EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

UPDATES FROM TRANCHE III PARTNERS

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AZERBAIJAN UPDATES: EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

- **Update 1**: October 15-19. Inception workshop/ 35 from government, NGO and academia

- Establishment of the National Biodiversity Platform

  - NBP supports science-policy dialogues on issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem services, foster the dialogue between science and policy and thereby seeking to stimulate the biodiversity research community to address policy or user relevant questions, inform national stakeholders on IPBES processes.

- Selection of the ecosystsems

AZERBAIJAN UPDATES: EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

- **Update 2**:

  - Second expert meeting: November 29- December 1, 2019.

  - Third Expert meeting December 20-21, 2019

    - Rapid assessment on prioritization of selected ecosystems

    - Formation of the team/ Selection of the CLA and LAs

Step 1. Defining the issue and context.

- The main ecosystems are selected, the main object and objectives of the assessment are identified, and the main problems are detected.
- Setting up a lead team. First, CLAs selected, and their roles and responsibilities determined. It is planned to select one CLA for each team which will study selected ecosystem. Each CLA will work with 2 or 3 LAs. CLAs and LAs have collective responsibility for the contents of a chapter. CLAs are responsible for coordinating work on major sections of a report such as chapters and SPM. Cas are responsible for collections data, review them and contribute to writing processes. Although the primary responsibility falls on CLAs, both LAs and CAs should participate in the assessment at the same level (Table 2).
- Defining the issue(s) that are driving the assessment
- Reviewing key terms and considerations

Step 2. Identifying priority ecosystems and beneficiaries
> •Identifying priority ES and beneficiaries

Step 3. Identifying what needs to be evaluated to answer assessment questions
> •Organizing assessment team and process:
> •Identifying resource requirements: time, expertise, and funding
> •Establishing advisory, technical, and review groups
> •Developing an administrative plan
> •Reviewing the ES Priority Screening Tool with assembled team
> •Identifying what will be evaluated to answer assessment questions:
> •Describing the priority ES within their social and ecological contexts
> •Tracking how system components relate to each other
> •Developing a technical assessment plan

Step 4. Going into detail: Identifying and using indicators, data sources, and analysis methods

- Identifying which indicators are most relevant for assessing each ES
- Identifying and gathering existing data sources or developing new data
- Selecting and using analysis methods and tools to answer the assessment questions
- Choosing analysis approach

Step 5. Synthesizing results to answer assessment questions

- Integrating and synthesizing results

Step 6. Communicating assessment outcomes

- Understanding what results mean and do not mean
- Communicating results to different audiences
- Distilling complex, integrated results into key messages

AZERBAIJAN UPDATES: EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

Coordinating Lead Author	- Usually more expirienced scientist - Review exsisting literature with LA - Responsible for major sections of the report - Responsible for data colleciton and analysis - Plays a leading role in the team
Lead Author	- Mid career scientist - Works on sections of a chapter - Collectivivly responsible for a content of a chapter - Responsible for data collection - Review exsisting literature
Contributing Author	- Fellows and Doctoral Students - Responsible for data collection - Prepares technical information in the form of text, graphs or data - Solicited by LAs to fill specific gaps in expertise and ensure a range of views are represented - Works on sections of chapters

AZERBAIJAN UPDATES: EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

Policy question 1

    How assessed ecosystems contribute to the life of people and economy of the country?

Policy question 2

    What are the main drivers of transformative changes?

Policy question 3

    How ILK may contribute to the nature-based managements of ecosystems? How ILK can be mainstreamed into the national policies?

Policy question 4

    How identified knowledge and investment gaps should be filled?

Policy question 5

    How NEA findings and recommendation should be integrated into the national policy?

AZERBAIJAN UPDATES: EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

- **Update 3**: Regular meetings and assessments on

  - Grasslands

  - Freshwater Ecosystems

  - Forest ecosystems
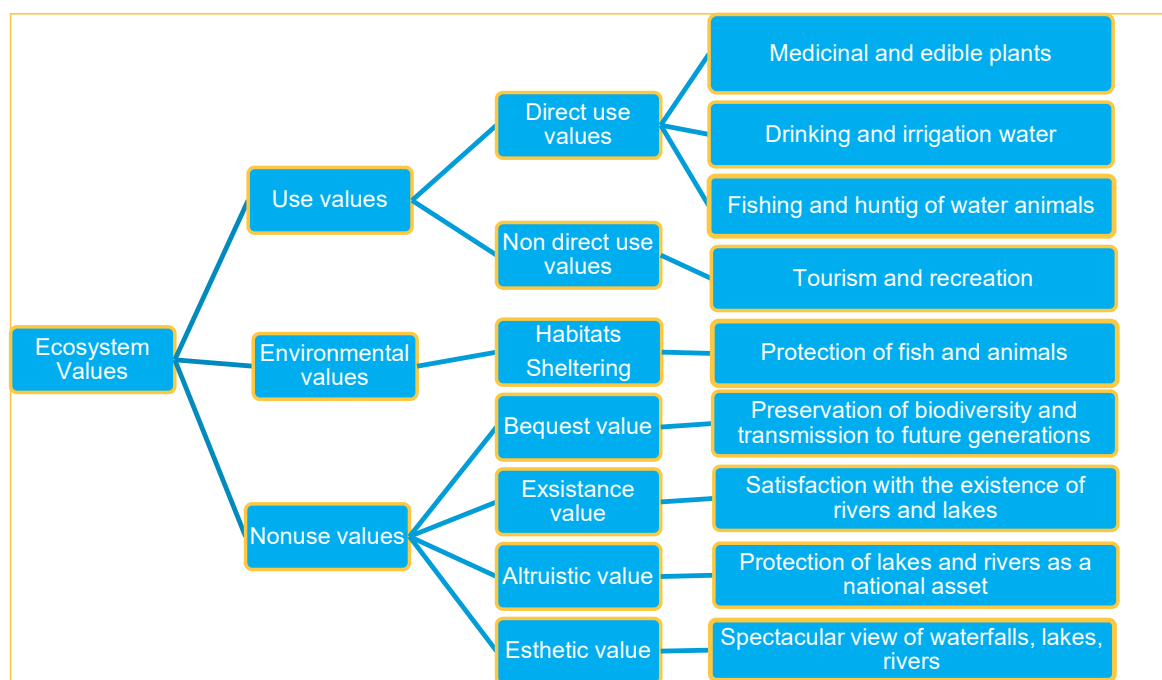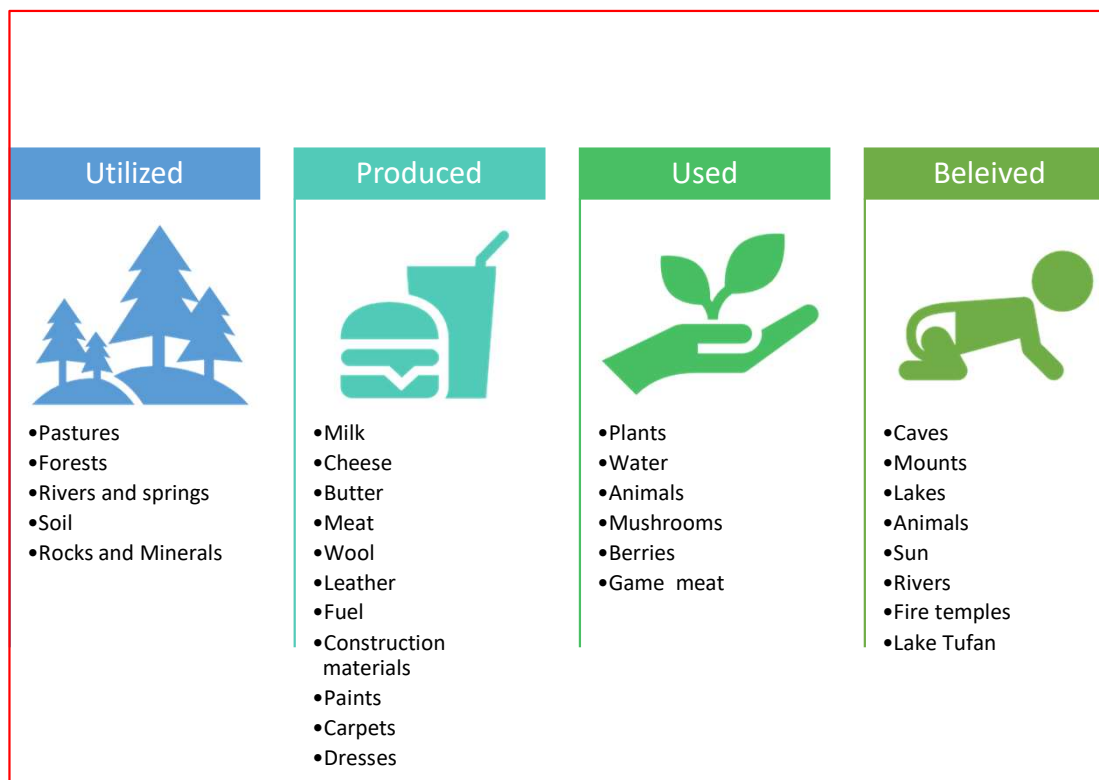
  - ILK in Mountain regions

