

Nexus Assessment e-Scoping

**Water-biodiversity-climate interlinkages
and links to food and health**



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www.ipbes.net

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and
Ecosystem Services



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations





INTRODUCTION TO THE NEXUS ASSESSMENT

Deliverable 1 (a): Assessing the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (thematic assessment)

The new work programme of IPBES up to 2030 :

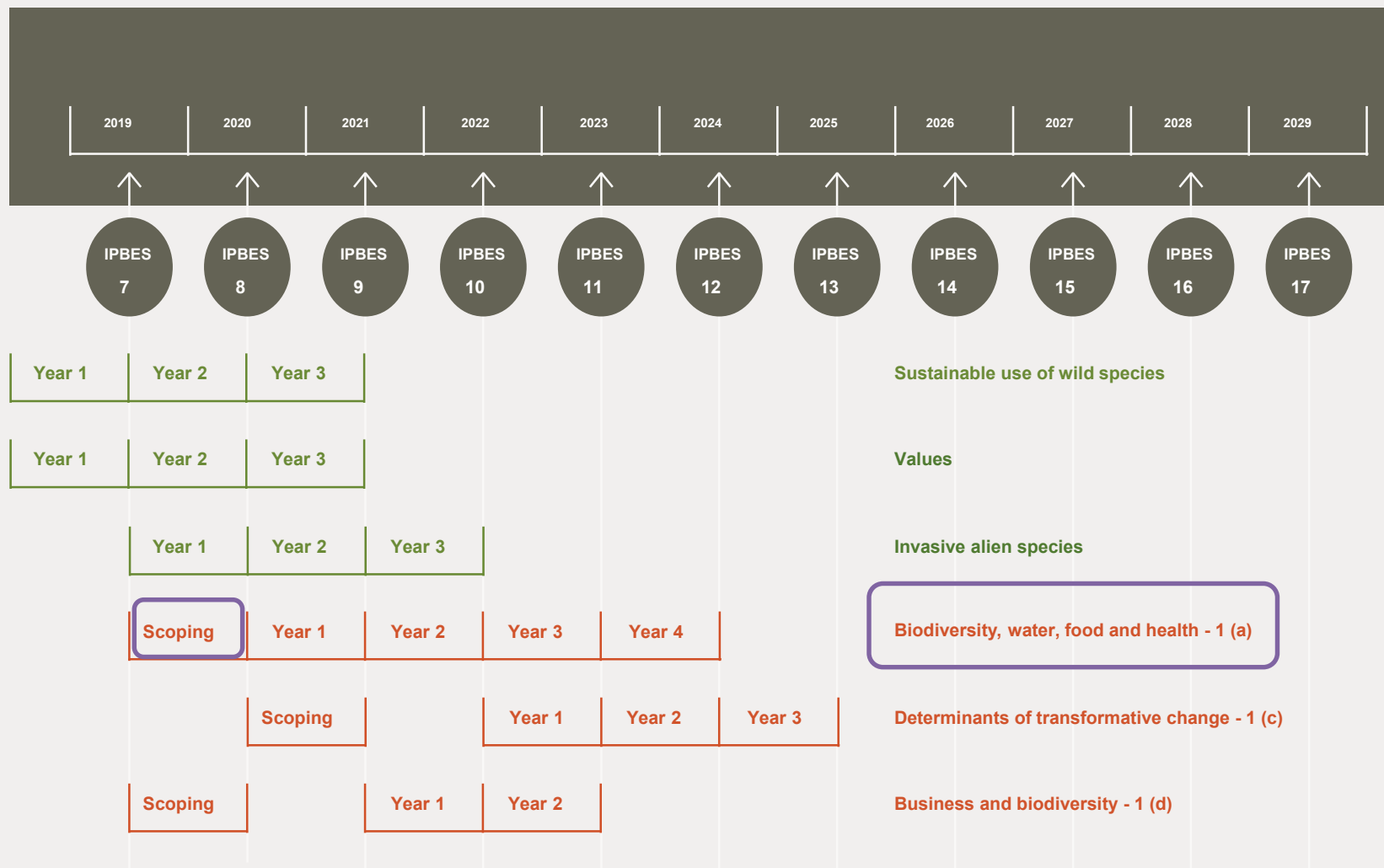
Overall structure: 6 objectives and 15 deliverables



