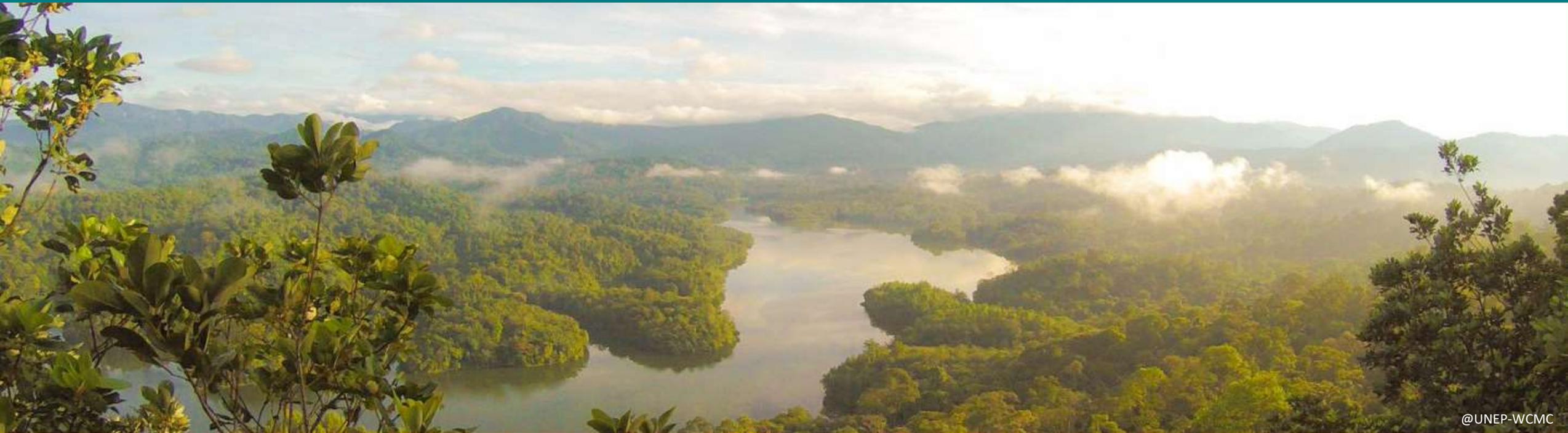NEA

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LESSONS LEARNED WORKSHOP

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Session 5 Agenda

Acceptance & Use of Assessment Findings

Part 1	High-level opening remarks
Part 2	Looking ahead: UNDP's support for post-NEA implementation
Part 3	Use of assessment findings & policy entry points: UNEP-WCMC
Part 4	Breakout activity: Use of NEAs through policy entry points
Part 5	Summary for Policymakers & approving assessments: presentations by Colombia & Vietnam
Part 6	Panel discussion: opportunities for approving assessments
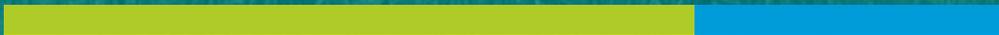
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Opening remarks

Vice Minister Federico Franco

Vice Minister of Environment and Natural Resources for PAs and Biodiversity at the Dominican Republic

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Use of NEA findings

Supporting the integration of NEAs
in decision-making & policy processes

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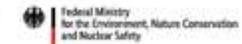
BES-Net Overview

- A unique collaboration between UNDP, UNEP-WCMC and UNESCO

- Support & contribute to the capacity-building work of IPBES, enhancing interaction and coordination among actors in the science, policy and practice sectors

  - ✓ Facilitate triangular dialogues, or **Trialogues**, around IPBES assessment themes

  - ✓ Undertake **National Ecosystem Assessments** to co-generate an up-to-date and robust evidence on BES

  - ✓ Channel catalytic **BES Solution fund** towards tangible, on-the-ground biodiversity solutions

  - ✓ Bring together individuals and institutions with shared objectives of supporting IPBES and ensuring diverse, healthy and resilient ecosystems through **communication and knowledge management**

  - ✓ Engage **indigenous peoples and local communities** in knowledge-sharing and decision-making

BES-Net Overview

- BES-Net Phase I (2016-2021) focus
  - ✓ Trialogues
  - ✓ NEA
  - ✓ Networking

- BES-Net Phase II (2020-2028) focus
  - ✓ Trialogues
  - ✓ NEA
  - ✓ Networking
  - ✓ **BES Solution Fund**
  - ✓ **Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK)**

