



#IPBES7

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Executive Secretary IPBES

www.ipbes.net

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



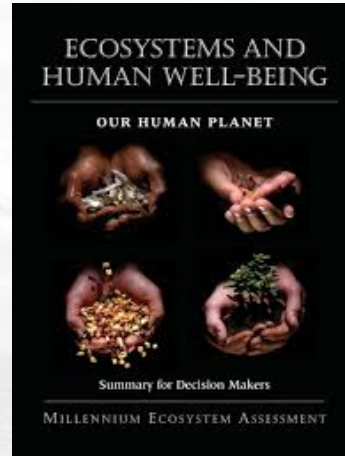


Online conference to pre-scope the
IPBES nexus assessment

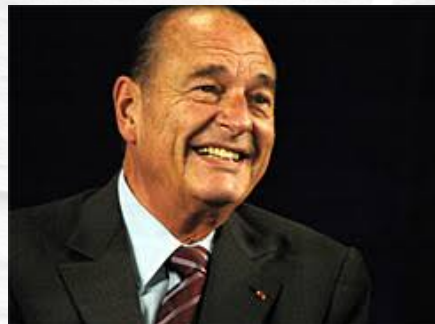
How it all started

A bit of history

IPBES 7 (May 2019)



Millennium
Ecosystem
Assessment
2005



“It is time to
create an IPCC
for biodiversity”



IPBES in a nutshell

- IPBES' mission:

To strengthen knowledge foundations for better policy through science, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development

- Started its work in 2014:

- 1st work programme 2014-2018
- Work programme up to 2030

- An independent intergovernmental body with over 130 Member States

- Collaborative partnership arrangement with UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP

- Secretariat hosted by Germany, in Bonn

Headquarters of IPBES, Bonn



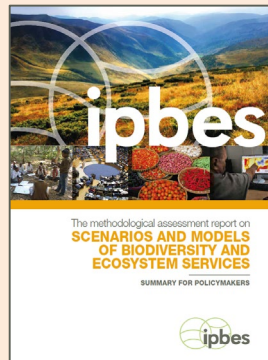
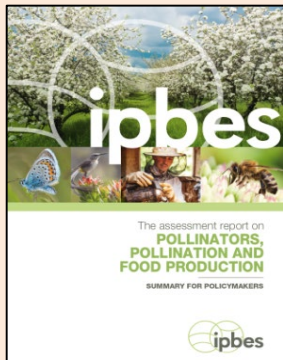


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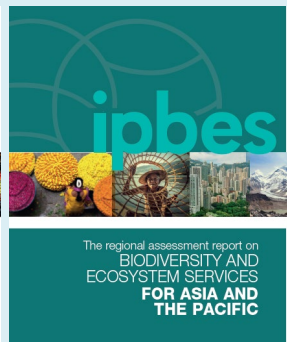
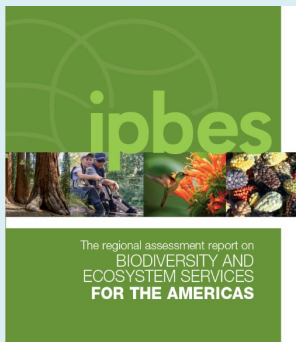
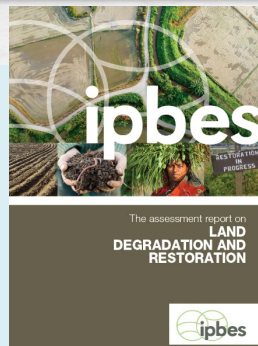
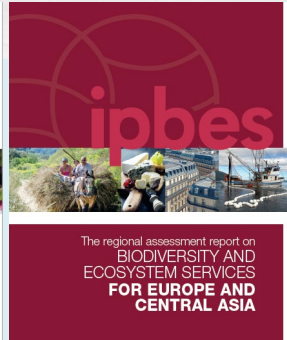
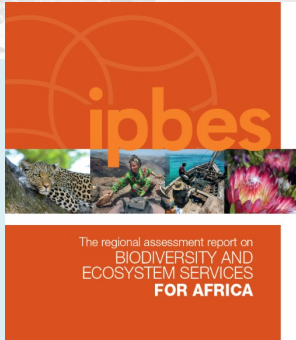
The first IPBES work programme (2014-2018)