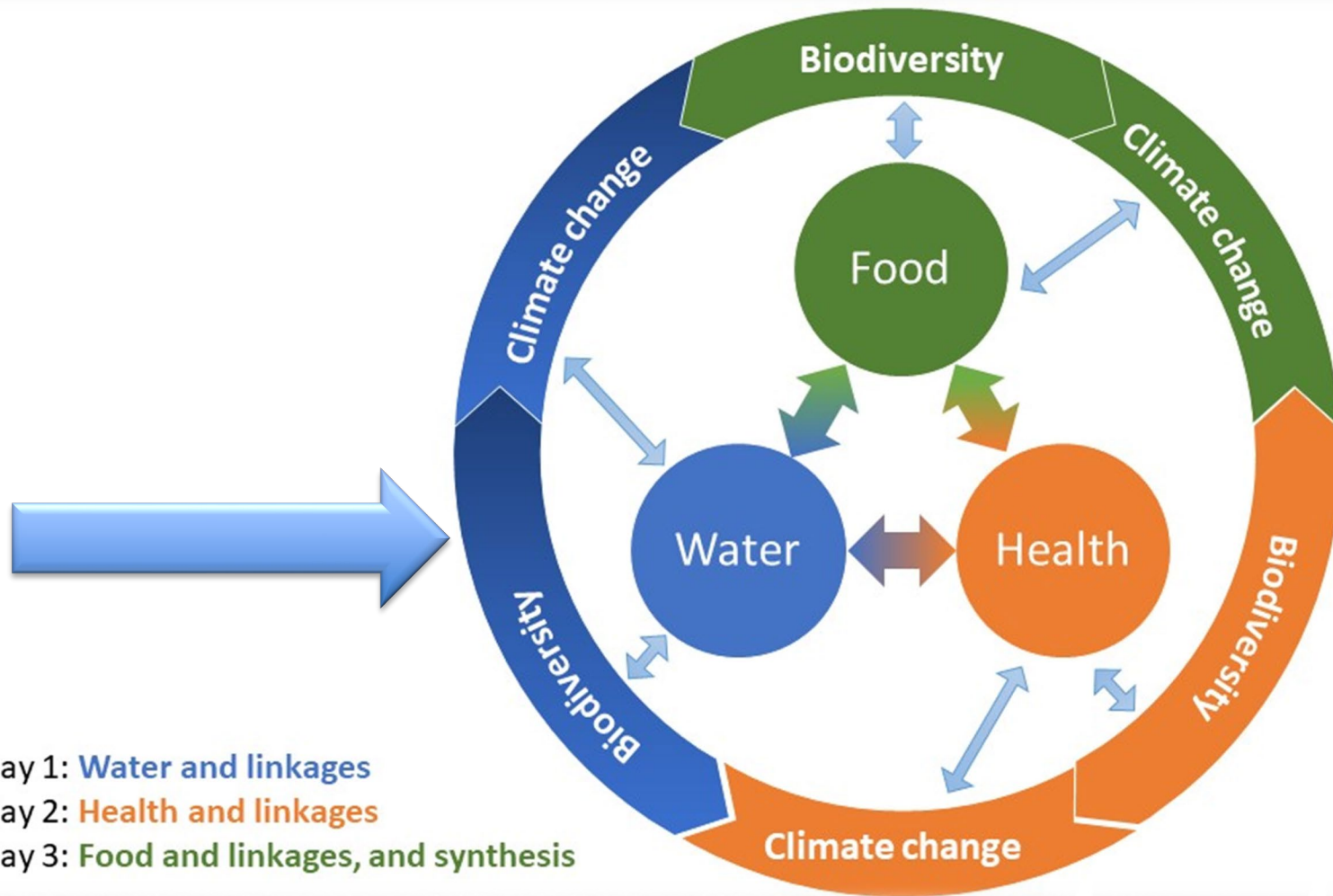
OBJECTIVES of the work programme	TOPIC 1 Promoting biodiversity to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	TOPIC 2 Understanding the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and determinants of transformative change to achieve the 2050 vision for biodiversity	TOPIC 3 Measuring business impact and dependence on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people	Supporting the achievement of the overall objective of IPBES
OBJECTIVE 1 Assessing knowledge	Deliverable 1 (a): Assessing interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (thematic assessment) Deliverable 1(b): Assessing the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change (technical paper)	Deliverable 1 (c): Assessing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change (thematic assessment)	Deliverable 1 (d): Assessing the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people (fast-track methodological assessment)	
OBJECTIVE 2 Building capacity	Deliverable 2 (a): Enhanced learning and engagement Deliverable 2 (b): Facilitated access to expertise and information Deliverable 2 (c): Strengthened national and regional capacities			
OBJECTIVE 3 Strengthening the knowledge foundations	Deliverable 3 (a): Advanced work on knowledge and data Deliverable 3 (b): Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems			
OBJECTIVE 4 Supporting policy	Deliverable 4 (a): Advanced work on policy tools and methodologies Deliverable 4 (b): Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services Deliverable 4 (c): Advanced work on multiple values			
OBJECTIVE 5 Communicating and engaging	Deliverable 5 (a): Strengthened communication Deliverable 5 (b): Strengthened engagement of Governments and stakeholders			
OBJECTIVE 6 Reviewing effectiveness	Deliverable 6: Reviewed effectiveness			

The new work programme of IPBES up to 2030 :

Timing of initial assessments



The outline of the e-scoping process for the Nexus Assessment



- IPBES recognizes **strong interlinkages** among the **globally agreed goals** of **food and water security**, **health** for all, **protecting biodiversity on land and in the oceans** and **combating climate change**, among others.
- In fact, **the Sustainable Development Goals** are **regarded as “integrated and indivisible”**, *balancing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.*
- Similarly, **the objectives of the Rio Conventions** (Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) **are seen as interlinked.**

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- Interlinkages take various forms, including synergies, co-benefits and trade-offs.