AZERBAIJAN KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

- **Key finding 1**: Mountains, grasslands, forests and freshwater ecosystems of Azerbaijan provide broad range of ecosystem services to the life of people. Human-nature relations are very high in the evaluated ecosystems
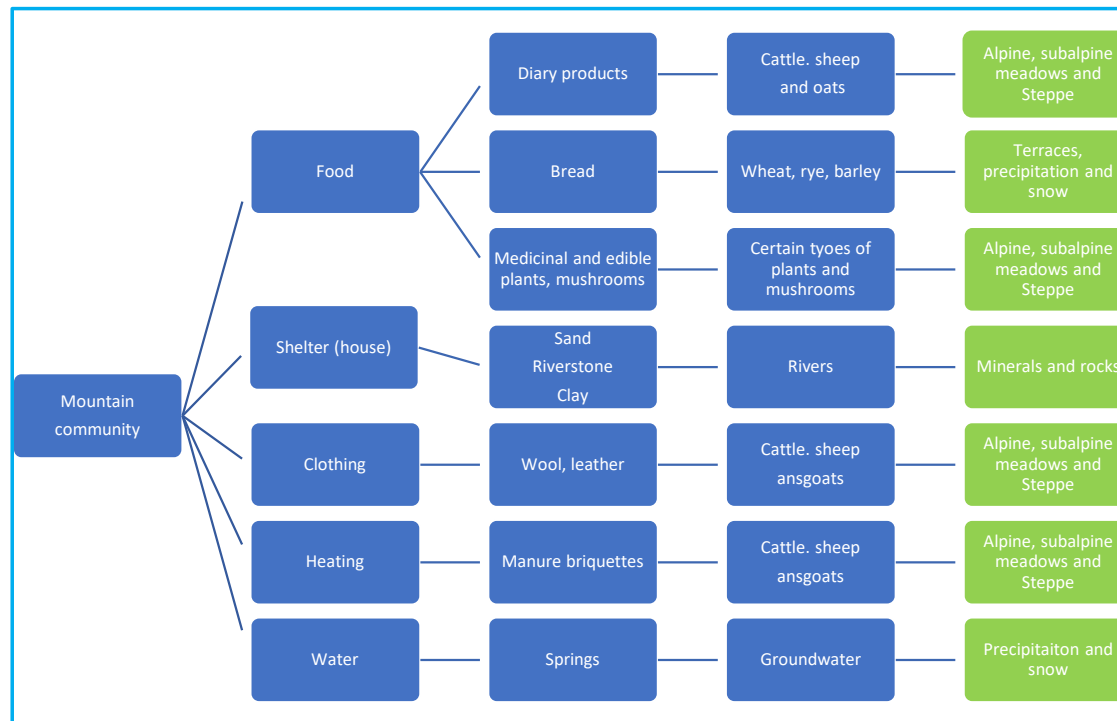
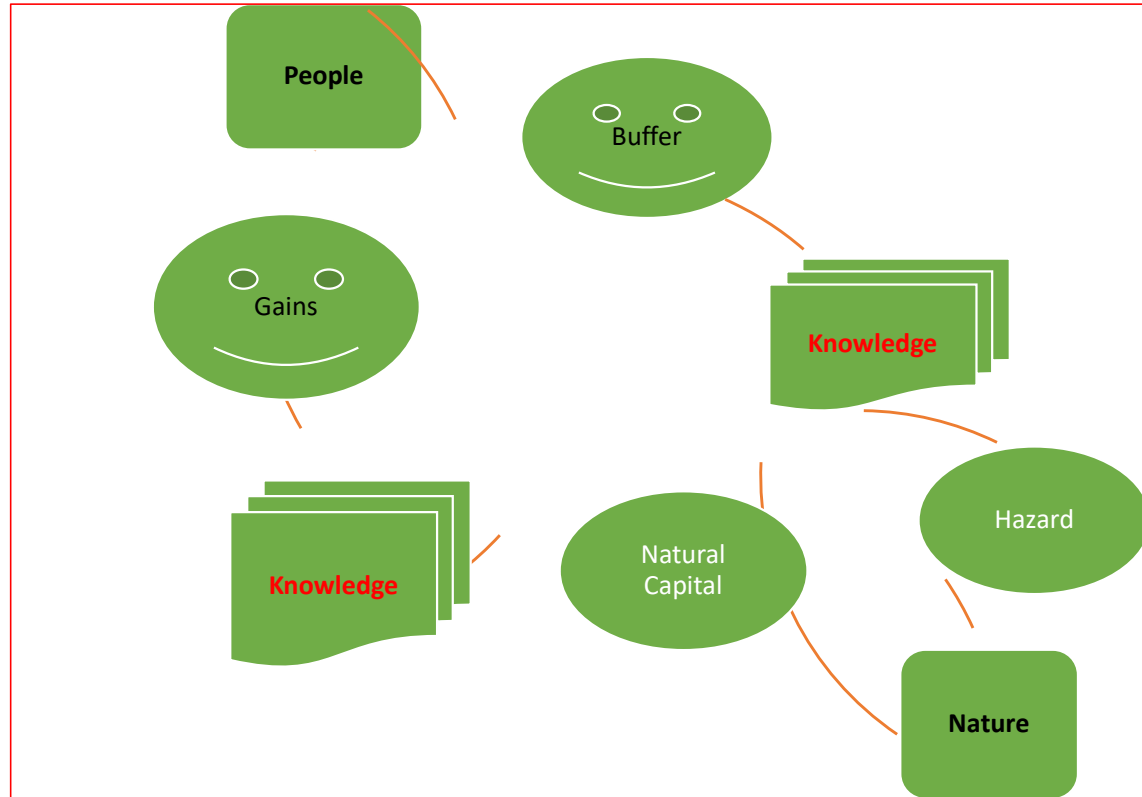# AZERBAIJAN KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

