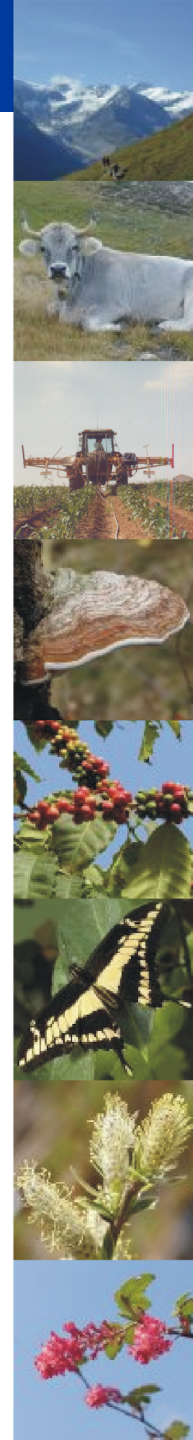


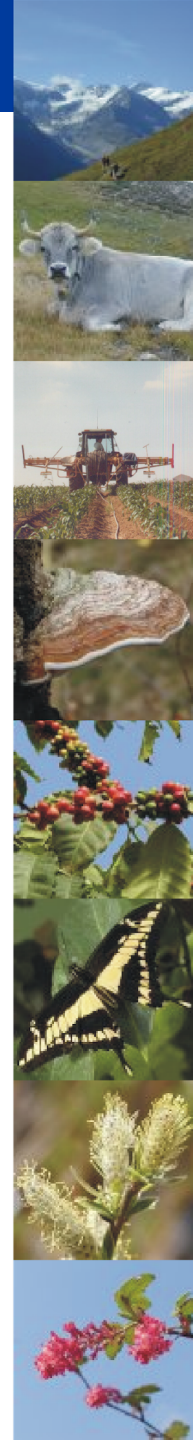
6th IPBES Pan-European Stakeholder Consultation



IPBES Capacity Building in Eastern Europe and Central Asia



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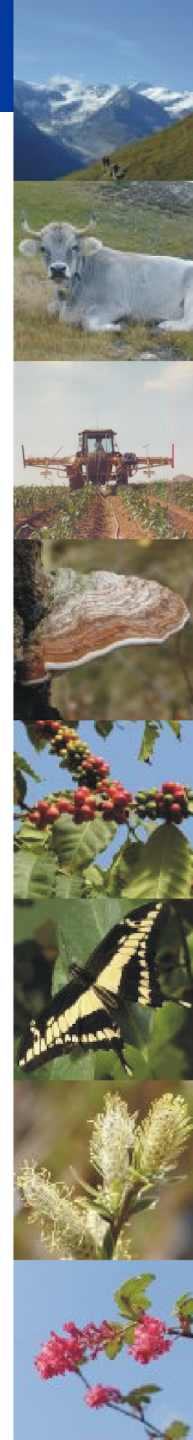


Details

- **Project duration : July 2017 – November 2020**
- **At least three capacity building workshops in the region**
- **Funded by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation by funds of the Federal Ministry for the Environment**

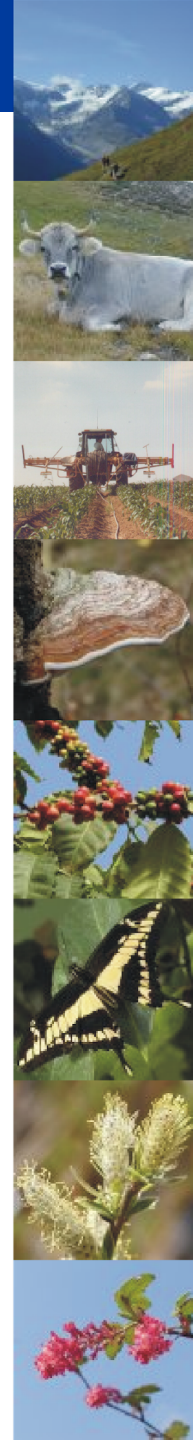


Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety



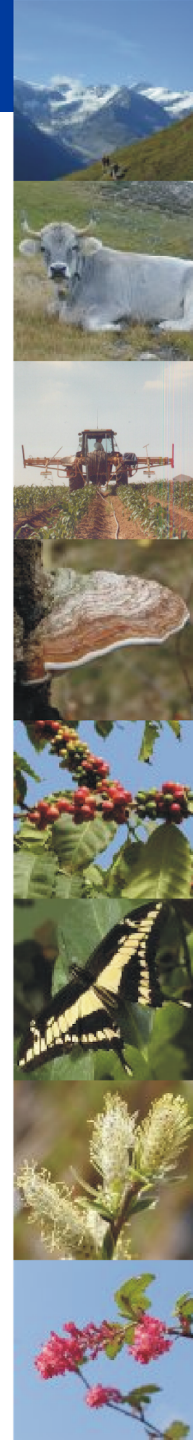
Workshops

- **20 – 25 Participants from various countries**
- **Target audience: governments, scientists, civil society, NGOs**
- **Content:**
 - **What is IPBES?**
 - **How does it work?**
 - **Work programme**
 - **Products**
 - **Participation options**