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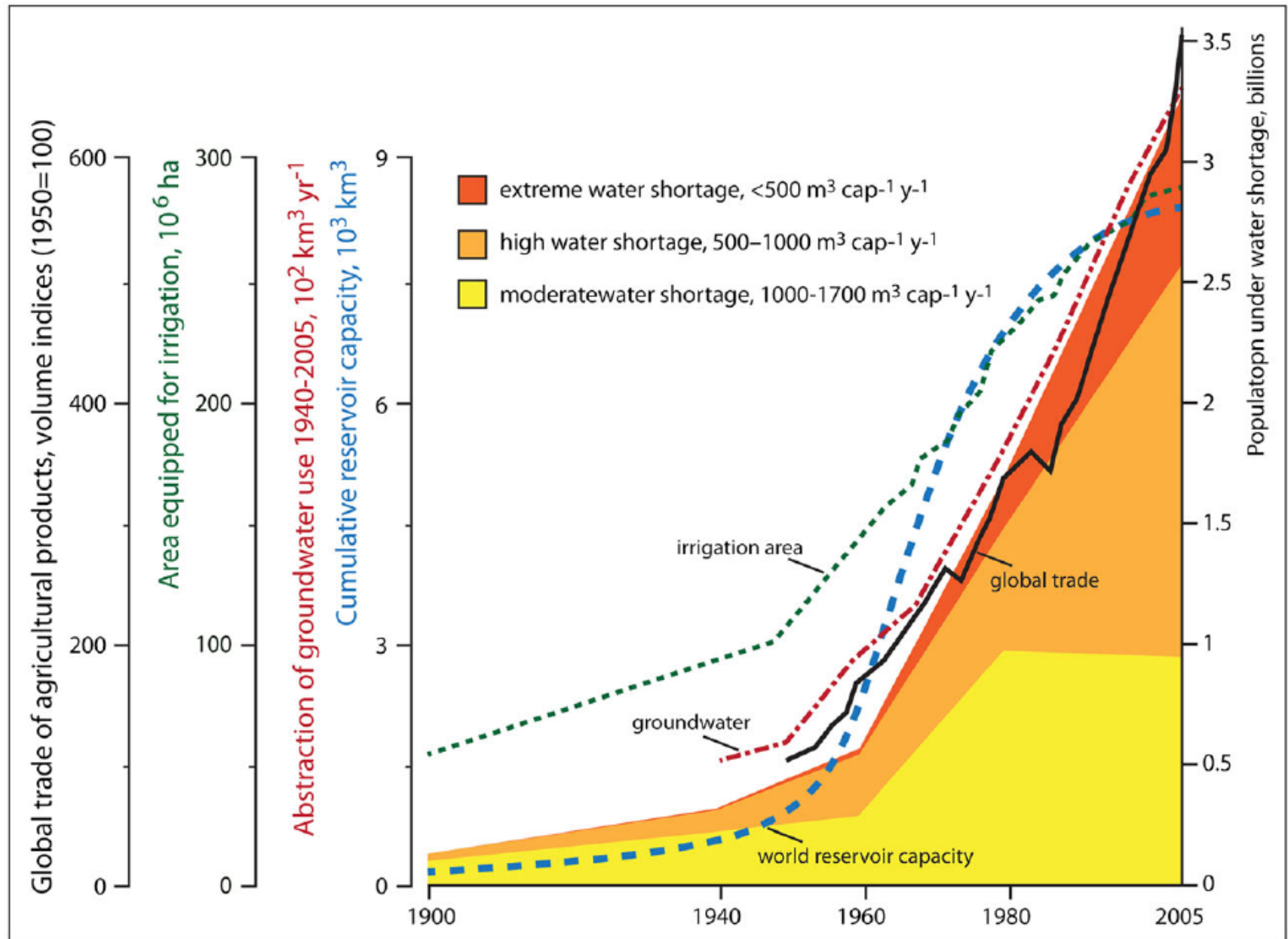
The assessment will cover interlinkages among/between:

- 1. the health of people, crops, livestock, soil, wildlife and the environment** including through the **One Health** approach;
- 2. food production and biodiversity** (within and outside production systems), including the **control of pests and diseases, pollination** and **nutrient cycling**;
- 3. fertilizers, crop nutrition and productivity, water quality, biodiversity** (in terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems) and **greenhouse gas emissions**;
- 4. dietary diversity, health and the diversity of crops, livestock** and other **components of biodiversity** in agricultural ecosystems;
5. the **composition and diversity of the human microbiome** and **biodiversity** in the environment, and implications for human settlements;
- 6. climate mitigation and adaptation strategies**, including ecosystem based approaches, and how these could affect **biodiversity**