AZERBAIJAN KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

Utilized	Produced	Used	Beleived
•Pastures •Forests •Rivers and springs •Soil •Rocks and Minerals	•Milk •Cheese •Butter •Meat •Wool •Leather •Fuel •Construction materials •Paints •Carpets •Dresses	•Plants •Water •Animals •Mushrooms •Berries •Game meat	•Caves •Mounts •Lakes •Animals •Sun •Rivers •Fire temples •Lake Tufan

AZERBAIJAN KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

AZERBAIJAN KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

| Knowledge	Benefits	Notes
Land use	Management of terraces, management of pastures, terraces, taboos related to forest fragments	Applied only in Khinalig and some neiboring villages
Wildlife	Taboos related to hunting of certain wild animals in certain periods	Taboos belong only to Khinalig
Food	Production of motal cheese, grud, butter, cream, medicinal plants, local tea production	The methodology of making diary products belongs to all pastoral communities in Azerbaijan
Clothing	Production of all types of clothes and footwear, leather and wool materials, felts (keçə), carpet, palaz, wool socks	Applied in all mountain villages
Energy	Produciton of manure briquetts, use of water energy in mills	Applied only in Khinalig and neibouring villages
Constructon materials	Produciton of all types of construction and bleeching materials from riverstone, sandstone, rocks and clays	Applied in all mountain villages
Spiritual	Caves, natural fires, taboos and beliefs	Applied only in Khinalig and some neiboring villages
Flood protection	Special dams built in watercourses prevented flash floods	Applied in Sheki city

AZERBAIJAN KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

- **Key finding 2**: There are reduced capacity of ecosystems in Azerbaijan provide high quality ecosystem services

- Climate changes, overgrazing, excessive water withdrawals (both local and transboundary), illegal logging and pollution (both local and transboundary) are main drivers that lead to the exploitation of resources anbv d cause irreversible transformative changes

AZERBAIJAN KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT
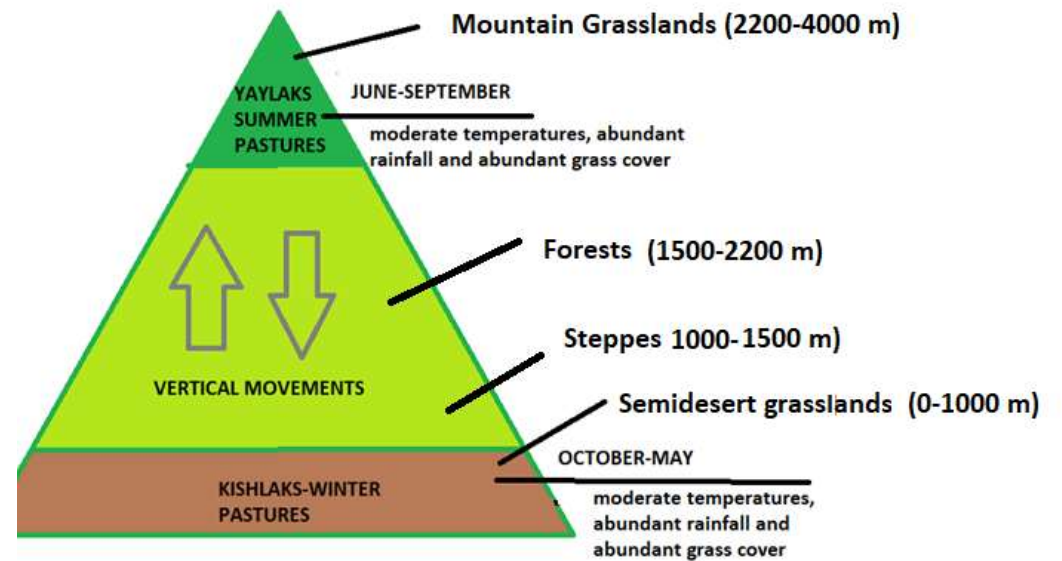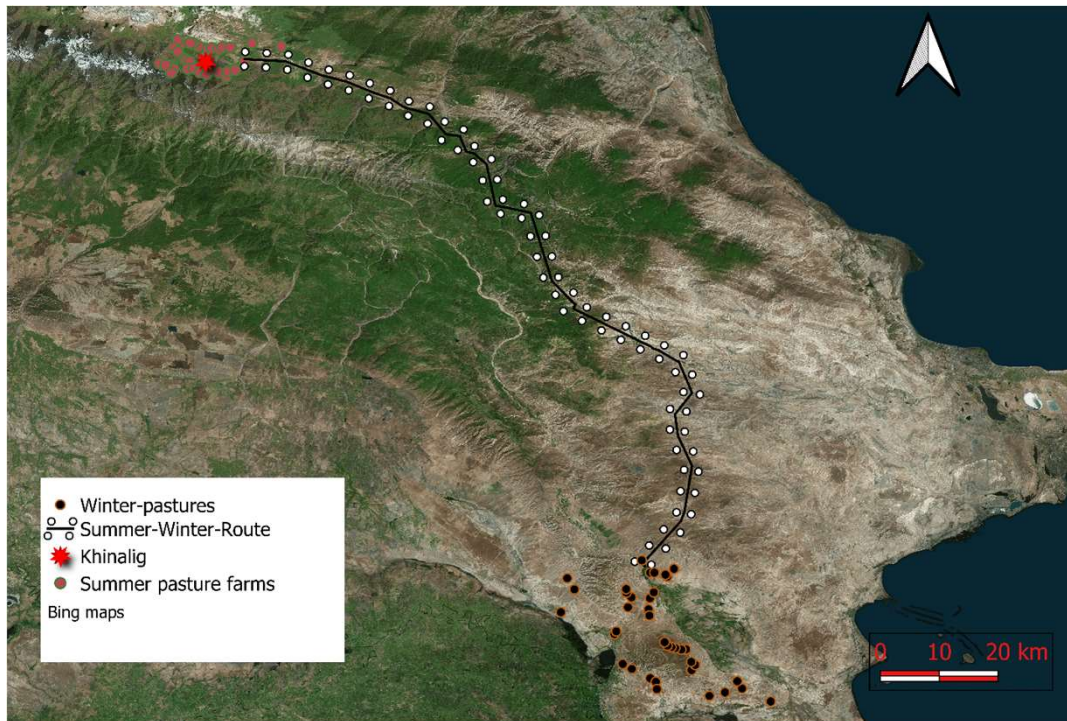
AZERBAIJAN KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

- **Key finding 3**:

- Broad range of knowledge gaps exists both at the community and national level

- Institutional and legal framework needs improvements to provide proper protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

- Community participation is rather weak to provide proper community-based ecosystem managements

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Key recommendation 3**: Capacity building activities should be increased in all levels, including national and community institutions

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Key recommendation 1**: New legal and institutional framework should be structured.