IPBES assessments: establishing the knowledge base for decision making

2016



2018



2019

IPBES global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services



S. Diaz (Argentina),
J. Settele (Germany), and
E. Brondizio (USA/Brazil), co-chairs

The knowledge base for decision making: IPBES is much more than assessments

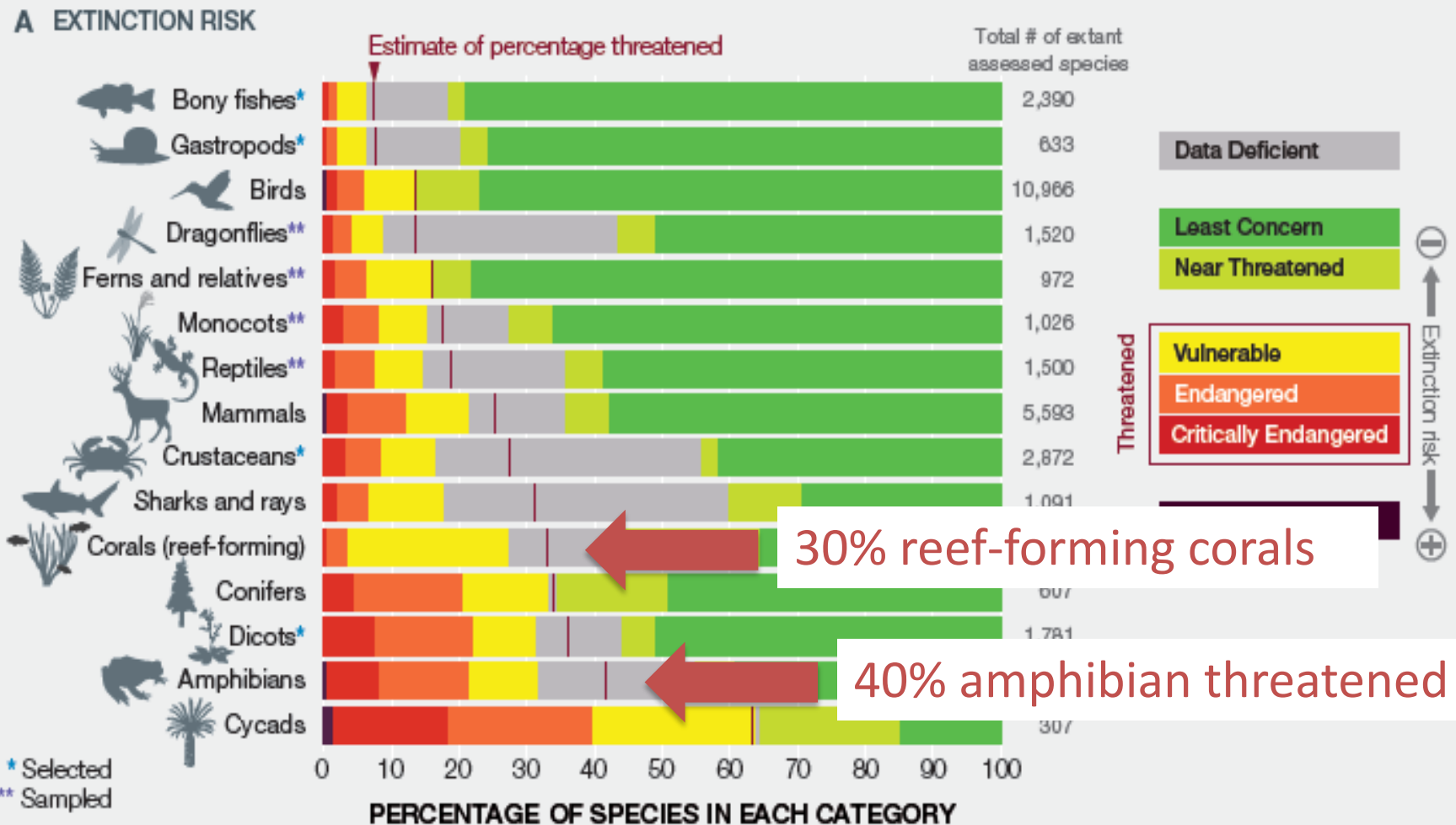
A set of innovative approaches

- An innovative conceptual framework
- A new approach to recognize and work with indigenous and local knowledge
- A capacity building programme
- A method to address knowledge gaps