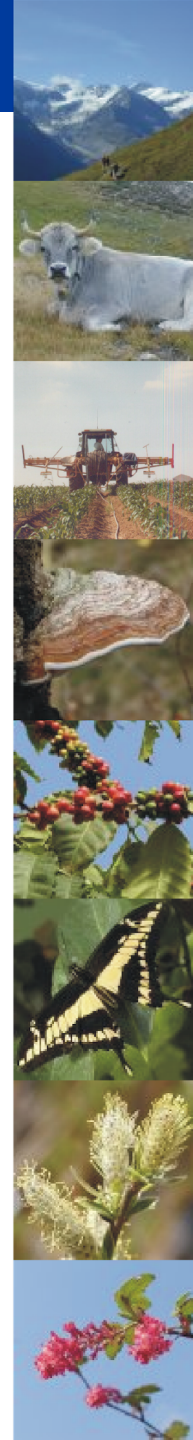
1. Workshop

- Sarajevo 16/17th October 2017
- 21 participants from 7 countries (Albania, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Georgia, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia)
- Back-to-Back with UNDP triaologue



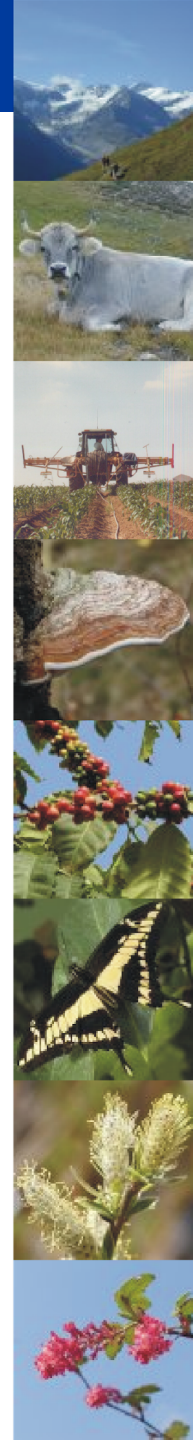
2. Workshop

- Chisinau 15/19th October 2018
- 22 Participants from 6 countries (Armenia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine)



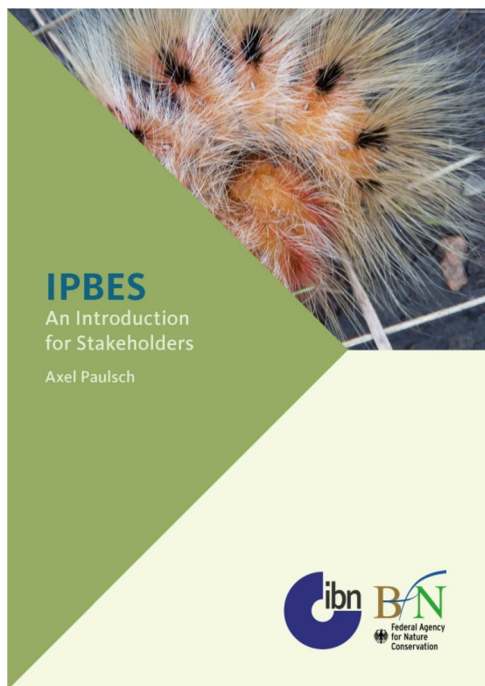
3. Workshop

- **Almaty 06/09th October 2019**
- **23 participants from 6 countries (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan)**
- **Back-to-Back with UNDP triaologue**

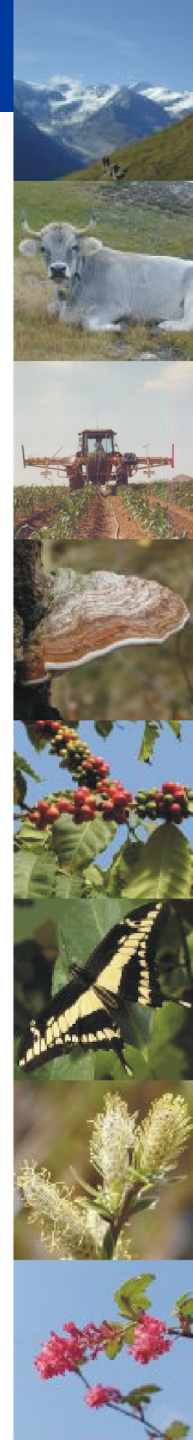


Project results so far

- three regional workshops (Southeastern Europe, Eastern Europe, Central Asia)
- three national workshops (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan)
- Brochure Introduction for stakeholders in English and Russian