Steps to Post-NEA Implementation

National Ecosystem Assessment

IPBES Guides

THE IPBES
GUIDE ON THE PRODUCTION
OF ASSESSMENTS
CORE VERSION

Initiation of assessment process

Development of first draft assessment report

Development of second draft assessment report

National science-policy platform established

Scoping study initiated

Scoping study report published

Selection of experts and author teams

Peer review by stakeholders

Peer review by stakeholders

Launch of final assessment report and Summary for Policymakers

Support for use of assessment findings

Year 1: Scoping

Years 2 and 3: Expert evaluation

Endorsement

Year 4: Uptake

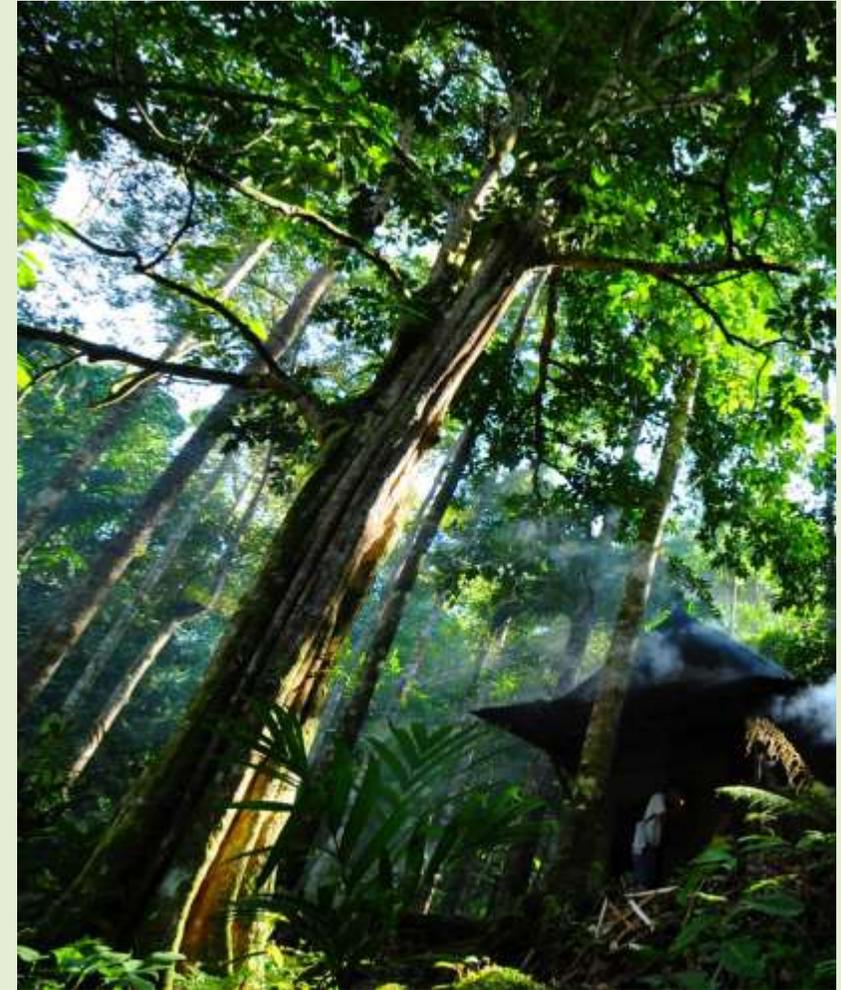Ongoing stakeholder engagement and communication