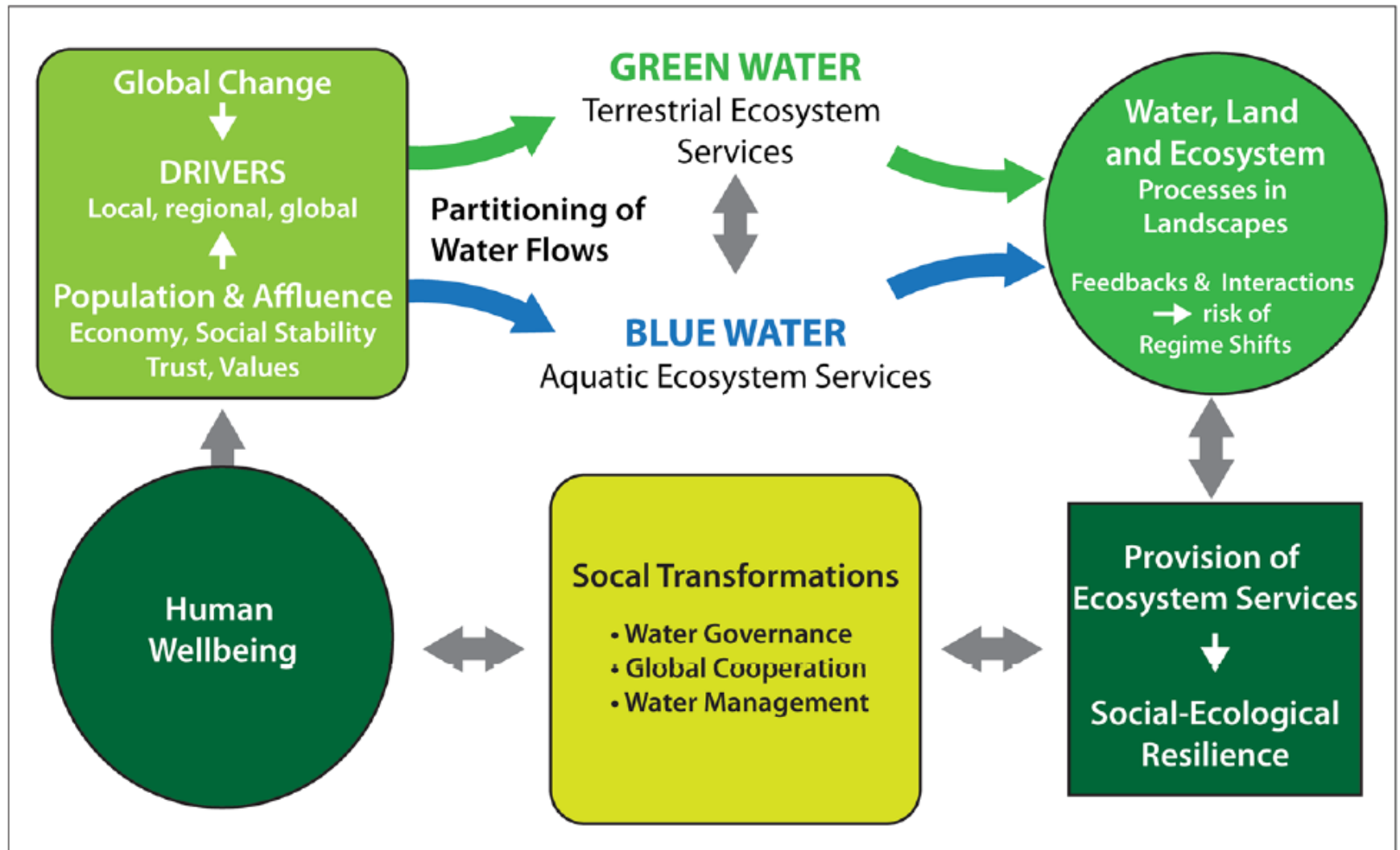
The assessment will also look at:

6. The significance of **marine biodiversity for human health**, including for **food security**, and the consequences of multiple stressors on marine ecosystems (including **pathogens, chemicals, climate change and habitat degradation**);
7. The **contribution of biodiversity** and the natural environment in **promoting mental and physical health, particularly in urban areas**;
8. The relationships among **biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and infectious