- **Key recommendation 2**: Community participation should be insured through development of proper management mechanisms. Private Sector should be involved to maintain proper sustainable use of natural resources

PRIORITIES: FINALISING & DISSEMINATING THE SPM

- **Priority 1**: SPM is going to be finished very soon

- **Priority 2**: Validation workshop is going to be organized

- **Priority 3**: Both NEA main document and SPM will be distributed to organizations and will be publicly available
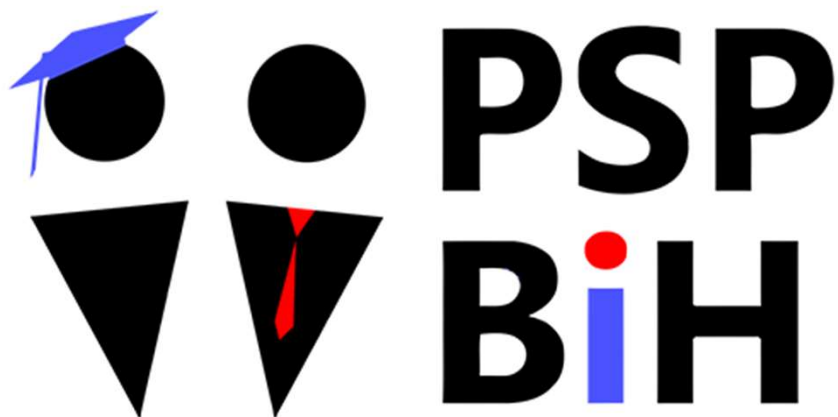
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (BIH) UPDATES: EVALUATION STAGE

Prof. dr Mersudin Avdibegović

University of Sarajevo, UNSA (Faculty of Forestry)

PRESENTATION 1 – WED 29 NOV 09:30AM

BIH UPDATES: EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

- **Update 1**: **Finalisation** of the **NEA** leading to the **development** of **SPM** (technical adaptation)
  - III author meeting
  - series of meetings co-chairs->CLA
  - external review – harmonisation with comments
  - III stakeholder workshop (adoption of SPM)

- **Update 2**: Preparation for **publication**, constant update of the document and update and finalisation of **Mendeley database**

- **Update 3**: Adaptation to society needs
  - Translation (**English**)
  - Translation (**Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian**)
  - **design** of SPM (appealing to decision maker and wider public)

BIH KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

- **Key finding 1**: **Biological diversity and natural resources** in Bosnia and Herzegovina ensure **living conditions**, **improvement** of the **quality of life** and **sustainable development** for people, providing numerous and diverse regulating, material and non-material NCPs

- **Key finding 2**: BiH is characterised by a **high level** of ecosystem, species and genes **diversity**, with current trends of endangering biological diversity and undermining sustainable use of natural resources. **Current trends** may be **stopped** by **integrated governance** of biodiversity and NCPs.

- **Key finding 3**: Numerous **developmental and social drivers** have had, directly and indirectly, increasingly **negative impact** on the state and trends of nature and natural resources in BiH

BIH KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

- **Key finding 4**: Although there is significant potential for improvement, different **sectoral policies** and **governance** and institutional arrangements at the **moment do not provide** the required long term **regulatory and financial framework** for greater contribution of nature and natural resources to sustainable development in BiH.

- **Key finding 5**: For policymaking aimed at improving the state of nature and management of natural resources in BiH, it is **necessary to remove many gaps in knowledge**, characterised by inconsistencies in terms of themes, space and time. Defining priorities and scientific solutions may be achieved through establishment of science-policy interface.

- **Key finding 6:** **Methodological framewor**k for assessment of the state of nature in BiH has provided **basis** for **strengthening** of the **science-policy interface**, in addition to generating new knowledge, strengthening research capacities, creating research network and recognising the necessity of support and participation of social community into the issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS (MESSAGES)

- **Key message 1**: **Management of biological diversity** and natural resources can be directed towards **promoting and applying integrated, intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach** for the purpose of stopping the negative trend of drivers. Management of material NCP has an impact on trends of regulating and non-material NCPs – underline institutions (ministries at all administrative levels) and the business sector

- **Key message 2**: find and **apply better standards** in conservation of biological diversity and **sustainable use of NCPs** – institutions and the civil society

- **Key message 3**: strengthen science-policy interface – scientific community in BiH, decision makers and other stakeholders

PRIORITIES: FINALISING & DISSEMINATING THE SPM

- **Priority 1**: Translation (English and BCS languages) and design

- **Priority 2**: publishing and printing

- **Priority 3**: Launching event with a series of promotional events

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF PHNOM PENH
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FIERSHIES

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CAMBODIA
UPDATES: EVALUATION STAGE

By PHAT CHANDARA

Faculty of Development Studies
Royal University of Phnom Penh

YOEU ASIKIN

LY VICHUTA

CHOU PHANITH

CHHIN SOPHEA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (MoE)

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF PHNOM PENH (RUPP)

PRESENTATION 1 – WED 29 NOV 09:30AM

CAMBODIA UPDATES: EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

- **Update 1**: The **scoping report** has finalized during the first year of project implementation. There were numerous meeting with key experts and TWG line ministries and the validation workshop to finalize and approval the report **(2020)**.

- **Update 2**: Despite many challenges, particularly COVID-19 (2020-2021) with restriction of NEA as a whole. Presently, the **NEA report** is in process of finalizing. The draft report has been submitted to external reviews and comments **(2023)**.

- **Update 3**: The **SPM** has been drafted and submitted to external for review and comments **(2023)**.

CAMBODIA KEY POLICY QUESTIONS

1. How do biodiversity and ecosystem **functions and services contribute to the economy, livelihoods, food security and good quality of life in Cambodia**, and how can they contribute in the post-COVID-19 pandemic period? What are the interdependences among these contributions? And how has the knowledge of **biodiversity value contributed** to the best policies and decisions for improved human well-being?

2. What is the **status, trends and potential future dynamics** of biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services that affect the economy, livelihoods and well-being in Cambodia? And what are the actual and **potential consequences/impacts** of the observed changes in biodiversity and associated ecosystem services on the economy, livelihoods and well-being in Cambodia?

CAMBODIA KEY POLICY QUESTIONS

3. What are the factors **driving the changes** in the status and trends of biodiversity, ecosystem functions, ecosystem services and good quality of life in Cambodia?

4. What **policies and interventions**, including in particular for bringing about the transformational changes needed in biodiversity management to meet the goals enshrined in the Rectangular Strategy and related strategies, plans and programmes, on biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services could be considered to ensure the sustainability of the economy, livelihoods, food security and good quality of life in Cambodia?