**Post-NEA
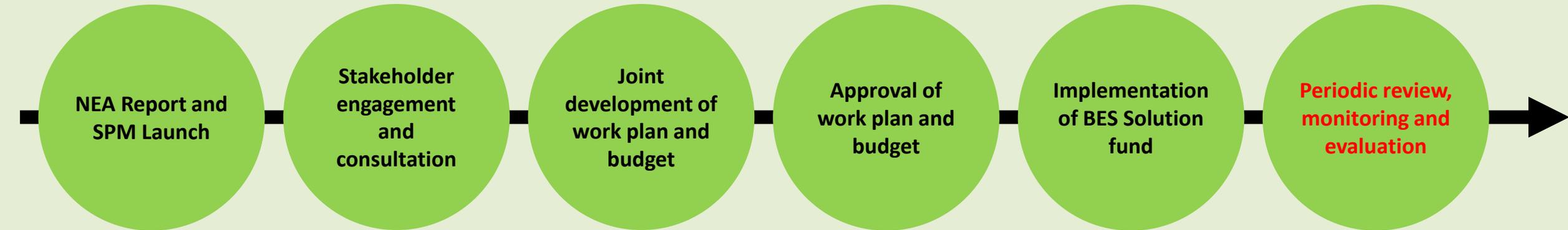Uptake Support**

BES Solution Fund

BES Solution Fund

- Catalytic fund to support implementation of the priority NEA recommendations identified
- Aim:
  - ✓ Strengthen science-policy-practice network in the countries and their contribution to IPBES process
  - ✓ Accelerate coordinated uptake of key NEA messages at national level
- Fund implemented in phases of 2 years each (up to 2028)
- Fund amount: US$ 320,000 per country

BES Solution Fund

Process

NEA Report and SPM Launch → Stakeholder engagement and consultation → Joint development of work plan and budget → Approval of work plan and budget → Implementation of BES Solution fund → Periodic review, monitoring and evaluation
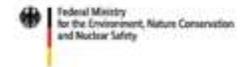
Fund expected to:
- contribute to and complement related ongoing and up-coming activities in the country
- build on existing policy, institutional and management framework in the country
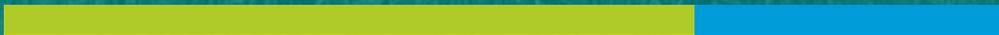
Thank you

Opening remarks

Vice Minister Federico Franco

Vice Minister of Environment and Natural Resources for PAs and Biodiversity at the Dominican Republic

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Policy Entry Points
Windows of Opportunity to Support Decision-making

Abisha Mapendembe

UNEP-WCMC

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Using NEA findings in Policy

NEA findings should be <u>useful</u> for decision-making & policy processes

This is why the NEA process aims to:

- Develop & answer 'policy questions'

- Maintain policy relevance

- Evaluate knowledge, identify priorities

- Disseminate Summary for Policymakers (SPM)

- Strengthen science-policy interface

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Outline

Policy Entry Points & NEAs

1. NEAs & 'mainstreaming': inclusion in policy

2. What are policy entry points?

3. Different types of policy entry points

4. What outcome/change do you want to achieve through each policy entry point?

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Use of NEAs in policy

What is 'mainstreaming'?

"Mainstreaming is the process of **embedding biodiversity** & ecosystem services considerations into **policies**, **strategies**, and **practices** of key actors that **impact** or rely on biodiversity, so that it is **conserved** & **sustainably used**…"

Global Environmental Facility, 2016

Mainstreaming NEA findings is **including its knowledge** in the **policies**, plans and activities of **key sectors** and processes that impact or rely on nature…

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Use of NEAs in policy

Levels of integration in policy

1. **Conceptual**

   Written policies & plans account for biodiversity. Documents underpinning national and sectoral policies/plans explicitly or implicitly take biodiversity into account & recognise biodiversity as underpinning elements of human wellbeing

2. **Operational**

   Measures or instruments are identified and in place for biodiversity mainstreaming within national or sector policies

3. **Implementation**

   Measures or instruments to achieve biodiversity mainstreaming are implemented on the ground in actual policy-and decision-making situations (e.g. funding, monitor their effectiveness and adopt changes if needed).

How can your findings support biodiversity integration at each level?

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Use of NEAs in policy

Means to support policy processes

1. **Information instruments**
   - Data, science-policy assessments + evaluations of knowledge (including ILK)
   - Biodiversity indicators, monitoring
   - Mapping, accounting, valuations

2. **Decision-support instruments**
   - Planning and targeting (e.g. river basin and flood risk management plans)
   - Reporting;
   - Impact assessments, risk assessment and analysis;

3. **Implementation instruments**
   - Dedicated laws, regulations & standards
   - Spatial instruments: Protected areas & OECMs
   - Public investments
   - Market-based instruments

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NEAs & policy entry points

What are 'policy entry points'?