disease emergence**, including the effects of ecological community structure and composition, habitat disturbance, human-wildlife contact, and the implications for **land use management**;
9. The ways in which projected changes in climate will affect biodiversity and projected biodiversity losses will affect climate;
10. The ways in which projected changes in climate and biodiversity loss will affect agricultural production, water resources and human health.

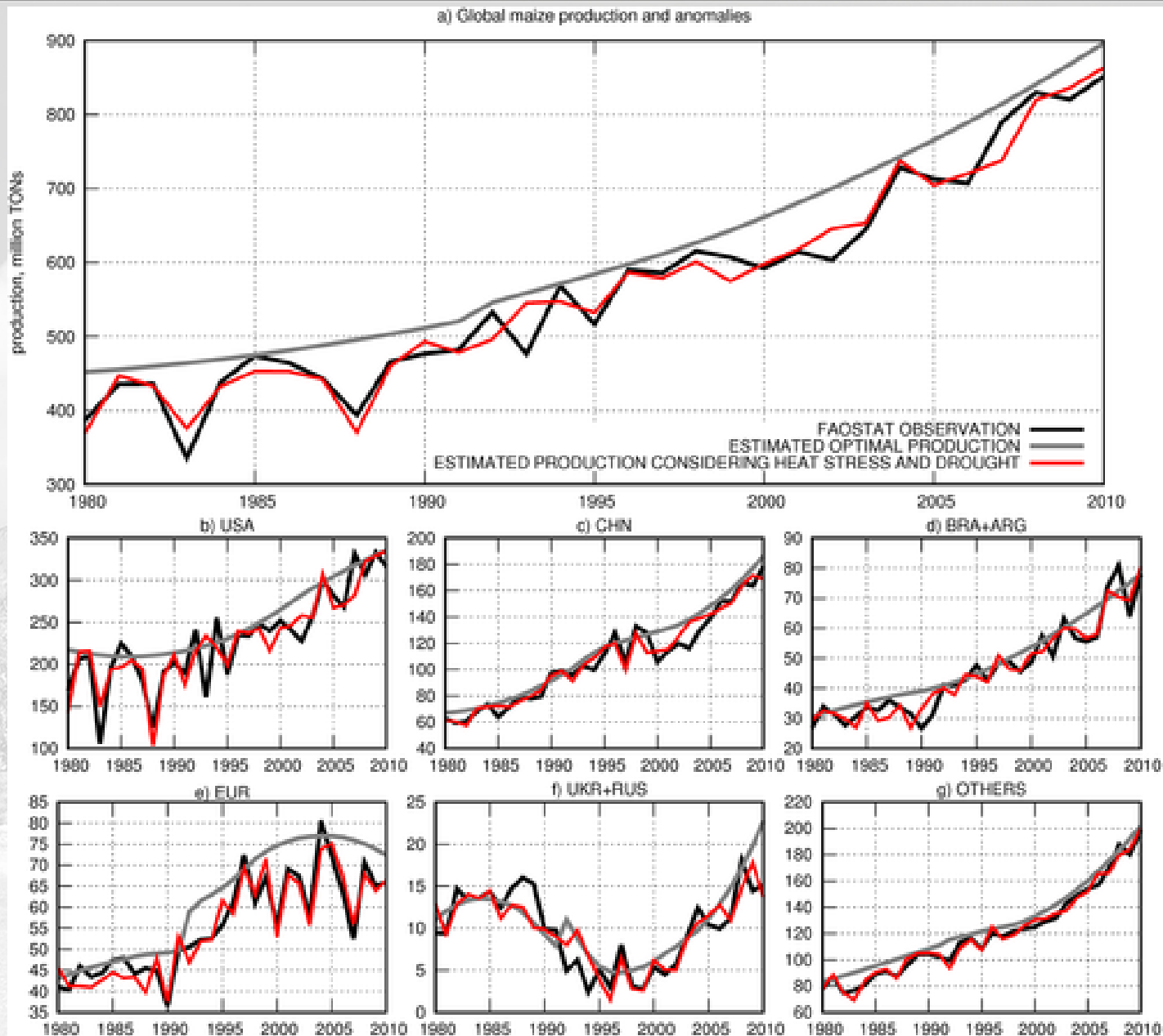
Global water use / water allocation trends