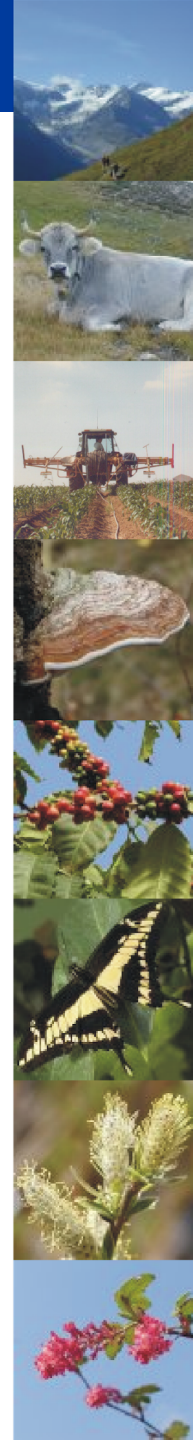


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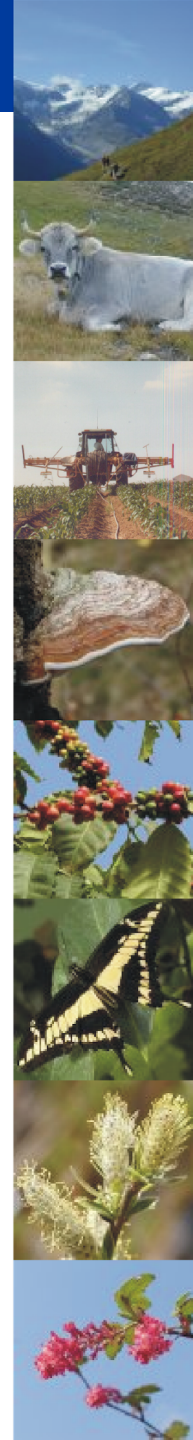
Current survey on capacity development needs

- Final step of the project and as preparation for possible upcoming activities
- Questionnaire sent out to 95 people in Central Asia and Eastern Europe (16 countries)
- 47 responses
- Next slides provide insight on some results, including:
 - Overall trends that emerged in both regions
 - A brief look at region-specific capacity building needs



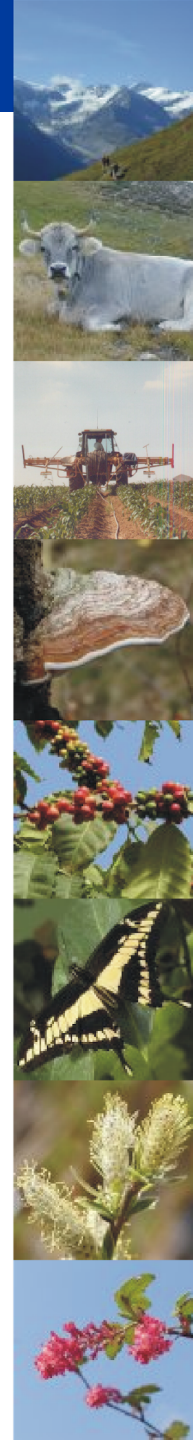
The participants

- Majority of the respondents had scientific and policy-making backgrounds.
- 46% were involved in policy-making.
- Two-thirds of the respondents use IPBES resources with varying degrees of regularity.
 - 35% rarely or never engage with the IPBES
 - The majority of those who engage with the IPBES regularly, spend 10 - 25% of their working time on these activities.



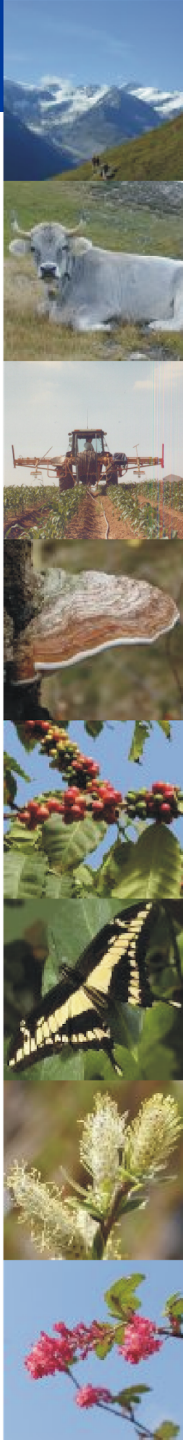
Capacity-building measures

- **60% indicated that no IPBES-related training or information sessions were offered by national governments.**
- **40% said there were such sessions offered by non-governmental institutions.**
- **60% said they have taken part in such training sessions**
- **Themes included:**
 - **Background information on the IPBES and possibilities for stakeholder engagement**
 - **Use of ecosystem services**
 - **Methods of ESS valuation**
 - **Action-oriented workshops, such as concrete possibilities to address pollinator-related issues**

