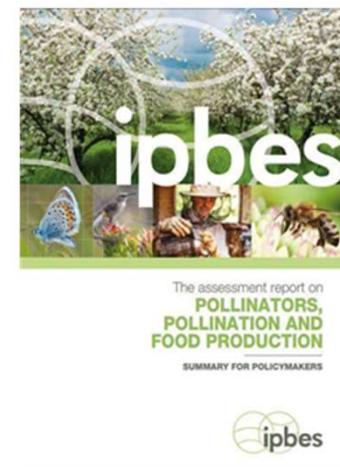
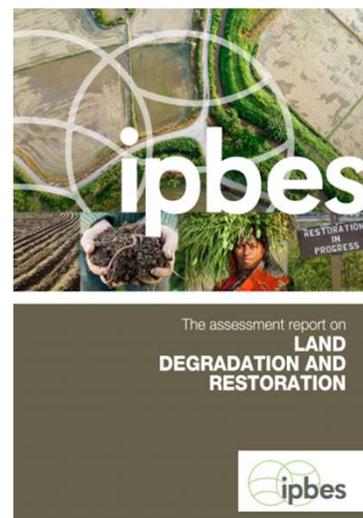
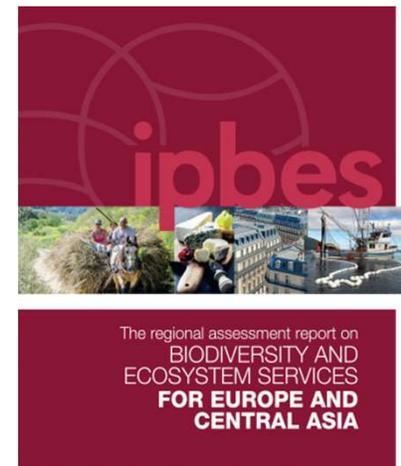


Lars Dinesen, Danish IPBES coordinator www.ipbes.dk

IPBES assessments

- IPBES delivers scientific consensus reports upon request from Governments.
- Involving multiple disciplines
- Delivering policy options.





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Current Opinion in
Environmental
Sustainability

The IPBES Conceptual Framework – connecting nature and people

Sandra Díaz¹, Sebsebe Demissew², Julia Carabias³,
Carlos Joly⁴, Mark Lonsdale⁵, Neville Ash⁶,
Anne Larigauderie⁷, Jay Ram Adhikari⁸, Salvatore Arico⁹,
Andrés Báldi¹⁰, Ann Bartuska¹¹, Ivar Andreas Baste¹²,
Adem Bilgin¹³, Eduardo Brondizio¹⁴, Kai MA Chan¹⁵,
Viviana Elsa Figueroa¹⁶, Anantha Duraiappah¹⁷,
Markus Fischer^{18,19}, Rosemary Hill²⁰, Thomas Koetz⁷,
Paul Leadley²¹, Philip Lyver²², Georgina M Mace²³,
Berta Martin-Lopez²⁴, Michiko Okumura²⁵, Diego Pacheco²⁶,
Unai Pascual^{27,28,29}, Edgar Selvin Pérez³⁰, Belinda Reyers³¹,