Interconnectedness of the water resources system

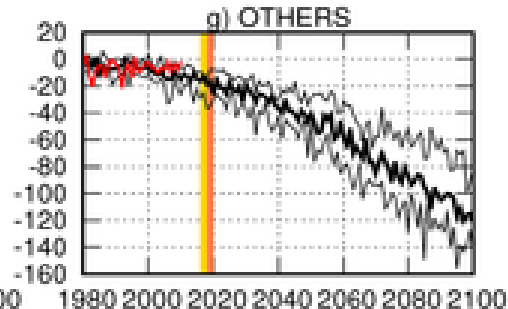
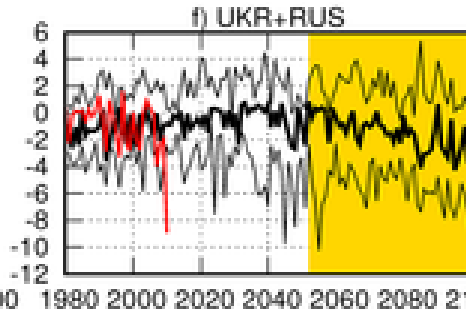
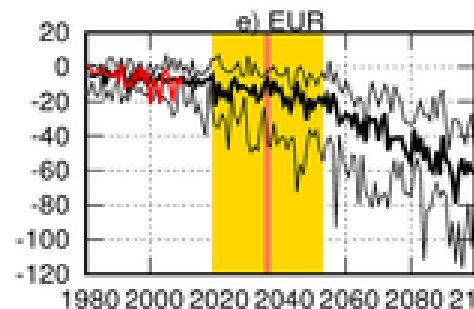
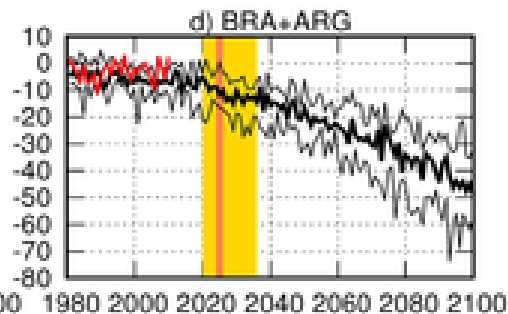
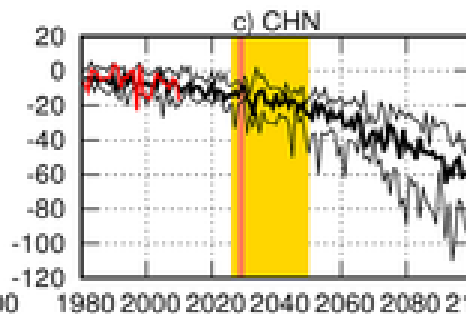
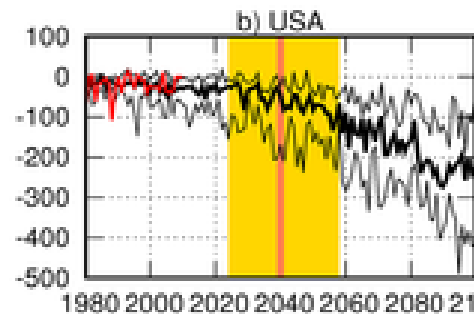
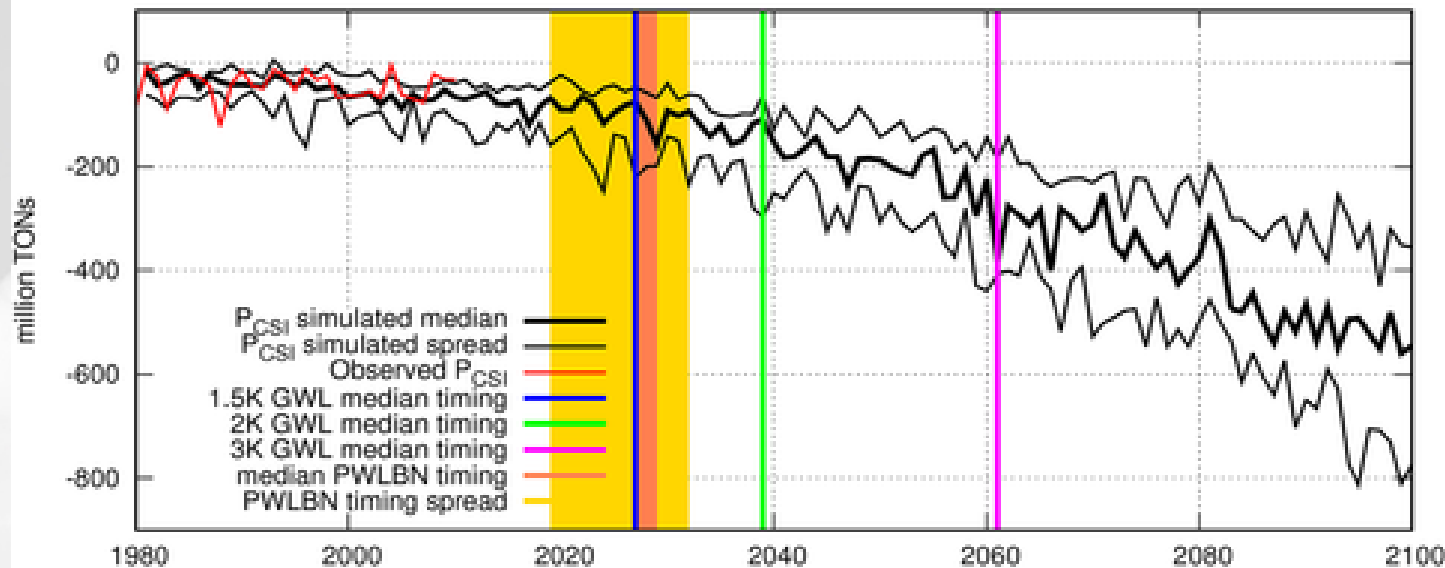