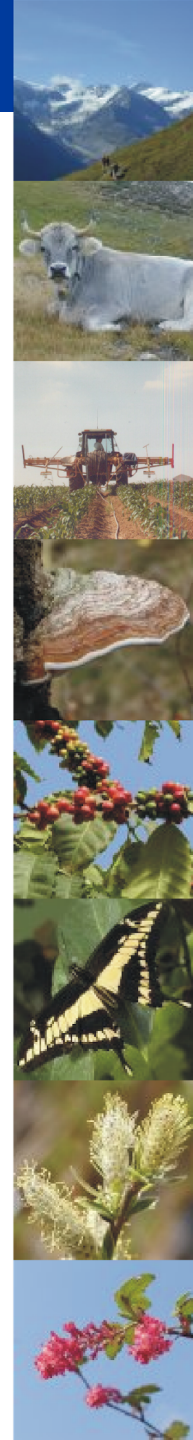


Some general trends

- **An overwhelming majority (87%) do not have sufficient financial means to take part in IPBES-related activities, including training.**
- **90% indicated that there is no budget linked to these activities.**
- **Majority indicated external donors.**
- **Despite the lack of finances, just under half indicated that the number of people involved with the IPBES in their organization is sufficient.**
- **80% said they do not have regular meetings to coordinate IPBES-related work**
 - **Those that do hold regular meetings, do so often**



- **Over 60% indicated that they had access to the data necessary for their IPBES-related activities.**
- **But many cited sources include scientific journals, open-access libraries, institutional databases, etc.**
- **Many emphasized open-access data.**
- **Some emphasized that they do not have access because the data is locked behind a paywall.**
- **Reasons for lack of access:**
 - **Paywalls**
 - **unavailability of local data**
 - **High workloads**
 - **language**
 - **Difficulties finding necessary data**

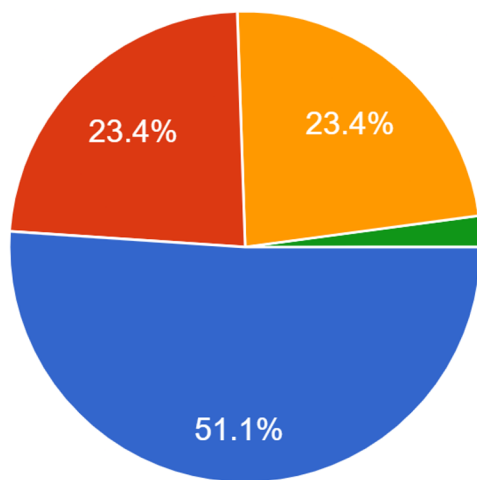


Organizational capacity-building needs



Which area within your organization is in most need of improvement for better engagement with the IPBES?

