outreach

Support of Indigenous people

Public awareness

WWF's Journey of Water campaign

www.journeyofwater.co.za

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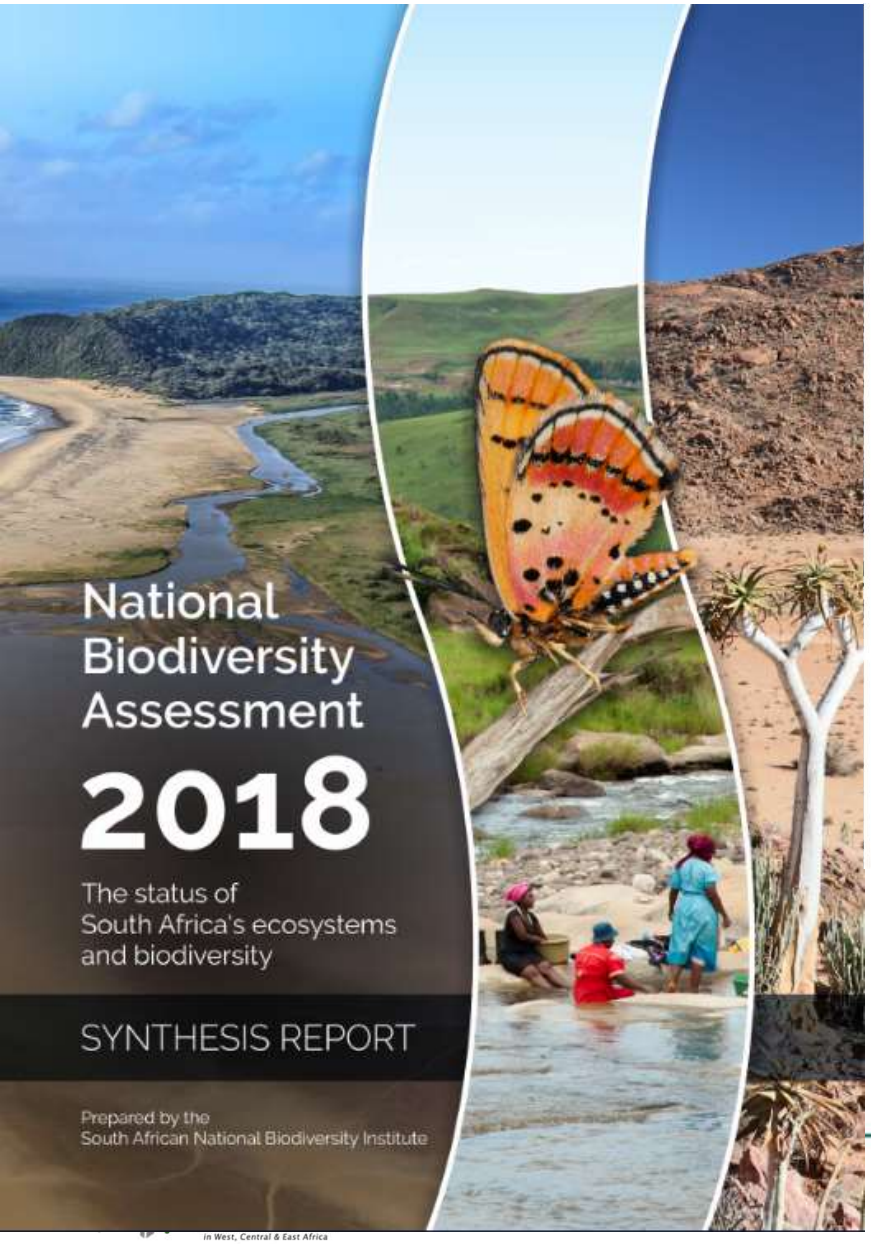

An overview of the South African National Natural Capital Accounting Strategy

VISION: NCA is widely used to provide credible evidence for integrated planning and decision-making in support of the development needs of the country

5.1. Institutional arrangements to advance NCA collaboration and coordination are stronger

5.2. National and donor-funded support for NCA in South Africa has increased

GOAL 5
NCA is well resourced under-pinned by effective and collaborative institutional arrangements

GOAL 1
NCA is used for integrated planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation across a range of sectors

1.1. Increased use of natural capital accounts-based indicators and information for high-level and sectoral policies and planning

1.2. Public discourse stimulated with information from NCA

4.1. Data standards, classifications, definitions and sharing a… strengthened for regul… compilation of integrated suite of accounts

4.2. Capacity and skills for NCA grow

data for accounts are well developed and robust

Coor-dinate

Collabo-rate

credible evidence of how nature supports people and the economy

2.1. Statistics and information are …ural capital …ng evidence of how nature supports people and the economy

2.2. Documentation of key messages, practice, lessons and guidance contribute to NCA awareness and knowledge

GOAL 3
An integrated suite of NC accounts are produced based on best available methods

