

Global Science-Policy; National Reports in the AI Age

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Dr Aidin Niamir & Dr Maral Dadvar

Germany-Japan Collaborative Biodiversity Research

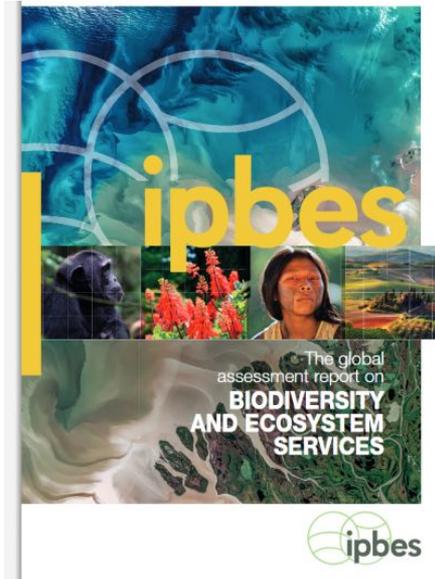
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Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are instruments developed by countries to guide the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the national level.

National Reports (NRs) provide periodic assessments of biodiversity status, trends, and the effectiveness of conservation efforts. Together, these documents guide countries in preserving biodiversity while promoting sustainable development.



Global reports; moving towards transparent linked-open-data



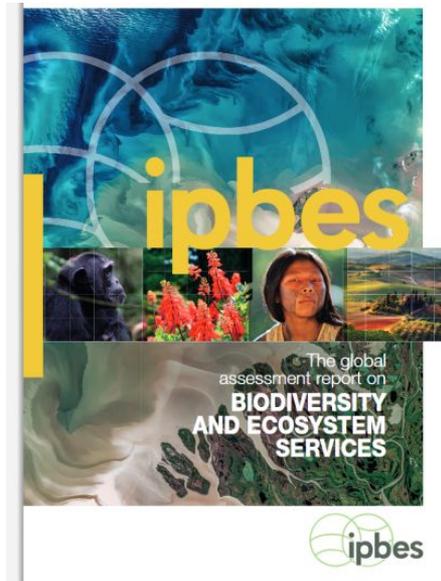
Core chapters + Supplementary material
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>

~ 1500 pages

Direct external references to variety of resources including scientific publications, and indigenous and local knowledge (~19'000 items)

Indirect references (~200'000 items)

New generation of IPBES reports



27 The magnitude of the impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services and the differences between regions are smaller in scenarios that focus on global or regional sustainability (well established) (Figure SPM.8).

Sustainability scenarios that explore moderate and equitable consumption result in substantially lower negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems due to food, feed and timber production (well established) (4.1.3, 4.2.4.2, 4.3.2, 4.5.3).

The general patterns at the global level – namely, declines in biodiversity and regulating contributions versus increases in the production of food, bioenergy and materials – are evident in nearly all subregions (4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.3.3).

For terrestrial systems, most studies indicate that South America, Africa and parts of Asia will be much more significantly affected than other regions, especially in scenarios that are not based on sustainability objectives (see Figure SPM.8 as an example). That is due in part to regional climate change differences and in part to the fact that scenarios generally foresee the largest land use conversions to crops or bioenergy in those regions (4.1.5, 4.2.4.2).

Regions such as North America and Europe are expected to have low conversion to crops and continued reforestation (4.1.5, 4.2.4.2).

Linked Open Data (LOD)

- **Linked Data:** A method of publishing structured data so that it can be interlinked and become more useful.
- **Open Data:** Data that is freely available to everyone to use, modify, and share.

Benefits

- **Interoperability:** Enables data from different sources to be connected and queried together.
- **Accessibility:** Improves accessibility of data across the web.
- **Reusability:** Enhances the value of data through reuse in different contexts.

Unpublished chapters 31 May 2019

IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Chapter 4. Plausible futures of nature, its contributions to people and their good quality of life

Coordinating Lead Authors: Yuesu Fu (France), Ahmad Anand (Germany), Rakea Ray Choudhury (United States of America), Oly F. Mubinyi (South Africa)

Lead Authors: Elena Bekasova (Russian Federation), Andreas Bonnmann (Netherlands), Andri Isara Heryanto-Milroy (Indonesia), Melissa Koth (Mexico), Paul Leadley (France), Thierry Oberdorff (France), Ramon Polido Matigay (Chile), Lutz Rosenthal (Spain (EU)), Chuanze Suno (Japan), Jyotsna Sahayapalan (India), Yoon Agyeong (South Korea), Prasad Kulkarni (Czech Republic), Xuecong Yao (China), Zsuzsanna Kerekes (Czech Republic), Philip Omon (Kenya)

Editors: Ignacio Palacios (Spain), Zorantzi Baster (Bhargalabhi Madigan State University), Patricia Pfaff (China)