5. What are the **gaps in knowledge** and the capacity building needs that should be addressed to better understand and tackle the drivers, impacts and responses of changes to biodiversity, ecosystem functions, ecosystem services in Cambodia and bring about the transformational changes in adequate biodiversity management?
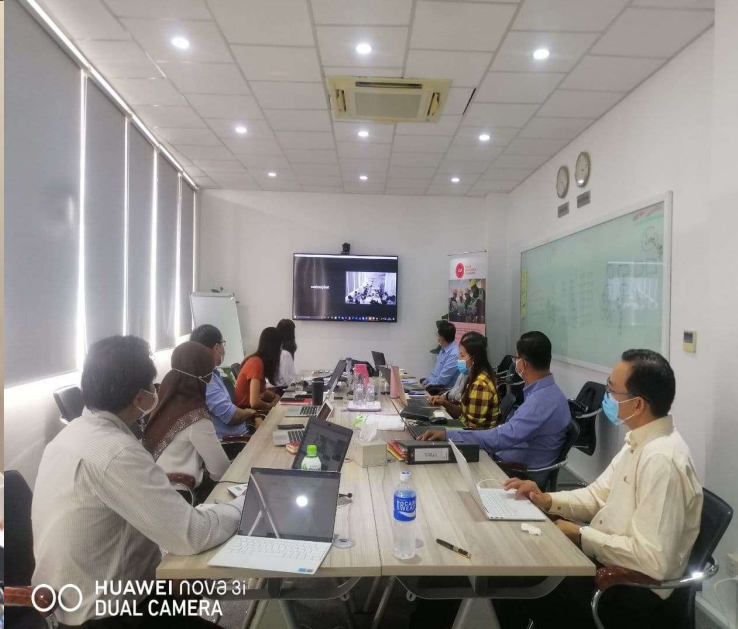
CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT
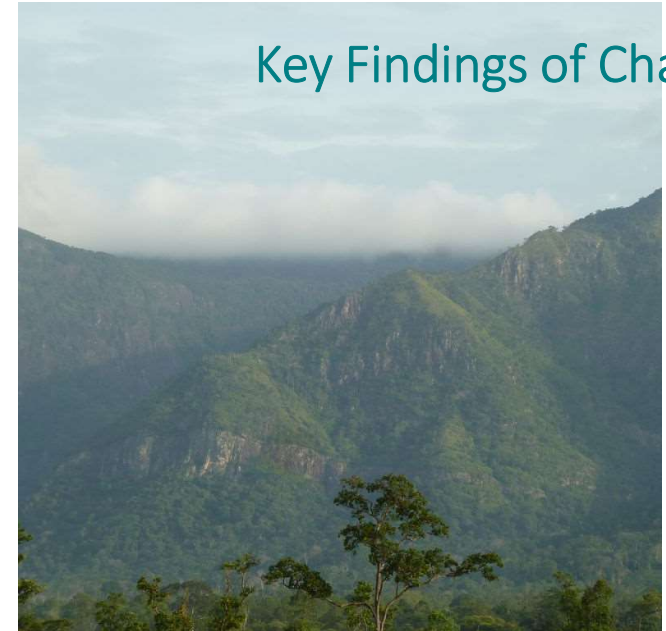
Ecosystem Services	Unit Value (USD/ha)	Total Value in BCC (USD.000)
NTFP	3.00	4,200
Carbon Storage	1,743.00	2,720,110
Watershed protection (storage)	652.00	1,016,843
Water quality regulation	1,018.00	1,588,817
Soil erosion control	399.00	622,730
Total value	**3,815**	**5,952,700**

Summary values of ecosystem services in proposed BCC
Source: (ADB, 2010)

Service	Value USD/year/ha	TOTAL in USD million	
	(ADB, 2010)	Forest cover (2018)	**Protected Area (2021)**
NTFP	3.00	25.53	**21.78**
Carbon Storage	1743.00	14,834.34	**12,651.62**
Watershed protection	652.00	5,549.05	**4,732.56**
Water quality regulation	1018.00	8,664.00	**7,389.18**
Soil erosion control	399.00	3,395.81	**2,896.15**
Total	3,815.00	32,468.73	**27,691.29**

Summary values of ecosystem services by forest cover and protected area

CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONT.)

Ecosystem Services	Service	Value in Million USD per year
Provisioning	Available water supply	154,732.50
	For food and agricultural products	6,188.75
	good air quality	7,330.00
	NTFPs	55.00
	Timber	190.00
	Forest products (harvested wood and forest tax)	30,970.00
Cuture	Ecotourism	756.83
	spiritual premises	1,702.16
Regulatoring	Carbon storage	1,300.00
	Water purification	80.85
	Soil erosion prevention	3,300.00
	storm protection	3.25
	Pollination	3,600.00
Supporting	Nutrient cycling	5,435.00
	Habitat provision (Biodiversity)	4,300.00
	Water cycle for hydropower	15.70
	Water cycle for irrigation	22.84
TOTAL		219,982.88

CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONT.)

Key finding 2:

- Cambodia is dominance by **fresh water** which is playing very important role in all economic and conservation sectors

- Economic value in an ecosystem refers to the value attached to ecosystems. It comprises both the income generated by the **goods and services and the benefit** they make to human life and welfare.

- For instance, the **economic value of a forest** would be not only the things it produce- wood, fruits, other commodities that one can sell in a market for money but also the benefits it makes to human life such as producing oxygen, carbon storage, habitat provision…

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CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONT.)

Key Findings of Chapter 3

MoE (2021), five major forest types in Cambodia such as:

1) **deciduous, including dry dipterocarp forests (18.4%);**

2) evergreen (15.8%);

3) semi-evergreen (5.9%);

4) flooded forest (2.6%) and

5) "others forest" (about 5%) that include regeneration and regrowth forests; mangroves; rubber, tree and oil palm plantations; and bamboo.

In the country, the non-forested areas represented about 52%.

In 2018, Cambodia was listed among **34 countries** support the stock of global inland fisheries catch – and **contributed 7% among 80% of the global fisheries catch in the globe.**
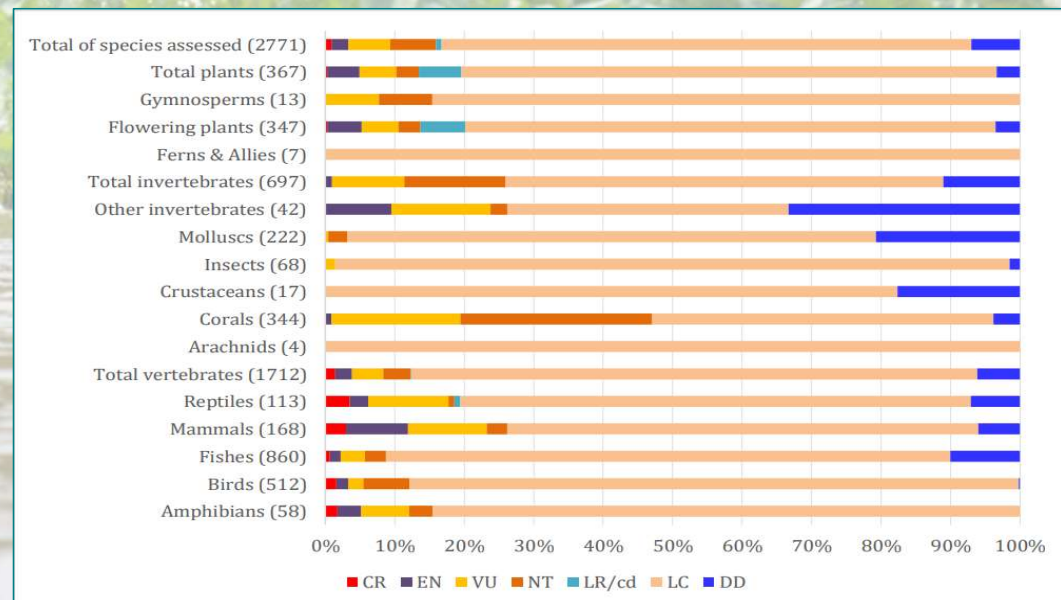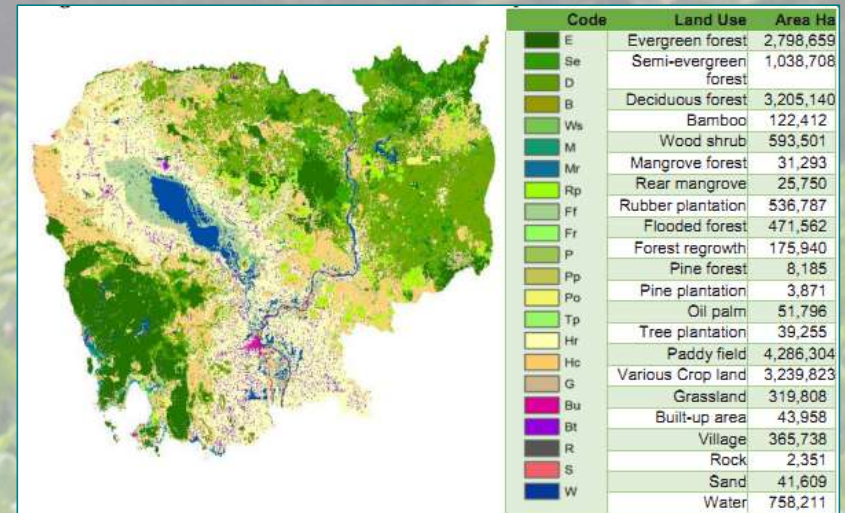
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CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONT.)