47 responses

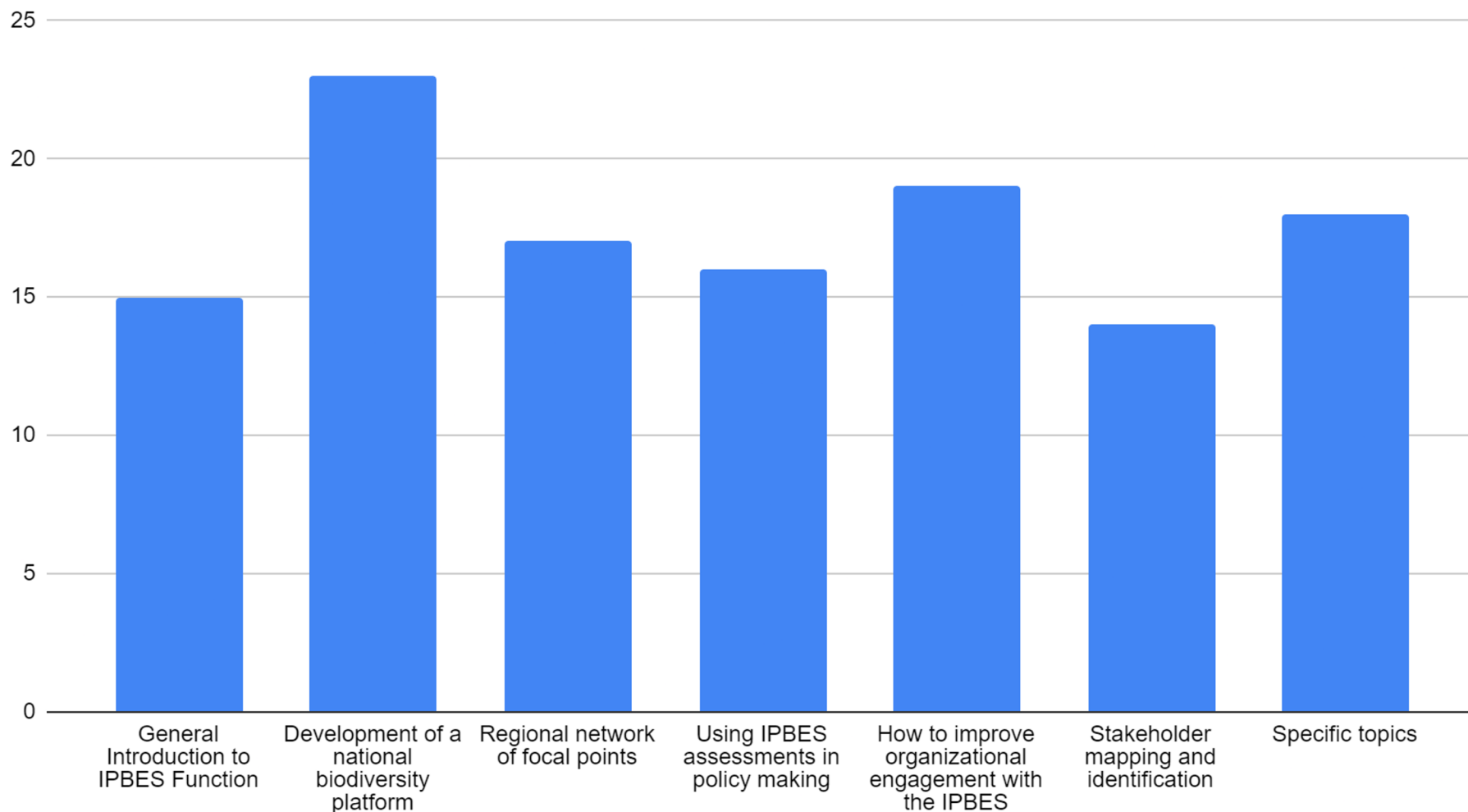


- Knowledge management
- Information management
- Communication
- independent (self-controlled) funding

Personal capacity-building needs



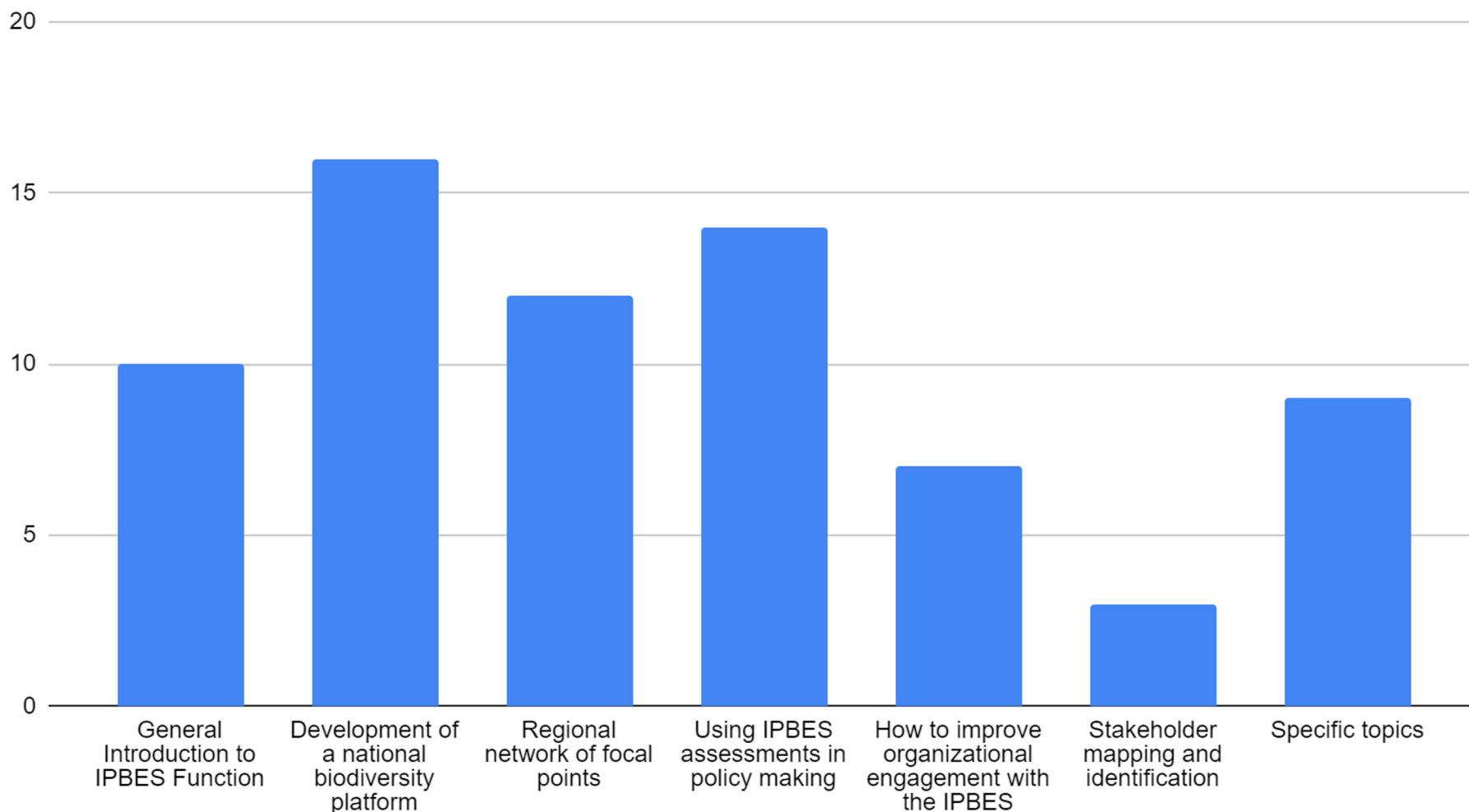
Self-reported capacity building needs (Central Asia)