'Policy entry points' are:

- Windows of **opportunity** to **influence decision-making**

- Across all levels of governance & policy processes

- Relevant to policymakers, key stakeholders or broader public on biodiversity & ecosystems services

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NEAs & policy entry points

Levels of policy entry points

National-level	Sectoral	Sub-national
National governments Development agencies	Sectoral ministries Private sector Investment/financial agencies	Local government Local business/industry

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NEAs & policy entry points

National-level entry points (examples)

National government:

- National Vision (long-term development plans)

- Five-year national development plans

- National sustainable development strategies

- Sustainable Development Goals

- National budgets & expenditure

Development assistance agencies:

- UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Assistance Framework

- Bilateral Country Assistance Strategies (i.e. USAID, GIZ)

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NEAs & policy entry points

Sectoral entry points (examples)

Sectoral ministries

- Sectoral ministries investment plans & strategies
- Sectoral ministries' policies
- Ministry-level budgets & expenditures

Private sector

- Company-wide policies & strategies
- Environmental & social reporting
- Corporate social responsibility plans

Investment/financial agencies

- Investment standards & safeguards
- International financial institutions investments & strategies (World Bank, GEF)

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NEAs & policy entry points

Sub-national entry points (examples)

Local governments

- District development plans
- Local / district budgets
- Decentralised sectoral policies
- Indigenous & local governance systems

Local industry & private sector

- Site-level strategies, policies and activities
- Local certification schemes
- Site-management plans
- Site-level monitoring & evaluation

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What is your desired policy outcome?

What type of change do you want to achieve through your policy entry point?
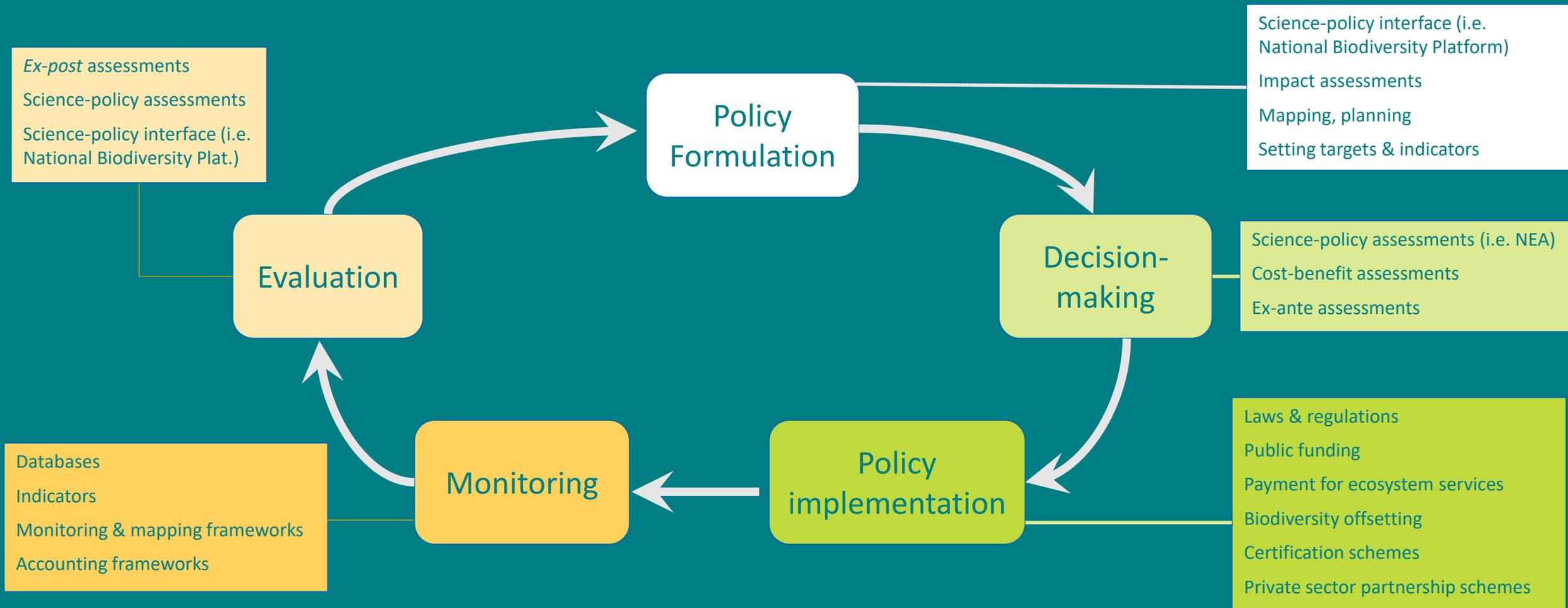
Upstream → **Downstream**