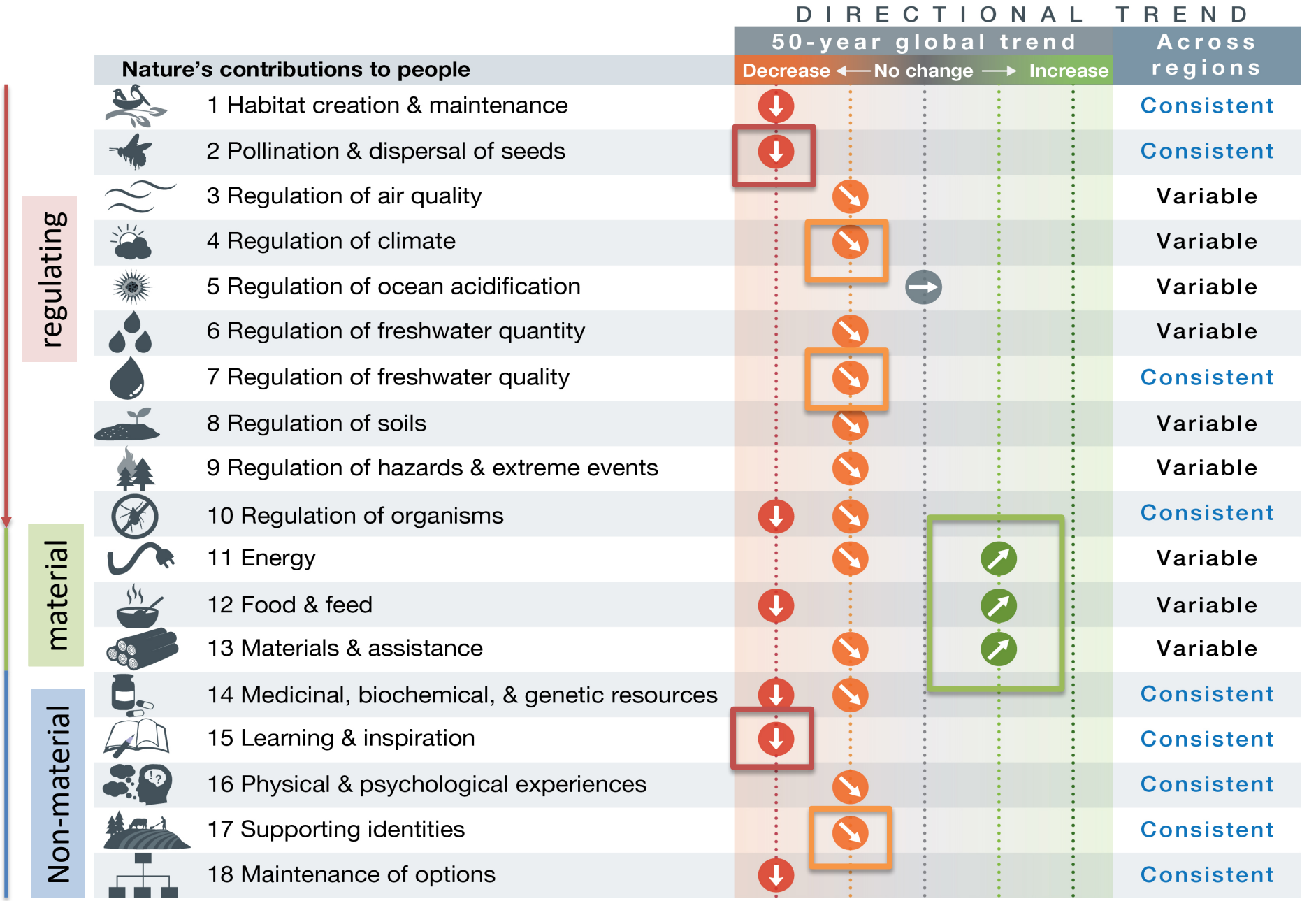
An involvement of the community at large

- 132 Governments as Members
- Over 1,500 scientists and other knowledge holders
- 35, 000 scientific publications analyzed
- 50,000 peer review comments received

1 million animal and plant species threatened with extinction
(out of an estimated total of 8 million)



Nature's contributions to people are deteriorating worldwide



Most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be missed

Goal	Target (abbreviated)	Progress towards elements of each target			
		Poor	Moderate	Good	Unknown
Drivers	1 Awareness		~ ~		
	2 Planning & accounting	✗	~ ~		
	3 Incentives	✗ ✗			
	4 Production & consumption	✗ ✗			
Pressures	5 Habitat loss	✗ ✗			
	6 Fisheries	✗ ✗			?
	7 Agriculture & forestry	✗ ✗	~		
	8 Pollution	✗ ✗			
	9 Invasive alien species	✗ ✗		✓	?
	10 Coral reefs etc	✗ ✗			
Status	11 Protected & conserved areas		~ ~ ~ ~	✓ ✓	
	12 Extinctions prevented	✗ ✗			
	13 Genetic diversity		~ ~ ~ ~		?
Benefits	14 Ecosystem services	✗			?
	15 Ecosystem restoration				? ?
	16 Access & benefit sharing		~	✓	
Implementation	17 Strategies & action plans		~ ~	✓	
	18 Indigenous & local knowledge		~		? ?
	19 Biodiversity science		~		?
	20 Financial resources		~		