Contributors: Roberto Jelic (Croatia), Rogan Norman (Bosnia), Vasilena Petrova (Bulgaria), Peter Anand (Germany), Mehdi Ben (United States University), Gilles Bellard (France), Eric Bellard (Australia), Lantao Bi (France), Adam Bunker (Canada), James Burke (Australia), Itayli Borner (United States of America), Tim Dow (Sweden), Emma Duffy (United States of America), Madhu Prasad (United States of America), Patricia Gopal (United States of America), Chao (Hong Kong), Bruce Grigg (United States of America), Paul Harding (United Kingdom), David Haines (United States of America), Elina Hiltunen (United States of America), Andrew Huxley (Canada), Robert M. Hughes (United States of America), Maria Jose Ibarra (Mexico), David (United States of America), Stephen Inoué (France), Jodi Kaplan (Netherlands), Hyelin Kim (Germany), Andrew Kruse (Australia), Heiko Latic (Canada), Sudeep Mishra (India), Anu Mouton (Germany), Alicia Mounier (France), Mounier Zhi (Malawi), Claudia David Mueller (France), Elvira Palczkanska (Australia), PCPC, Thomas Poppi (United Kingdom), Grant Brown and Barbara Isenhardt, Benjamin Ouedraogo (Germany), Laura Scott (United States of America), Verena Seiler (Germany), Andrew Sisson (United Kingdom), Grant Brown and Barbara Isenhardt, Zsuzsanna Kerekes (Czech Republic), Britta Tarpitz (Germany), Derek Timmer (Canada), CNPq, WCMC, Boris Worm (Canada)

Chapter Scientist: Rakea Ray (Germany)

Review Editors: Milan Chytrý (Czech Republic)



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Article

Scenario Archetypes: Converging Rather than Diverging Themes

Daniel P. van Vuuren^{1,2}, D. Rachel Lombard¹, Stuart Atkinson¹, Austin R. C. Butler¹, Matthew Barnes¹, Christopher T. Bosko¹, Julie Brown¹, John Bryson¹, David Butler¹, Sibin Caputo¹, Maria Castro¹, Richard Coker¹, Rachel F. D. Cooper¹, Roshay Farmani¹, Mark Gasteris¹, James Hale¹, Chantal Hales¹, C. Nicholas Hensler¹, Ludo Janssens¹, L. Jefferson¹, J. Leahy¹, A. Rob Mackenzie¹, Payam Ali Memon¹, Jon P. Sadler¹, Carina Weingartner¹, J. Duncan Whetton¹ and Christopher D. F. Rogers¹

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REVIEWER

Scenarios in Global Environmental Assessments: Key characteristics and lessons for future use

Daniel P. van Vuuren^{1,2,3,4,5}, Marcel Tej. Gok¹, Bastien Girod^{1,2}, Paul L. Lucas¹, Ben de Vries^{1,2,3}

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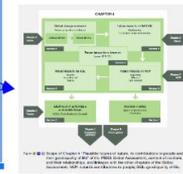
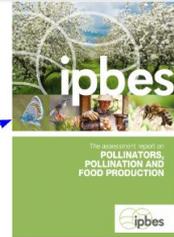
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4.1.3 Archetype scenarios

From the many scenarios developed in the last few decades, it is apparent that groups of scenarios have many aspects of their underlying storylines in common and may be considered as "archetype scenarios". Archetypes represent synthetic overviews of a set of assumptions about the configuration and influence of direct and indirect drivers used in scenarios. They vary mainly in the degree of dominance of markets, dominance of globalization, and dominance of policies toward sustainability. Hunt et al. (2012) and van Vuuren et al. (2012) analysed a large number of local and global scenarios and came to the similar conclusion that four to six scenario archetypes cover the large range of possible futures (Box 4.1.1).

This chapter makes frequent reference to archetype scenarios because the use of scenario archetypes was also adopted in the IPBES regional assessments. This approach helped to synthesize results across a very broad range of scenario types. Synthesis across regional assessments is hampered by the use of different archetype classifications for each of the regions, which was done in order to match archetypes to regional contexts. The IPBES methodological assessment on scenarios and models (IPBES, 2016a) adopted the "scenario families", as described in van Vuuren et al. (2012), which include the scenario archetypes (Box 4.1.1) distinguished by Hunt et al. (2012).



New generation of NBSAPs and National Reports

Delivering NBSAPs and NRs in Linked-Open-Data format;

- enhances transparency by making biodiversity data freely accessible and easily interlinkable
- allows stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, NGOs, and the public, to view, analyze, and validate data from diverse sources
- ensures accountability by providing clear, traceable information on biodiversity status and conservation efforts
- fosters trust and collaboration, enabling better-informed decisions and more effective biodiversity conservation strategies.