The majority of **human influences** have driven a decline in both extent and condition of the ecosystems assessed in the Cambodia.

The threatened species have been mapped relatively high in the **Cardamom mountains** including tiger, Asian elephant, Asiatic wild dog, gaur, pileated gibbon, Siamese crocodile, elongated tortoise, various hornbills and green peafowl.

Species data in Cambodia is limited and no accurate assessment.

Code	Land Use	Area Ha
E	Evergreen forest	2,798,659
Se	Semi-evergreen forest	1,038,708
D	Deciduous forest	3,205,140
B	Bamboo	122,412
Ws	Wood shrub	593,501
M	Mangrove forest	31,293
Mr	Rear mangrove	25,750
Rp	Rubber plantation	536,787
Ff	Flooded forest	471,562
Fr	Forest regrowth	175,940
P	Pine forest	8,185
Pp	Pine plantation	3,871
Po	Oil palm	51,796
Tp	Tree plantation	39,255
Hr	Paddy field	4,286,304
Hc	Various Crop land	3,239,823
G	Grassland	319,808
Bu	Built-up area	43,958
Bt	Village	365,738
R	Rock	2,351
S	Sand	41,609
W	Water	758,211

CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONT.)

Key Findings of Chapter 4

There are number of driving forces that lead to decrease the quality of national ecosystem services

The direct driving forces are follows:

Direct natural drivers including natural variability of climate and weather pattern, natural disasters and hazards, forest fires, and invasive alien species;

Direct anthropogenic drivers including pandemic of COVID-19, un-sustainable natural resources extraction, rsettlement development & urbanization, agricultural land expansion, social & economic land concessions, and infrastructure development

CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONT.)

There are number of driving forces that lead to decrease the quality of national ecosystem services

Indirect driving forces include:

- population growth and migration,

- social change,

- institutional and law enforcement,

- technical and technology factors,

- cultural and spiritual factors,

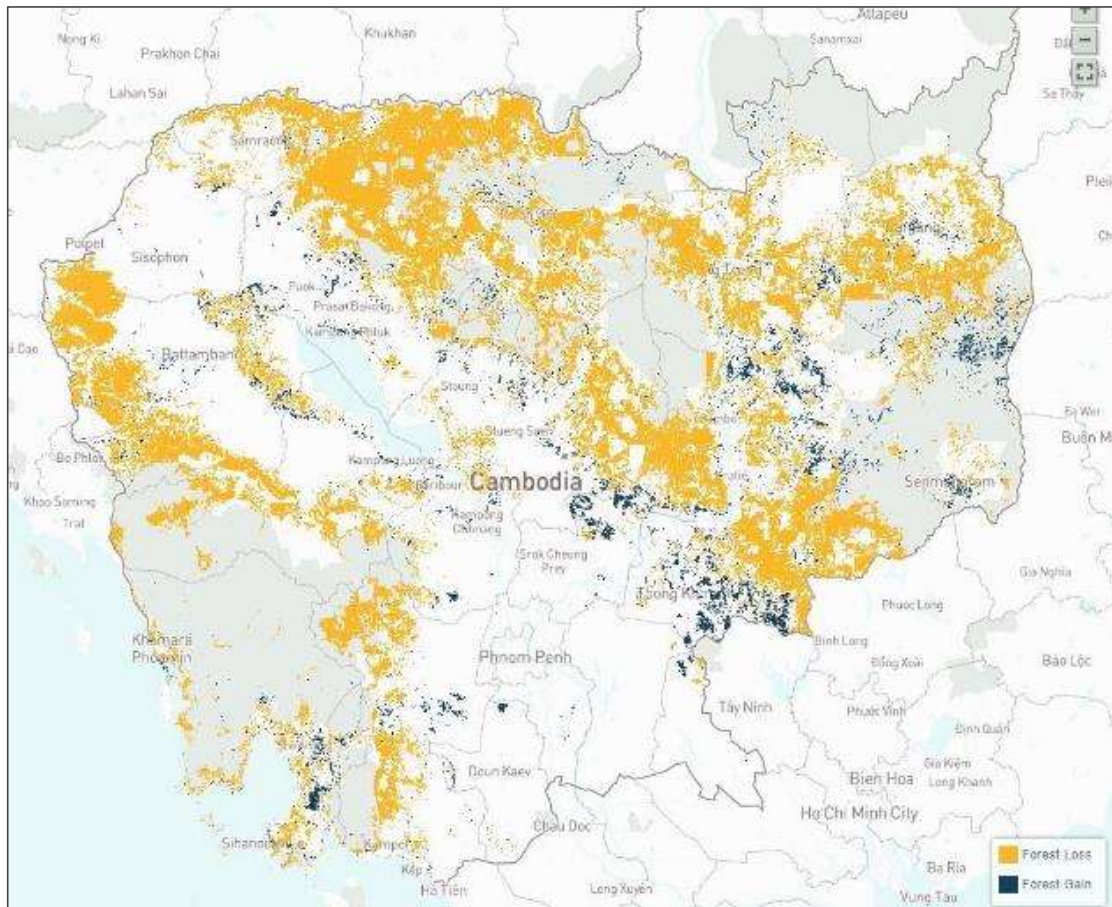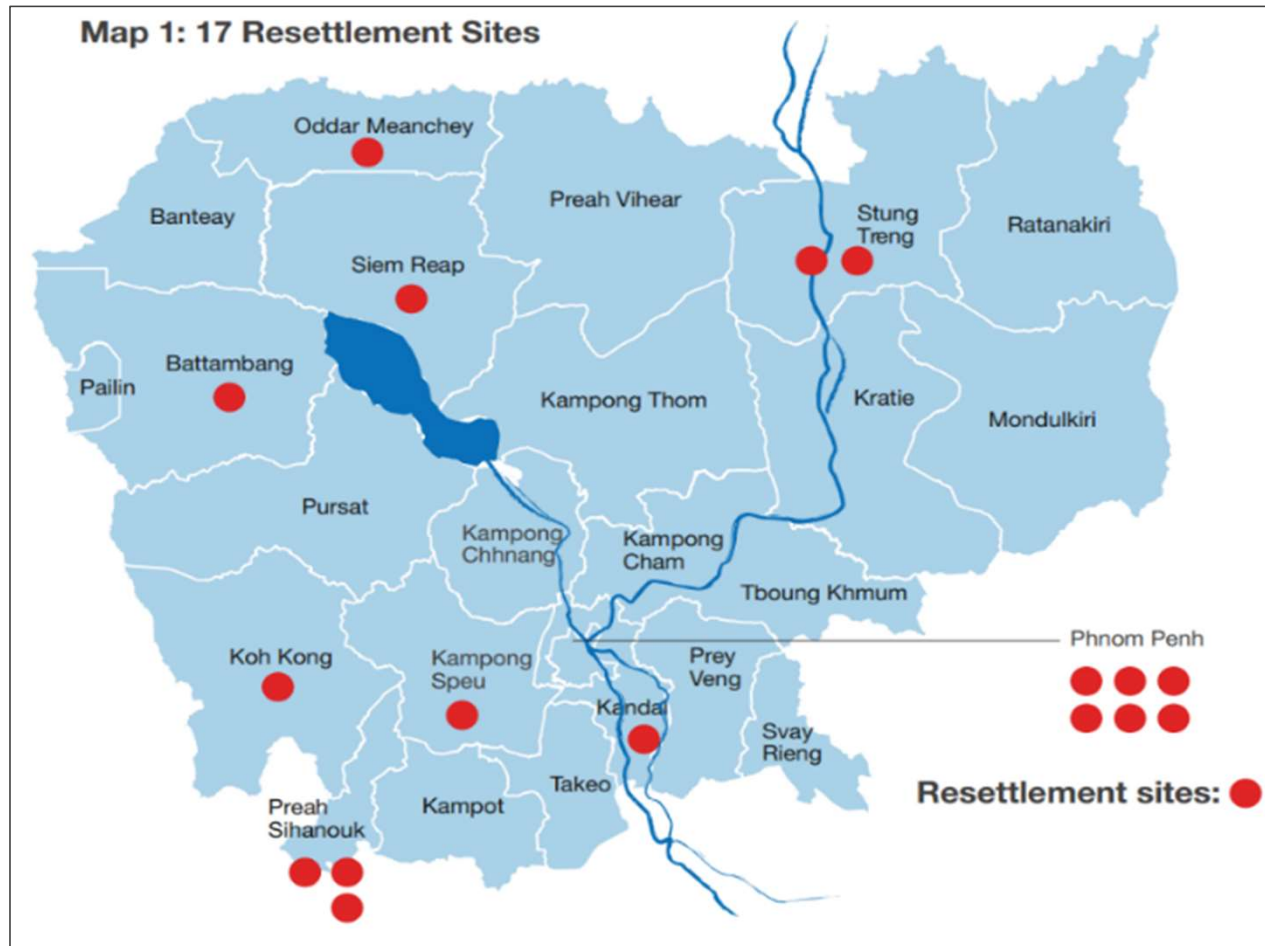- international trade and market demands.