- Governance outcomes
- Policy / political outcomes
- Planning outcomes
- Institutional & capacity outcomes
- Budgets & investments
- Enabling environments for change

- Implementation of plans & actions on the ground
- Changes in impact(s) of sectoral practices & activities

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	Outcome
UPSTREAM	
Governance outcomes	e.g. Improved involvement of directly biodiversity-dependent (sometimes vulnerable) stakeholders
Policy and political outcomes	e.g. High-level sector, fiscal, development and social policies, constitutions and statements of national vision, include biodiversity considerations, and vice versa
Plan outcomes:	e.g. Inclusion of biodiversity-poverty linkages in development and poverty reduction strategies and in biodiversity strategies
Budget outcomes	e.g. evidence of public-private sector resource mobilisation, inclusion of development-biodiversity linkages in national public and sector budgets
Institutional and capacity outcomes	e.g. strengthened capacity within biodiversity-related institutions to understand development and economic processes and interact in a constructive manner
Investment outcomes	e.g. improved domestic resource mobilization for poverty-biodiversity investments or recognition of potential trade-offs in sector investments such as mining
Behavioural outcomes	e.g. key patterns and processes of production, consumption and waste treatment in sectors and localities are informed by biodiversity and poverty considerations.
Pro-poor biodiversity and ecosystem management outcomes	e.g. maintenance/restoration/enhancement of pro-poor ecosystem services, such as medicinal, cosmetic or edible plants; healthcare, wild foods, soil fertility; traditional breeds and crop varieties; water purification
DOWNSTREAM Ultimate (biodiversity and developmental) impacts of these outcomes	e.g. improved productivity and sustainability of use of biodiversity assets and ecosystem services on which the poor depend; protection and management of targeted species populations

Where in the policy cycle do you want to include NEA findings?

Ex-post assessments

Science-policy assessments

Science-policy interface (i.e. National Biodiversity Plat.)

Science-policy interface (i.e. National Biodiversity Platform)

Impact assessments

Mapping, planning

Setting targets & indicators

Policy Formulation

Decision-making

Science-policy assessments (i.e. NEA)

Cost-benefit assessments

Ex-ante assessments

Evaluation

Monitoring

Policy implementation

Laws & regulations

Public funding

Payment for ecosystem services

Biodiversity offsetting

Certification schemes

Private sector partnership schemes

Databases

Indicators

Monitoring & mapping frameworks
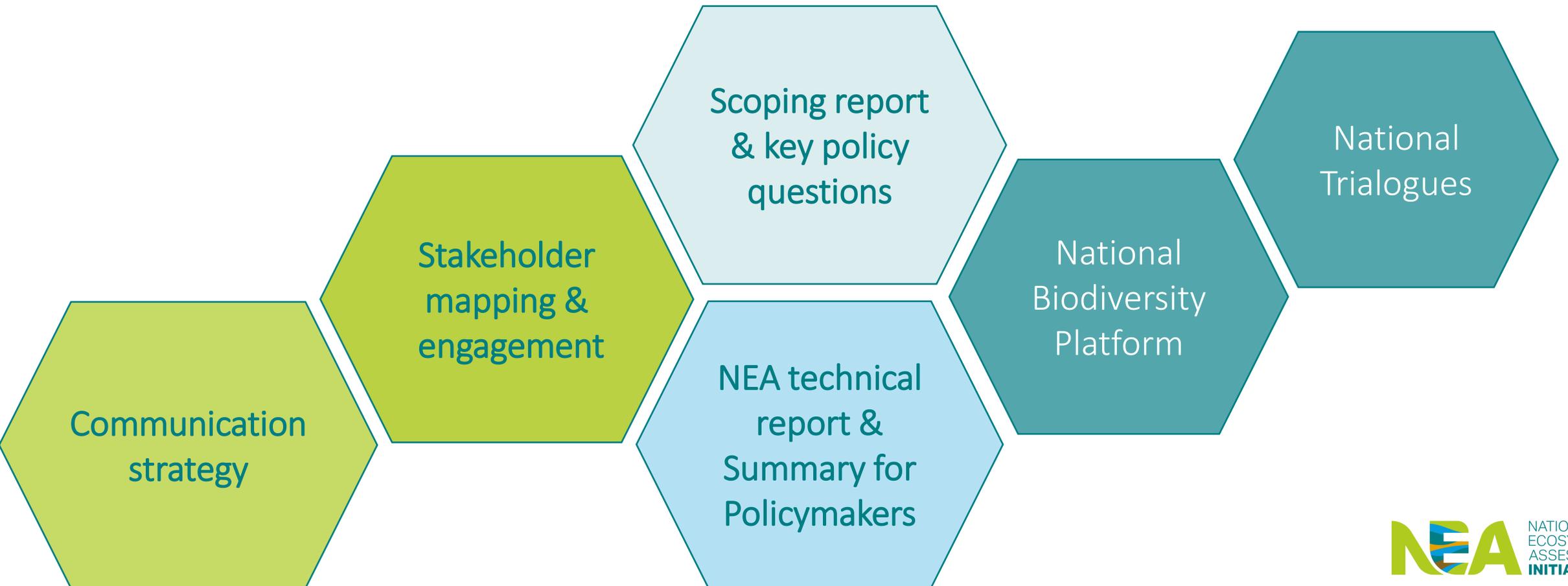
Accounting frameworks