Conceptual Framework

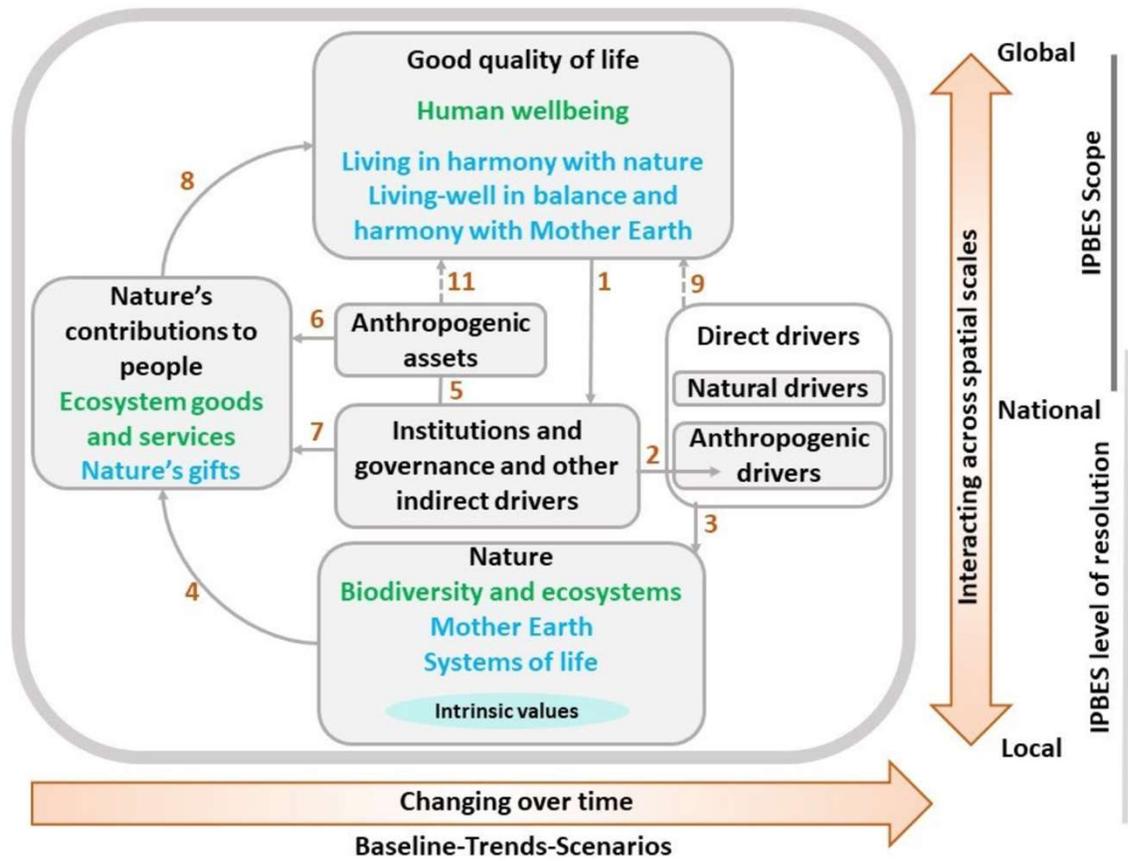
The IPBES Conceptual Framework (hereafter CF) is a highly simplified model of the complex interactions between the natural world and human societies that are most relevant to IPBES's goal.

Conceptual frameworks have the ability to provide a shared language and a common set of relationships and definitions to make complex systems as simple as they need to be for their intended purpose.

Integrative conceptual frameworks are particularly useful tools in **fields requiring interdisciplinary collaboration** where they are used to make sense of complexity by clarifying and focusing thinking about relationships, supporting communication across disciplines and knowledge systems and between knowledge and policy

The CF is mainly intended to **provide common ground, to facilitate cross-disciplinary and cross-cultural understanding** and inter-operability, and to identify options for action.

Diaz et al. 2015 (Science Direct).





Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services

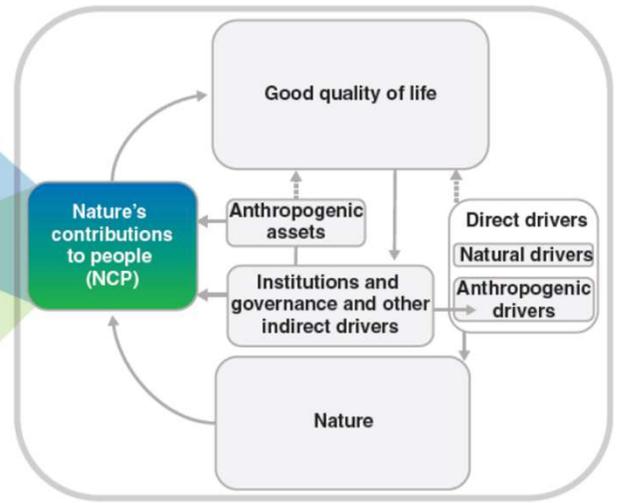


Danish Ecosystem Network, 18 September 2019, Lars Dinesen

Context-specific perspective



Generalizing perspective



Biodiversity and ecosystem services



The total value of ecosystem services is proposed to be double the total and global GNP . [\$33 trillion/year] Constaza et al. Nature 387: 253-260 (May 1997)

Changes in the global value of ecosystem services [145 trillion/year] Constaza et al. Global Environmental Change 26: 152-158 (2014)

Valuation

We emphasize that valuation of eco services (in whatever units) **is not the same as commodification or privatization.**

Many eco-services are **best considered public goods or common pool resources**, so conventional markets are often not the best institutional frameworks to manage them.

However, **these services must be (and are being) valued**, and we need new, common asset institutions to better take these values into account.

Constaza et al. 2014

Økosystemtjenestebegrebet set fra et økonomisk perspektiv

“Økosystemtjenestebegrebet blev opfundet i 1980erne, blev et almindeligt begreb i international sammenhæng i 2000erne og er nu begyndt brugt i dansk naturpolitik. Begrebet har hjulpet til med, at debatten om naturværdier er blevet mere præcis.”

HABITAT, Jacobsen og Termansen 2019.



BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

Assessing nature's contributions to people

Recognizing culture, and diverse sources of knowledge, can improve assessments

By Sandra Díaz, Unai Pascual, Marie Stenseke, Berta Martín-López, Robert T. Watson, Zsolt Molnár, Rosemary Hill, Kai M. A. Chan, Ivar A. Baste, Kate A. Brauman, Stephen Polasky, Andrew Church, Mark Lonsdale, Anne Larigauderie, Paul W. Leadley, Alexander P. E. van Oudenhoven, Felice van der Plaats, Matthias Schröter, Sandra Lavorel, Yildiz Aumeeruddy-Thomas, Elena Bukvareva, Kirsten Davies, Sebsebe Demissew, Gunay Erpul, Pierre Failler, Carlos A. Guerra, Chad L. Hewitt, Hans Keune, Sarah Lindley, Yoshihisa Shirayama

A major challenge today and into the future is to maintain or enhance beneficial contributions of nature to a good quality of life for all people. This is among the key motivations of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform

Ecosystem Assessment (MA) (2). But as we detail below, NCP as defined and put into practice in IPBES differs from earlier work in several important ways. First, the NCP approach recognizes the central and pervasive role that culture plays in defining all links be

is essential not only for advancing knowledge but also for the political legitimacy of assessment findings (3).

FROM SERVICES TO CONTRIBUTIONS

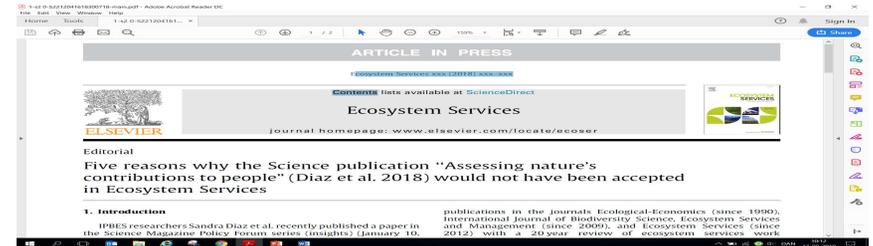
NCP are all the contributions, both positive

IPBES/ASSESSING NATURE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEOPLE/ on February 9, 2018

Different institutions and knowledge systems

In a **shift of focus** with respect to most previous initiatives, the CF also highlights **the central role that institutions, governance and decision-making play** on the links among these elements. Most importantly, the CF explicitly includes **multiple knowledge systems**.

Diaz et al. 2015 Science Direct.



Ignoring previous science publications and policy documents

Builds on MA; Bias when writing this paper (4 from Ecosystem Services, 2 from Ecological Economics, and none from the International Journal of Biodiversity Science, Ecosystem Services and Management); claim that a narrow ecological focus and monetary valuation characterizes all other work than IPBES work

False claim that there is no social science perspective in the current literature on ecosystem services

Claim that this predominantly stock-and-flow framing of people-nature relationships largely failed to engage a range of perspectives from the social sciences; 650 publications in Ecosystem Services half address social science

False claim that there is not enough attention for Culture, Local and Indigenous Knowledge

dozens of publications in Ecosystem Services on Cultural Ecosystem Services, ranging from local cases to generic approaches, and a small but increasing number of publications on Indigenous Knowledge

Proposing an existing definition of ecosystem services as a better Name

The split in positive and negative contributions is announced as something innovative and subsequently explained without using and referring to the terms services and disservices

Unsubstantiated claim that NCP is a better notion to be incorporated into policy and practice

Ecosystem Services has published hundreds of papers which demonstrate the use of the concept in actual decision processes

Advances of the nature's contributions to people framework

- Valuable contribution i.e. importance of **cultural context as a cross-cutting** factor;
- Maintenance of options

Shortfalls of the nature's contributions to people framework

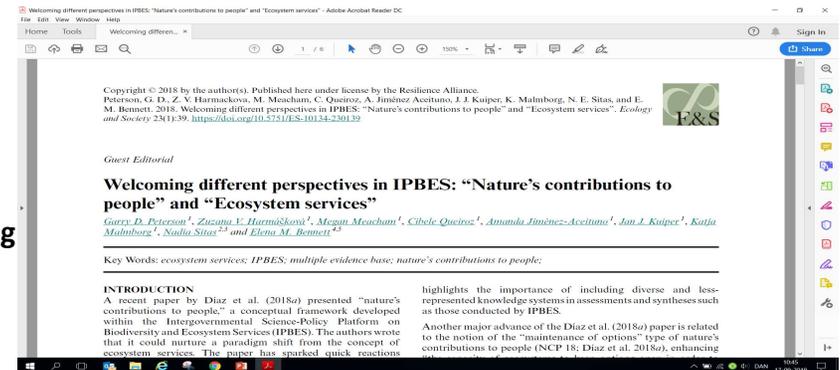
- replacing the term “ecosystems” with “nature” underemphasizes the extent to which social-ecological processes are shaping the world's ecosystems;
- Leaves out other crucial aspects of human-nature relations (role of multiple feedbacks and scales e.g. infrastructure, technology...)