Status of Forest Cover
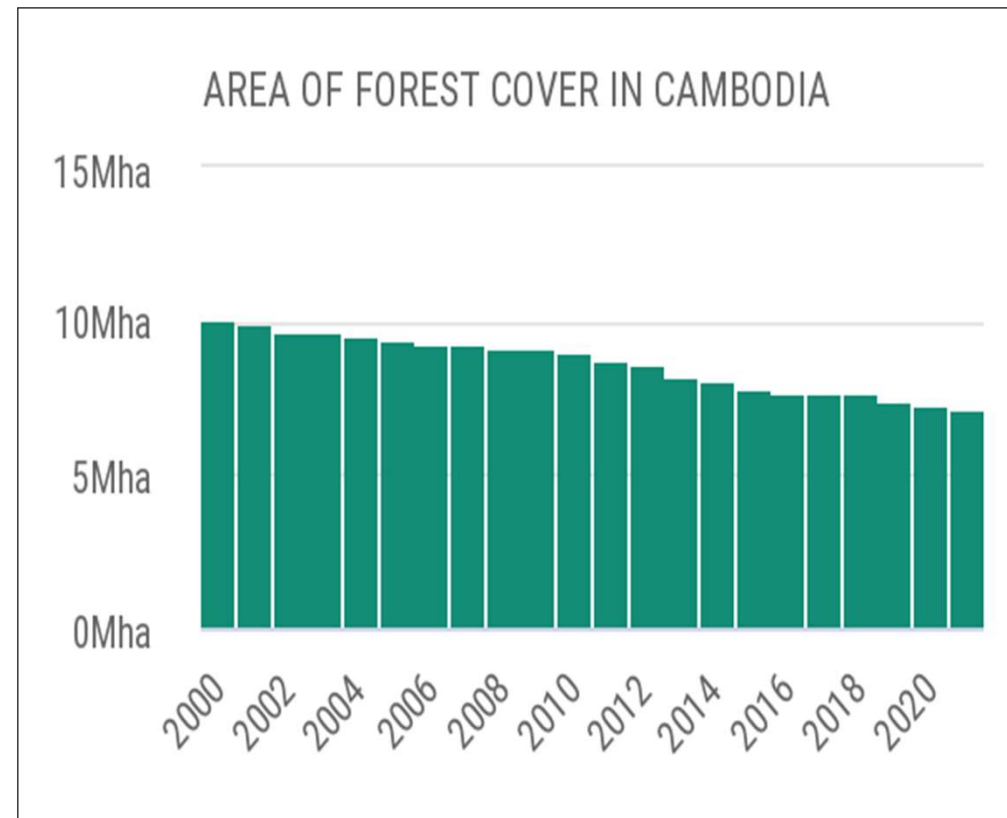
Figure 11. Forest areas loss in Cambodia from 2000 to 2020

Resettlement and Urbanization development (housing and wetland conversion)

Map 1: 17 Resettlement Sites

Resettlement sites: ●

New Settlement expansion and by domestic immigrants

CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONT.)

Key Findings of Chapter 5

- **Development as usual scenario:**
  - ↓ Provisioning services (food feed/fiber)
  - ↓ Regulation services
  - ↓ Supporting services
  - ↓ Cultural services

- **Development with consideration of conservation scenario:**
  - ↑ Provisioning services
  - ↑ Regulation services
  - ↑ Supporting services
  - ↑ Cultural services

- **Nature-Based Solution scenario:**
  - <-> Provisioning services
  - ↑ Regulation services
  - ↑ /<-> Supporting services
  - ↑ /<-> Cultural services

CAMBODIA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONT.)

- **Cambodia** has signed and ratified numerous conventions and its protocols **to combat climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation** and, etc

- The Royal Government of Cambodia should continue to revise and adopt the comprehensive environmental policy, such as:

  1. **Biodiversity Preservation and Ecosystem Services**
  2. **Protection of forests**, oceans and soils as well as the ozone layer
  3. **Air pollution control**
  4. **Sustainable production and consuming behaviour**
  5. **Recycling Management**

Mardy Suong Photography

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy Contributions:

- National Pentagonal Stratgic Phase I (pillar 4, 5 and 6)

- Law Enforcement (environmental code)

- Revise NBSAP

- Protected Area Law

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

LAW

ON

FORESTRY

Line Ministries:

- Forestry Law

- Fishery Law

- One Health (Human and Wildlife)

- Conservation Agriculture and Sustianable Intensification

PRIORITIES: FINALISING & DISSEMINATING THE SPM

- **Priority 1**: Technical support for review and edit the SPM

- **Priority 2**: SPM Graphic Design

- **Priority 3**: Submit to relevant institutions and stakeholders for dissemination

THANK YOU

UN environment programme WCMC

CAMBODIA

FINALISING THE ASSESSMENT: KNOWLEDGE GAPS & KEY CHALLENGES

By CHHIN SOPHEA

Ministry of Environment (MoE)

YOEU ASIKIN

LY VICHUTA

CHOU PHANITH

PHAT CHANDARA

Ministry of Environment (MoE)

Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)

PRESENTATION 2 – WED 29 NOV 11:30AM

CAMBODIA KNOWLEDGE GAPS IDENTIFIED

- **Knowledge gap 1**: Limitation of Indigenous Knowledge (Documents Limited).

- **Knowledge gap 2**: Current policy is quite comprehensive, but there has been no consensus about the management in practices.

- **Knowledge gap 3:** For the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, there are many concerned stakeholders involved in management; but the reality of implementing management activities is limited in linkages sharing and exchange of information.