When Will Current Climate Extremes Affecting Maize Production Become the Norm?

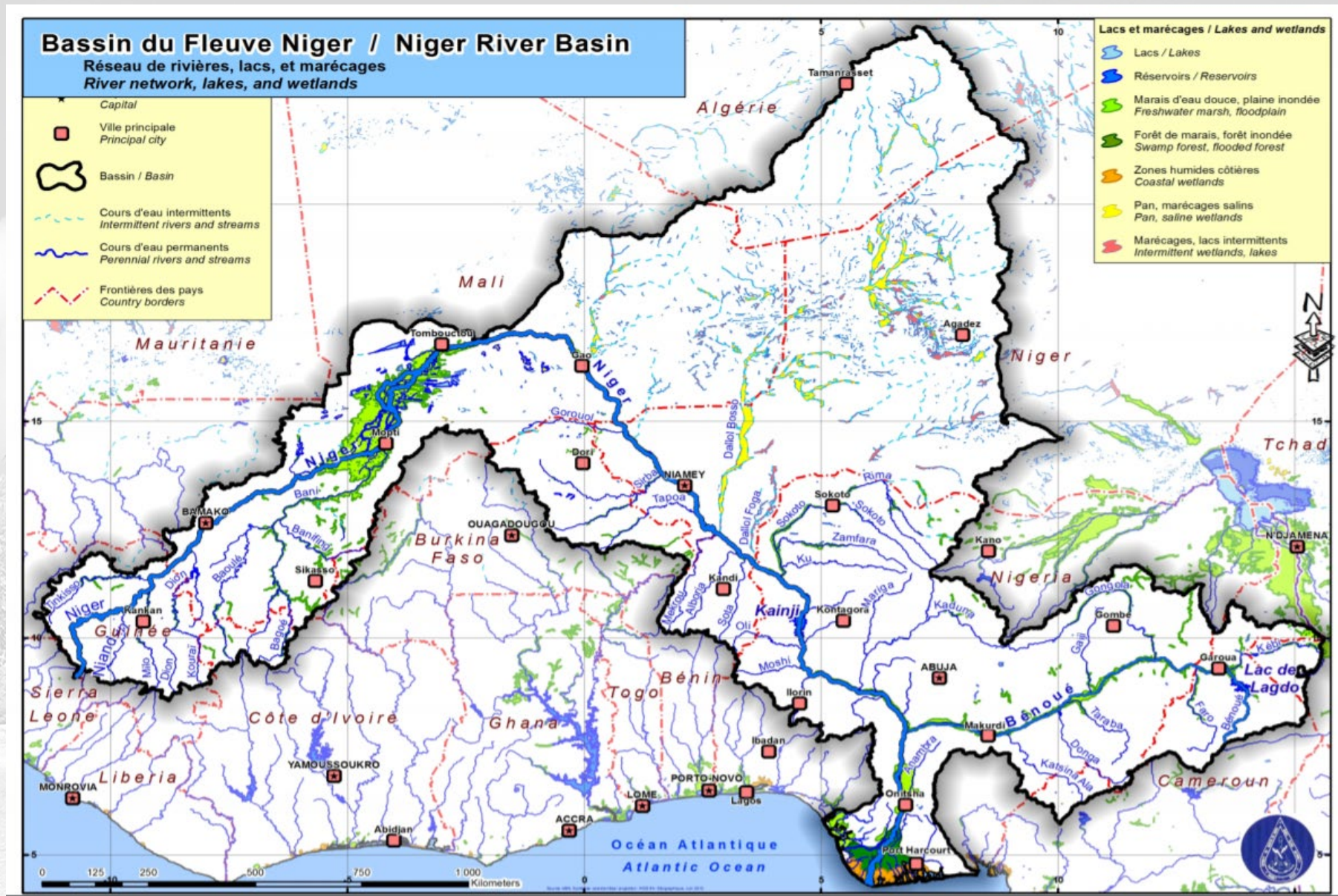


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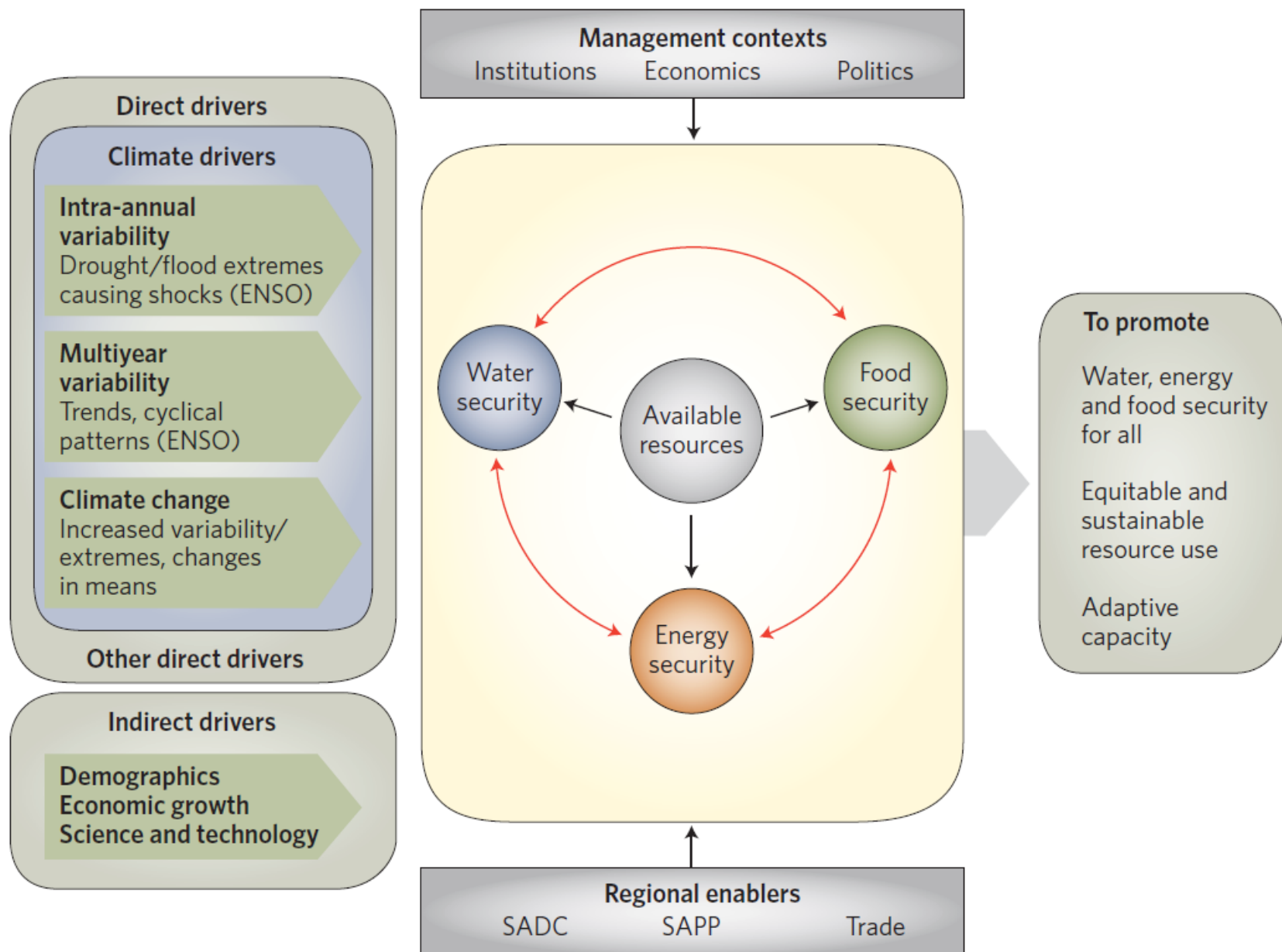
a) global maize losses due to heat and drought (P_{CSI})