NEAs & policy entry points

Framework for policy entry points

1. How do you want NEA findings to be *used*?

2. Who are the *institutions / stakeholders* that can support the use of NEA findings?

3. What are the *policy entry* points for integrating NEA findings?

4. What are the *key messages* for these policy entry points?

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NEAs & policy entry points

Refer back to other NEA outputs

Communication strategy

Stakeholder mapping & engagement

Scoping report & key policy questions

NEA technical report & Summary for Policymakers

National Biodiversity Platform

National Trialogues

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Breakout Rooms

Identifying windows of opportunity for NEAs & policy

Step 1

How do you want the NEA to be **used** in policies / decision-making processes?

[Discuss & select one]

Step 2

Who are the key **stakeholders / institutions** that support the use of NEA findings?

[Discuss & select one]

Step 3

What are the **policy entry points /** windows of opportunity to include the NEA?

[Discuss & select one]

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Step 1

How do you want the NEA to be **used** in policies / decision-making processes? [DISCUSS & SELECT ONE]

Think about how you want the NEA to be used. For example:

Do you want the NEA to be used by decision-makers in a specific sector or ministry? (i.e. agriculture, fisheries, tourism, local governments, etc.)

Who are some of the key stakeholders that were identified as potential users of the assessment?

Think back to your 'key policy questions' and if they were answered by your assessment. How can your now be used to address these policy questions?

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Step 2

Who are the key stakeholders / institutions that can support the use of NEAs? [DISCUSS & SELECT ONE]

Who are the key stakeholders, institutions or organisations that can support the use of the NEA and its inclusion in decision-making processes?

Specific departments in government ministries? (i.e. Biodiversity department in Ministry of Environment; environmental departments in health ministries, etc.)

Leaders from local governments and IPLCs? (local leaders, district representatives, members of parliament, etc.)

Specific UN organisation country offices or focal points for international agreements?

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Step 3

What are the policy entry points to promote the use of the NEA in decision-making? [DISCUSS & SELECT ONE]

Think about policy entry points (windows of opportunity) to promote the use of the NEA in decisions, planning & policy processes:

Do you want the NEA's findings to guide governmental planning processes? (i.e. NBSAPs for CBD, NDCs for UNFCCC, investment plans, national budgets, etc.)

Do you want the NEA to contribute to reporting processes? (i.e. national reporting on CBD, reporting on SDGs, corporate reporting on biodiversity impacts, etc.)

Do you want the NEA to contribute to new laws / policies that are currently under review?

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Lessons Learned: Tranche I

Summary for Policymakers & Approving NEA Findings

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National Ecosystem Assessment
COLOMBIA

Lessons Learned Workshop – Session 5

July 28, 2021

Turning the assessment report into a Summary for Policy Makers (SPM)

Overarching goals / targets in the SPM→

➢ CoChairs, CLA, Editors-reviewers, LA (with experience in policy) and TSI
  → Analysis of all the key findings and definition of 4 key messages.
➢ Task force group – SPM (13 participants).
➢ Covid 19.