KEY CHALLENGES – EXPERT EVALUATION
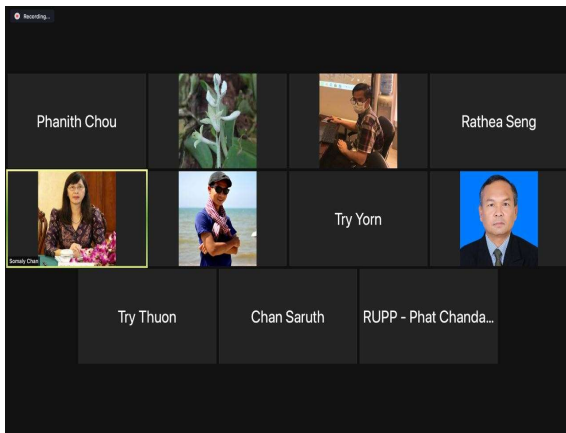
- The assessment of the NEA report writing had been strongly affected due to the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic. Due to the restriction of displacement, author and co-author are unable to meet face to face with key stakeholders, and writing of the NEA report was delayed.
- The information related to indigenous knowledge and its use for natural resource, biodiversity and ecosystem services protection is limited from secondary resources. Until 2022, the ILK workshop has been conducted with support from UNESCO.
- Limitation of the information and data [by eco-region] in Cambodia based on the developed NEA report outline. Author and co-author are spent a lot of time to combine those documents from various sources.

- Lead and co-authors are facing minor difficulties since there is new updated status of the current protected are as (PA) of Cambodia, where they will have to update in the NEA drafted report; and New Government
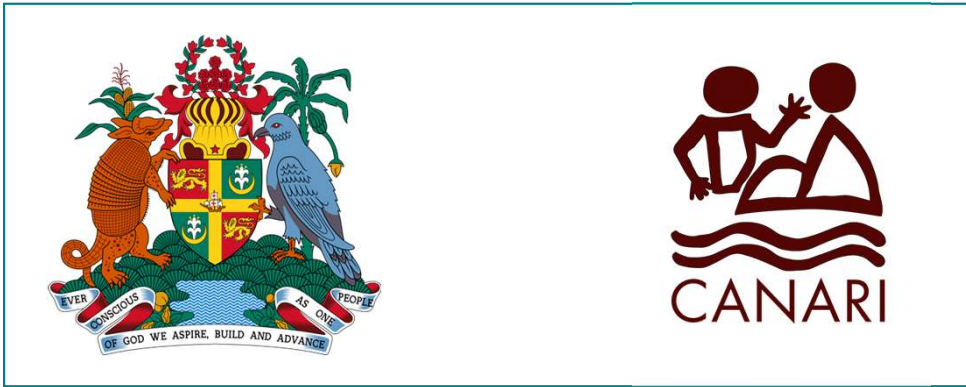
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SUPPORT NEEDED BY COUNTRY TEAM

- **1**: Review, comment and edit to finalize the NEA and SPM report.

- **2**: Keep and continuous networking for future collaborations, and

- **3**: Provide technical and financial support opportunity or source of funding (information) for NEA team to continue and scale up the project.

Thanks!
Comment and Suggestion!

GRENADA UPDATES: EXPERT EVALUATION STAGE

- **Update 1**: Participatory Approach emphasised

  - Wide range of stakeholder involvement in framing assessment, inputting local and indigenous knowledge, validating NEA information; capacity built with stakeholders through developing advocacy tools and training opportunities

- **Update 2**: Data Collection

- **Update 3**: SPM drafted
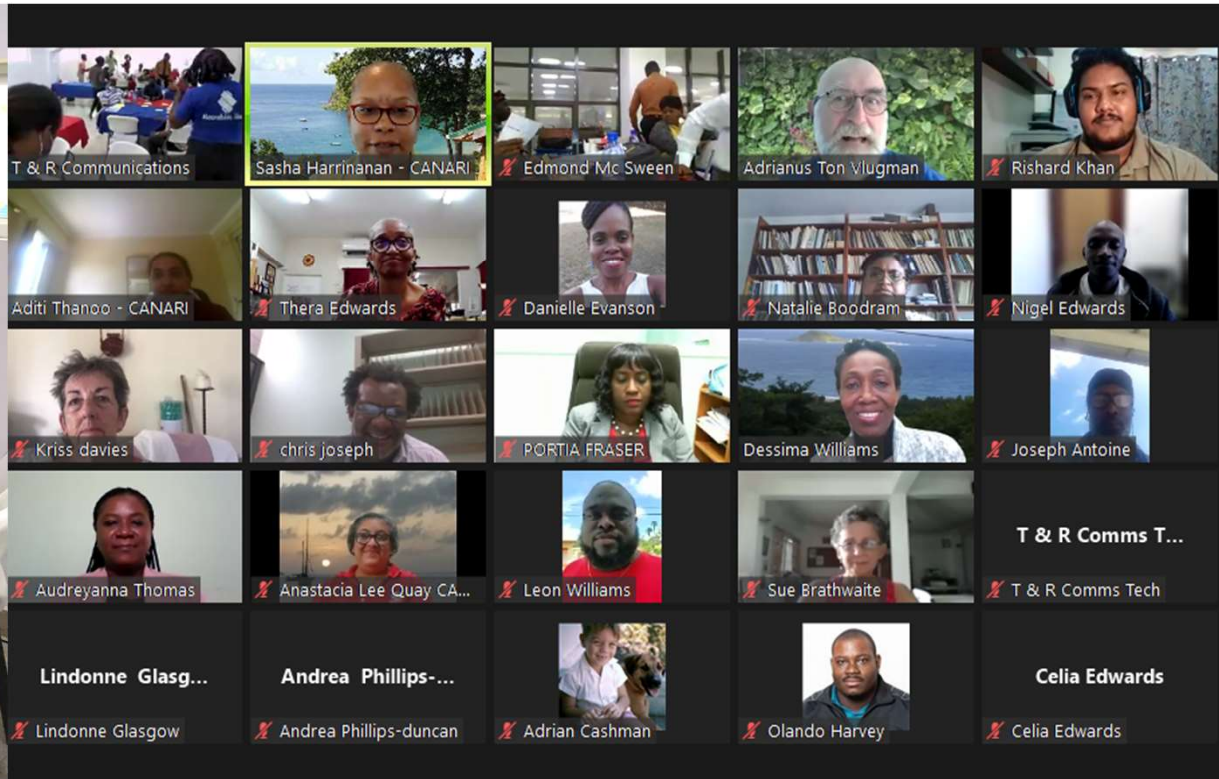
GRENADA KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT

- **Key finding 1**: Declines in wetlands/mangroves and pastures/cultivated lands; Increases in forest and nutmeg/wooded agriculture

- **Key finding 2**: The genetic diversity of agricultural products is a major Grenadian asset which generates significant income but has the potential to generate much more.

- **Key finding 3:** Grenada would benefit from the rapid adoption and implementation of no. of draft policies related environmental/ecosystem management and would also benefit from the harmonisation of existing adopted policies

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Key recommendation 1**: Revise and implement draft policies and legislation – update policies and to consider mainstreaming of ecosystems and ecosystem services across policies (Government)

- **Key recommendation 2**: The adoption of a multisectoral/institutional approach vs operating in silos (Government)

- **Key recommendation 3**: Allocate funding/ strengthen existing financial tools (Government)

PRIORITIES: FINALISING & DISSEMINATING THE SPM

- **Priority 1**: Finalisation of SPM and to send to Cabinet

- **Priority 2**: Finalisation of Citizen's Guide

- **Priority 3**: Implementation of Communication Campaigns and practical actions around debushing and mangrove conservation (need more funding; possibly to use BES NET funds for this)

THANK YOU