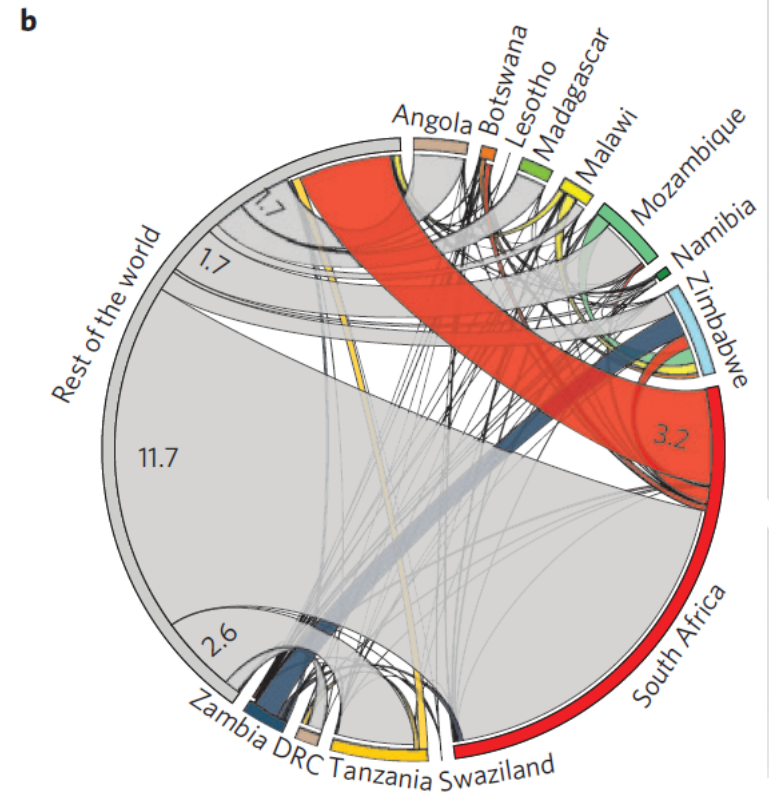
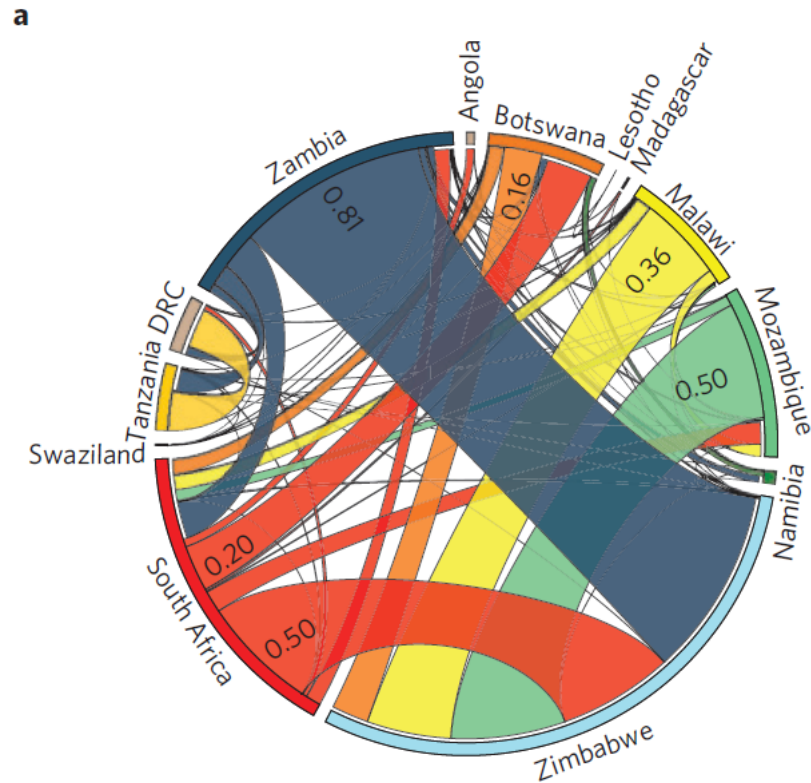
The river basins...



Climate drivers of the food-energy-water nexus in southern Africa



Water resources transfers through food trade (imbedded water)



South Africa's national water footprint

WATER FOOTPRINTS



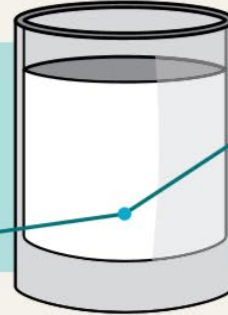
1 ℓ

TO PRODUCE A
CHOCOLATE BAR



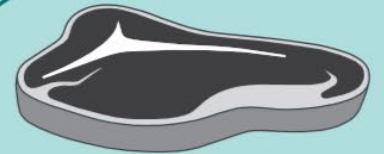
35 ℓ

TO PRODUCE
ONE APPLE



250 ℓ

TO PRODUCE
ONE GLASS OF MILK



1,900 ℓ

TO PRODUCE A SINGLE
PORTION OF BEEF

25 LITRES
PER PERSON PER DAY IS
FREE BASIC WATER

490mm
SOUTH AFRICA'S
ANNUAL RAINFALL
IS HALF THE WORLD
AVERAGE

Land cover in water source areas: role of natural vegetation (biodiversity)

LAND COVER IN WATER SOURCE AREAS



63%

**NATURAL
VEGETATION**



28%

**FARMING AND
FORESTRY**



3%

DEGRADED LAND



1%

**MINING FOR
FOSSIL FUEL**



Integration...



Questions, Discussion...



Discussion

What are in your opinion the most important questions that should be addressed by the nexus assessment under topic 1: Synergies, co-benefits and trade-offs regarding water, biodiversity, and climate change; water and food; water and health?



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