3.2. Standards, prescripts and methods for compiling natural capital accounts are used, improved and documented

3.1. Regularly compile an integrated suite of natural capital accounts

Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP) vs/aligned with GDP

Source: Statistics South Africa, National Natural Capital Accounting Strategy, A ten-year strategy for advancing Natural Capital Accounting in South Africa

IPBES scenarios and models
IPBES Values assessment
IPBES Invasive species
IPBES Sustainable use

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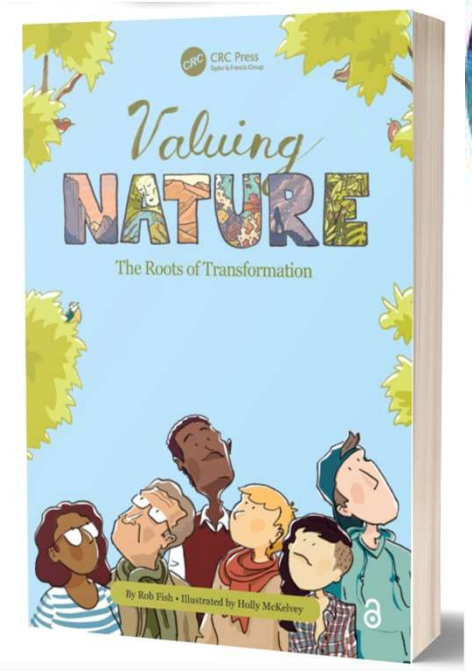
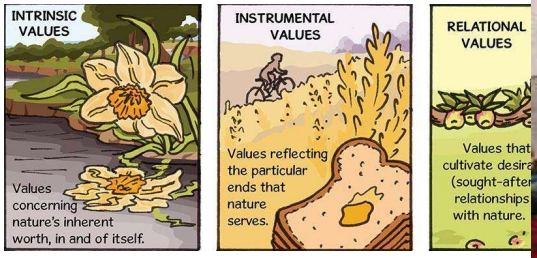


ONE OCEAN HUB

EMPATHEATRE SHORT FILM 'INDLELA YOKUPHILA: THE SOUL'S JOURNEY' AT THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD OCEAN WEEK

12th July, 2023



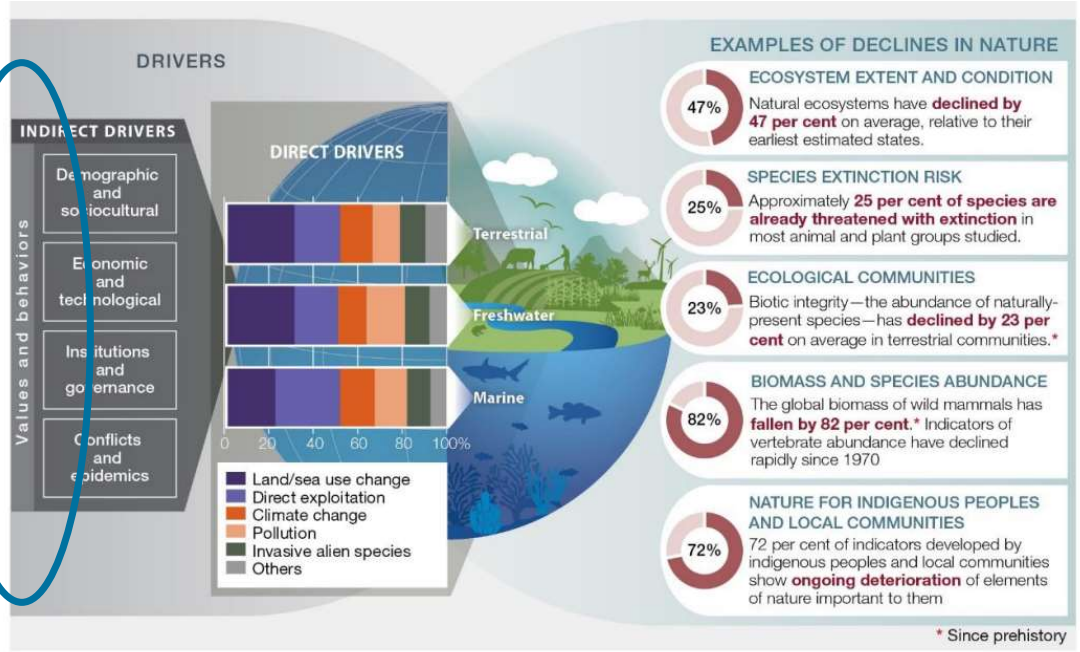


Figure 2. Examples of global declines in nature, emphasizing declines in biodiversity, that have been and are

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End of day 1

Fin du jours 1