Personal capacity-building needs

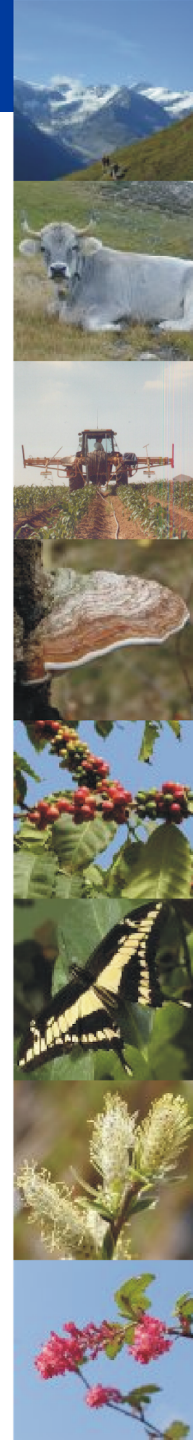


Self-reported capacity building needs (Eastern Europe)



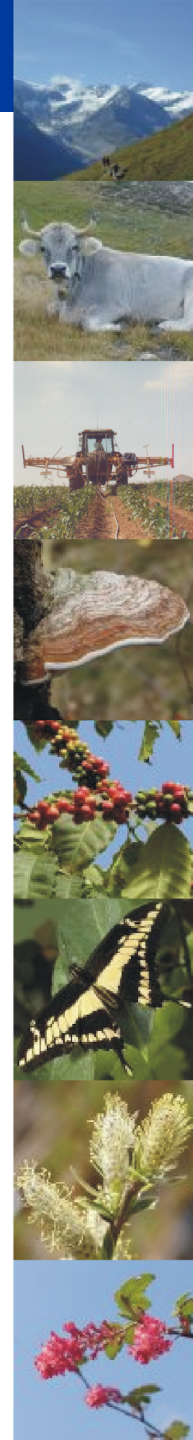
Specific topics requested

- **Use of indigenous and local knowledge.**
- **IPBES capacity-building measures specifically aimed at policy-making.**
- **Data sharing.**
- **Forest biodiversity, land degradation, green technologies in agriculture.**
- **Community participation in decision-making.**



Local SPI needs and use of IPBES products in policy-making

- 50% indicated that IPBES assessments are not widely known.
- Only 10% indicated that IPBES assessments are used when making relevant policy decisions.
- 85% expressed the need for a thorough SPI survey at the national level and stakeholder mapping
 - NGOs
 - Knowledge producing bodies
 - international resources
 - relevant policy-making bodies

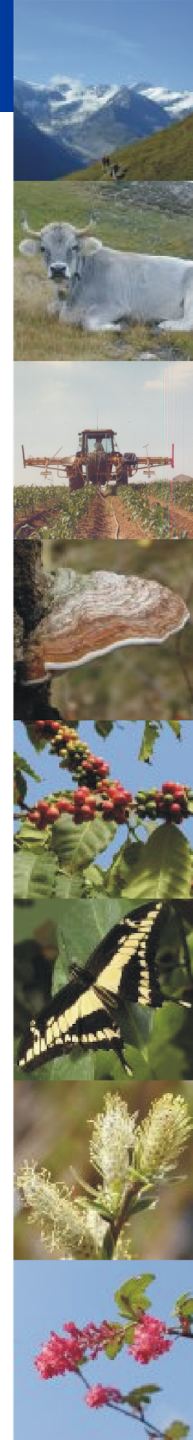
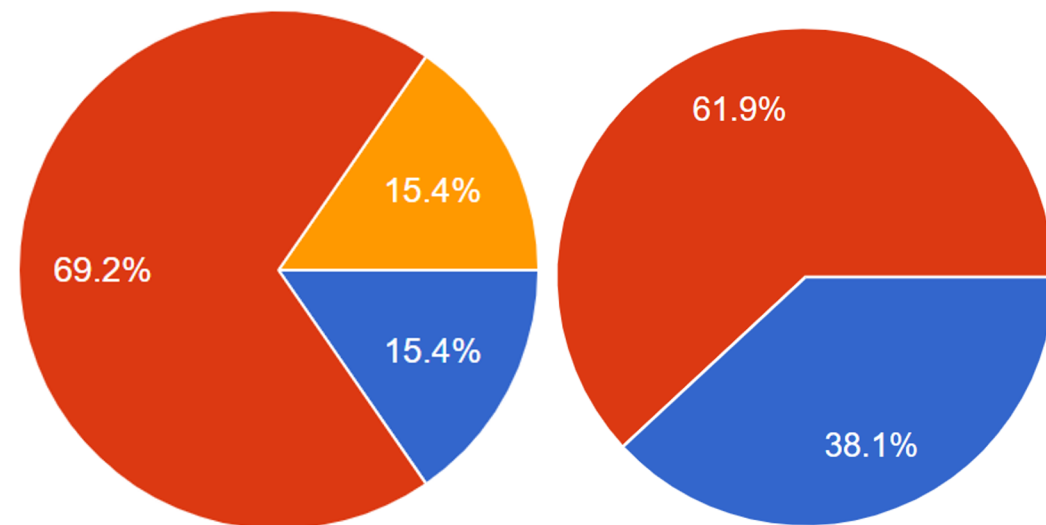
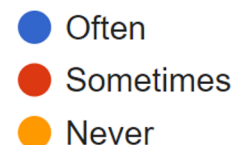