Making the SPM clear and comprehensive for policy makers →

➢ Experts with experience as a policy makers.
➢ Definition and explanation of key technical concepts.
➢ Advisory Group and IPBES National Committee.
➢ Key support from the Editor-reviewer and the communication office.

Securing approval of the NEA report and SPM

Independent Assessment → Validation (IPBES conceptual framework) and approval to present the documents.

- ➤ Advisory Group: Three meetings.
- ➤ IPBES National Committee: Two meetings.

Improvement of the documents, taking into account their comments and the CLA's final decisions

Regional and High level meetings →

- ➤ Main key messages.
- ➤ Launch.

Launching the NEA

Communication strategy ➔

➢ Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, Emails.

➢ Press release.

Launching the NEA

Virtual Launch → June 30, 9 am – 10 am COL.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YUl3_3GhZdI&t=1401s

➢ Video

Ideas y acciones para contrarrestar
la transformación y la pérdida de la biodiversidad...

➢ Ana María Hernández (IPBES Chair), Shena García-Rangel UNEP-WCMC),
   Hernando García (Humboldt Director).

Launching the NEA

➢ **NEA Results** ➔ CLA's and CoChairs (achievements and challenges).

➢ **Symbolic delivery of the NEA to the Minister of Environment.**

Next steps

- *NEA and SMP Graphic design*
- *SMP Printing*

- *NEA Incidence*

Thank you!

Country presentation - Vietnam

The Final Stages of National Ecosystem Assessments
NEA Lessons Learned Workshop within Support to Developing Capacities to Address Science-Policy-Practice Interface Project

28th July 2021

NEA Finalization

1. Receive comments/suggestions from different stakeholders and national experts for final drafts of the NEA report, SPM, and Communication strategy

2. Learn lessons, experience from the WCMC new guidance notes on communications and share and exchange information, experience in communication with relevant projects that are on going in Vietnam

3. Review and harmonize 6 chapters of NEA draft report avoiding overlapping contents from 6 chapters

4. Synthesize, complete and edit the final drafts of the NEA report, SPM; and Communication strategy in Aug to Sep 2021

5. Design, Format NEA report and others in end of Sep 2021

6. Submit NEA results to UNEP-WCMC in the end of Sep 2021

7. Print publications and communication in Oct-Nov 2021

Approval Process

1. A Scientific Advisory Council for approving the NEA report has been formulated. The Council's Chairman and 8 members have been selected and invited

2. Scientific council's members are leading experts on biodiversity and having a high expertise/experience in review/approval of national reports

3. Draft report will be sent to the Council members in end of Aug or early Sep 2021 for their review/validation or any comments requested to revise/amend, etc.

4. Final revise comments from the Council members

5. The Council meeting will be held in end of Sep 2021 for approval

NEA's Key Challenges and Lessons Learned

1. Existing framework on biodiversity is lack of regulations on ecosystem assessment

2. In Vietnam, except for the climate change scenario, only future scenarios for the socio-economic sector have been developed, while there are no future scenarios for the ecosystem and their services yet;

3. Lack of information and data. Data is not coincidental in different sources;

4. Lack of experience in assessment and financial resource for survey and checking data

5. Communication on public awareness

6. Stakeholders engagement: local/provincial stakeholders in important

7. NEA results need to be introduced in relevant policies

Policy Engagement

1. Consulted and advised an integration of NEA into Law on Environment Protection 2020; and National Strategy on Environment Protection to 2030 and with a vision to 2050 (under approval)

2. Actively consult and advise to integrate NEA results into the following policies that have been revising by Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Agency of Vietnam Environment Administration - VEA/MONRE

   - The National Strategy on Biodiversity conservation to 2030 and a vision to 2050;

   - The National Report on Biodiversity 2020;

   - The Master Plan on Biodiversity Conservation

3. Consult and advise on how to integrate NEA results into Provincial Master Plan on Socio-Economic Development

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

Next steps

Supporting NEA Partners

- Direct support from UNEP-WCMC, UNDP & UNESCO

- Tailored guidance & resources on approving assessments, SPMs, policy entry points and action plans for use of assessment findings.

- Support under BES-Net II in coordination with UNDP country offices

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What's next?

Session 6 on Celebrating national ecosystem assessments

➡ Thursday 29 July at 12pm BST