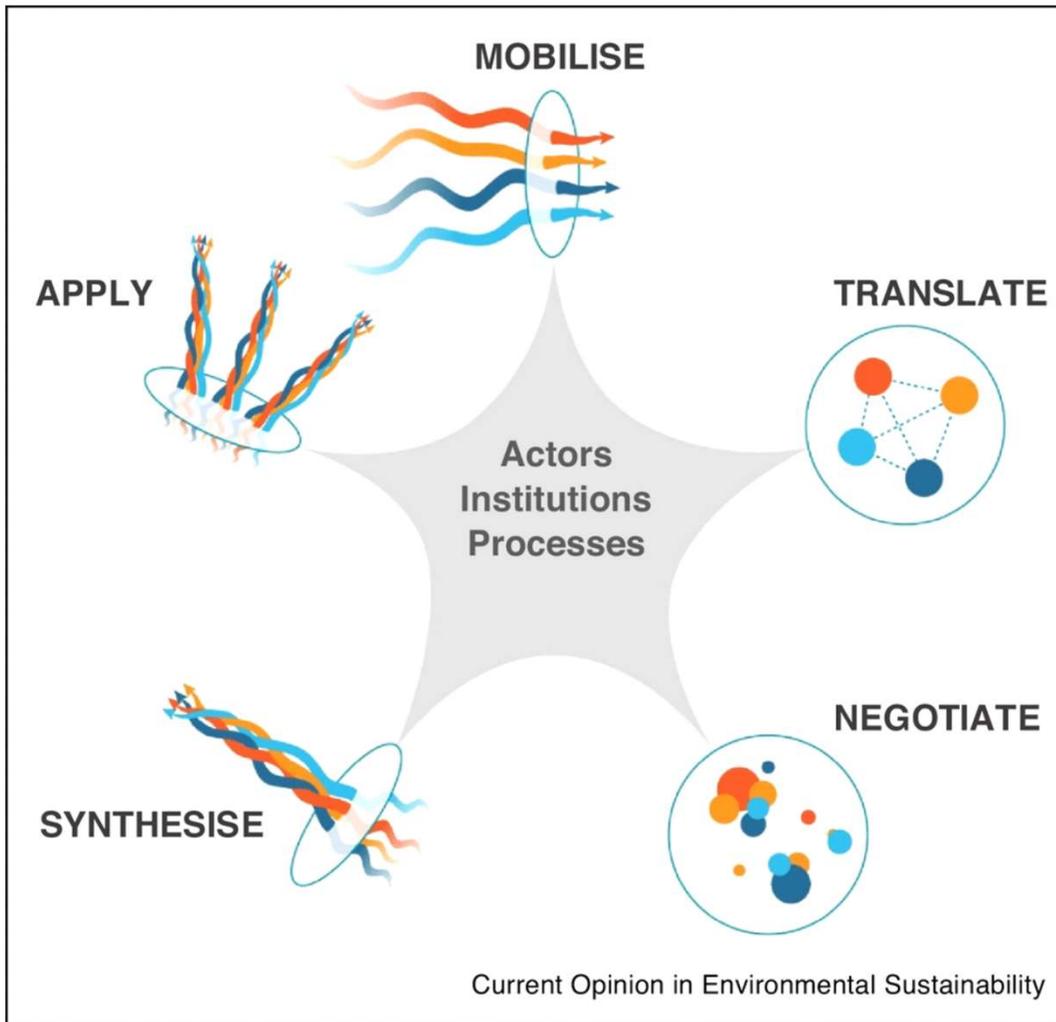
Claims and conflicts

- Diaz NCP **neglects the achievements of the ecosystem services** approach in translating and communicating the value of ecosystems to people in many different countries and organizations;
- Diaz **Does not provide substantial evidence that the nature's contributions to people framework will prove to be more useful** that the ecosystem services concept
- Braat to question the scientific credibility of the entire IPBES process

Building bridges

IPBES... this engagement could be broadened and deepened, for instance... TEEB ... Ecosystem Service Partnership... Green Economy ...





Five mutually supportive tasks for bridging knowledge systems.

The colored strands represent contributions from different knowledge systems to a topic...

In Peterson et al. 2018 in Ecology and Society

Source:
Tengö et al. (2017)