SPI status

- Frequency of SPI (Science-Policy Interface) interactions
- Obstacles:
 - No clear platform for communication (33% of policy makers, 53% of others)
 - There are no obstacles (52% of policy makers, 15% of others)

Not policy makers

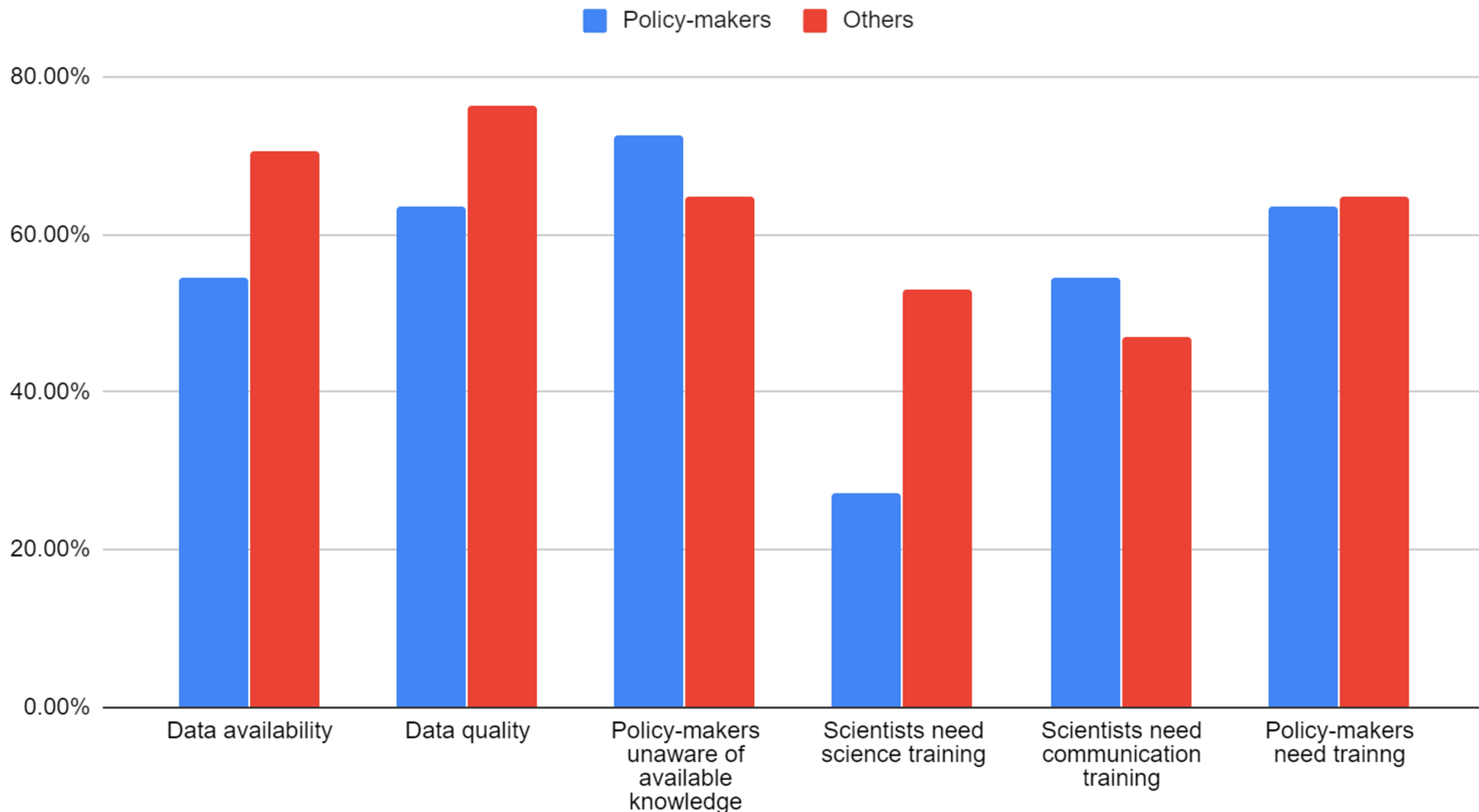
Policy makers



Obstacles to the SPI



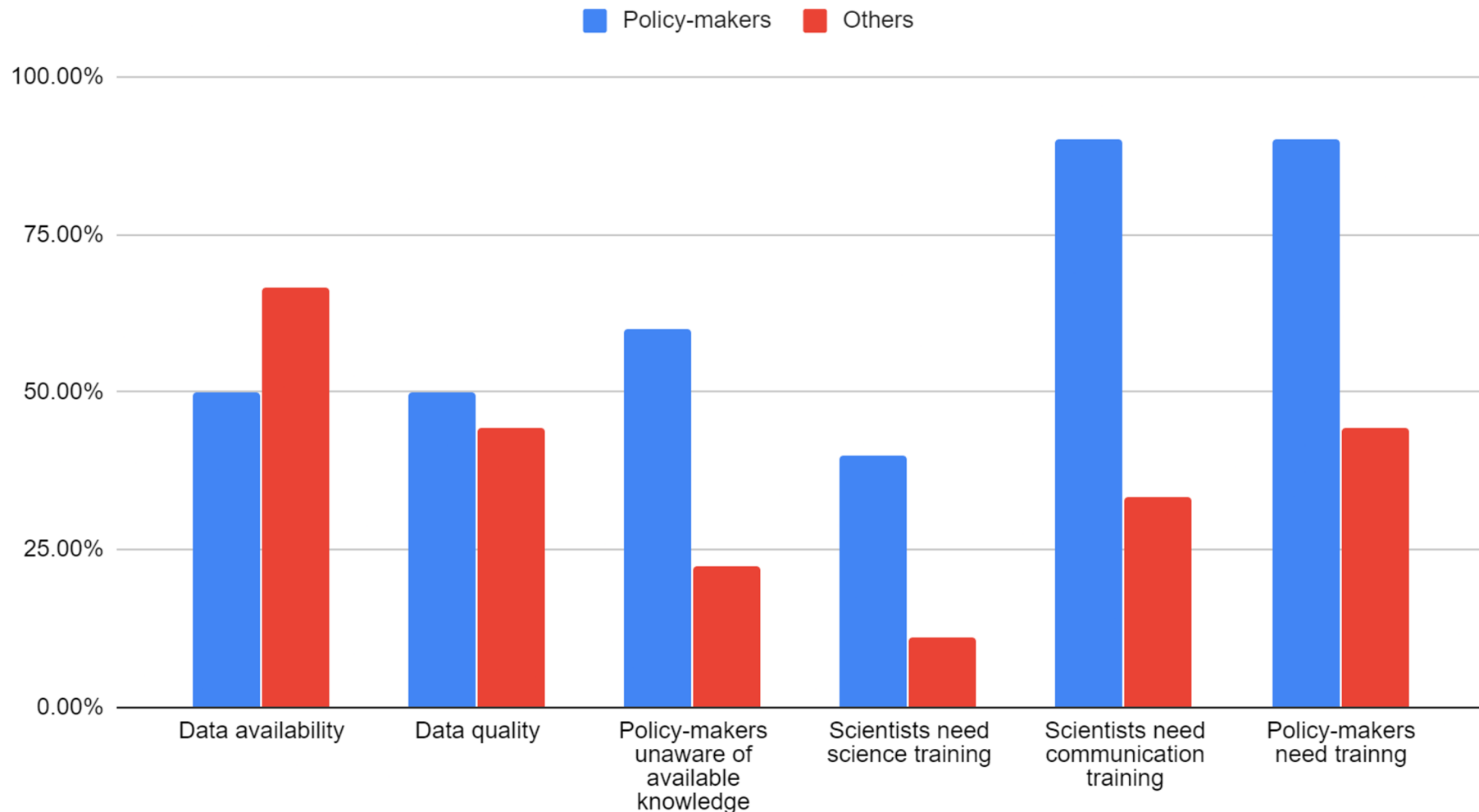
Obstacles to SPI (Central Asia)



Obstacles to the SPI

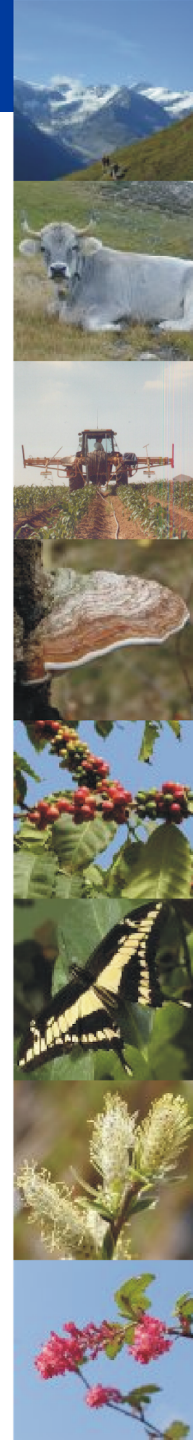


Obstacles to SPI (Eastern Europe)



Conclusions

- **IPBES is widely known in the SPI community, but awareness needs to be increased among policy-makers**
- **Biggest capacity building needs include**
 - **Continued work on spreading general awareness about IPBES, its structure, functions, and opportunities to get involved (50%)**
 - **Using IPBES assessments in policy-making (60%)**
 - **Establishing regional networks of IPBES focal points (60%)**
 - **Development of national biodiversity platforms (80%)**
- **Many of the local obstacles to the function of the SPI should be addressed by encouraging the growth of network institutions - national and regional biodiversity platforms.**



Thank you for your attention

For more information: www.biodiv.de