Regarding target 11 (protected areas):

- important biodiversity is not within the current protected area system,
- many of the protected areas are not well managed
- design of the protected areas does not climate change into account

There is still time to act: Producing and consuming food sustainably

Possible actions and pathways for future agricultural systems to feed humanity and conserve biodiversity include:

- Eliminate harmful subsidies and provide incentives to stimulate sustainable production
- Implement cross-sectoral approaches to ensure policy coherence
- Promote agroecological practices
- Conserve genetic resources for agriculture
- Promote biodiversity-friendly management practices
- Improve food market transparency (e.g. sustainability certification)
- Reduce food waste
- Promote healthier dietary choices

Examples of impacts of IPBES assessments

- [Convention on Biological Diversity: Plan of action on pollinators \(CBD COP 14, Nov. 2018\), based on IPBES pollination assessment](#)
- [National strategies and action plans on pollinators based on IPBES pollination assessment](#)
- UN World Bee Day (20 May), decided by the UN General Assembly, following the IPBES pollination assessment
- [Irish Parliament declares both Biodiversity and Climate Emergency \(9 May\), following the Global Assessment \(GA\)](#)
- Extinction Rebellion stages mass protest in light of GA in Paris (12 May)
- [President of Palau makes international appeal to address both biodiversity and climate based on GA](#) (14 May)
- Myanmar Parliament addressed GA and announces intention to join IPBES (15 May)
- Welsh MPs reference GA in debate on Zero-Carbon-Emissions Vehicles Bill (15 May)
- [US Congress – Bipartisan legislation on wildlife corridors introduced citing GA](#) (16 May)
- Citing GA, EU Commissioner for Environment announces 2020 #EUGreenWeek will be on biodiversity (17 May)
- Bonn and Bern Conventions cite GA announcing planned strategy against illegal bird killings in Europe and Mediterranean (20 May)
- US private company Gemperle Family Farms credits GA for decision to expand funding to biodiversity (21 May)
- Cambridge City Council cites GA in declaration of Biodiversity Emergency (22 May)
- GA given partial credit by media for boost to Green parties in EU elections (26 May)
- German State of Hessen cites GA in decision to double number of flower strips to protect pollinators (28 May)
- [Welsh First Minister cites GA in decision to reject £1.6bn Welsh Highway Plans](#) (4 June)
- UN experts quote GA saying impact of biodiversity loss may well constitute human rights violations (25 June)
- [G7 Leaders approve the Metz Biodiversity Charter](#) (August 2019)
- Ireland cites GA in decision to halt roadside hedge cutting (16 July)
- [Austrian Parliament declared “a National Climate Emergency”](#) stating that the scientific reports of the IPCC, the Austrian Panel on Climate Change (APCC) and of [IPBES](#) will serve as factual basis for future climate and environmental policy” (25 Sept. 2019)



Online conference to pre-scope the
IPBES nexus assessment

**The new IPBES work programme up to 2030
(2019-2030)**

The road to 2030: The new IPBES work programme

The new IPBES work programme (2019-2030) will inform transformative change: 3 prioritized topics



Reaching simultaneously SDGs related to food, health, water, climate and biodiversity (nexus)

- Understanding the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and determinants of transformative change
- Measuring business impact and dependence on biodiversity and on nature's contributions to people

The road to 2030: The new IPBES work programme

A few important points:

- The new work programme is “**rolling**”! (possibility to add new topics later)
- It is **entirely based on requests** from Governments, multilateral environmental agreements (CBD, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, UNCCD, WHC), and many other stakeholders
- It will include assessments and many **other types of activities**



Online conference to pre-scope the
IPBES nexus assessment

This online conference

The bottom half of the slide features a grayscale photograph of a coastal landscape. On the left, a rocky cliff with a natural sea arch is visible. The ocean stretches towards the horizon, with waves breaking. On the right, a steep, grassy cliffside descends towards the water. The overall tone is somber and atmospheric.

Our journey toward the nexus assessment

We are here



**Call for experts: 5
Aug - 15 Oct 2019**

**Pre-scoping
conference**

**Scoping mtg
March 2020**

**IPBES 8
Feb 2021**

**Production of
the assessment
(3-4 years)**

- Collect input from a large diversity of stakeholders
- Propose questions that the future assessment would address

- Produce a scoping report (overall structure and content of each chapter)
- Based on own views and on outcome of pre-scoping

- Consider the scoping report with a view to approve it and to initiate the assessment

- Call for experts to perform the assessment



ipbes merci !

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