#IPBES7

ipbes

Welcome to the joint meeting of IPBES task forces

11-14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

www.ipbes.net

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNDP
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

#IPBES7

Anne Larigauderie
Executive Secretary

Joint meeting of IPBES task forces

Bonn, 11 November 2019

www.ipbes.net

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme

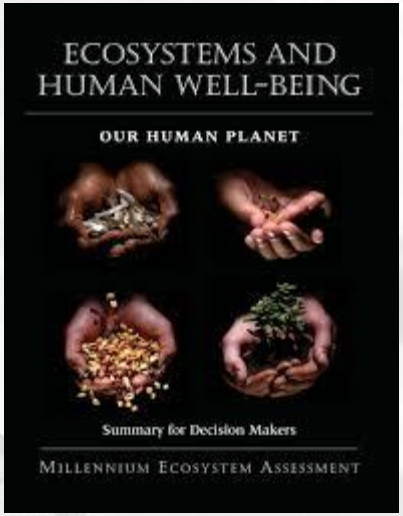
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNDP
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Joint meeting of IPBES task forces
11 – 14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

A bit of history and context on IPBES



Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005

"It is time to establish an IPCC-like mechanism for biodiversity"
(January 2005)

Biodiversity
Science and Governance
Paris, January 24-28, 2005
www.recherche.gouv.fr/biodiv2005paris

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

How does IPBES work?

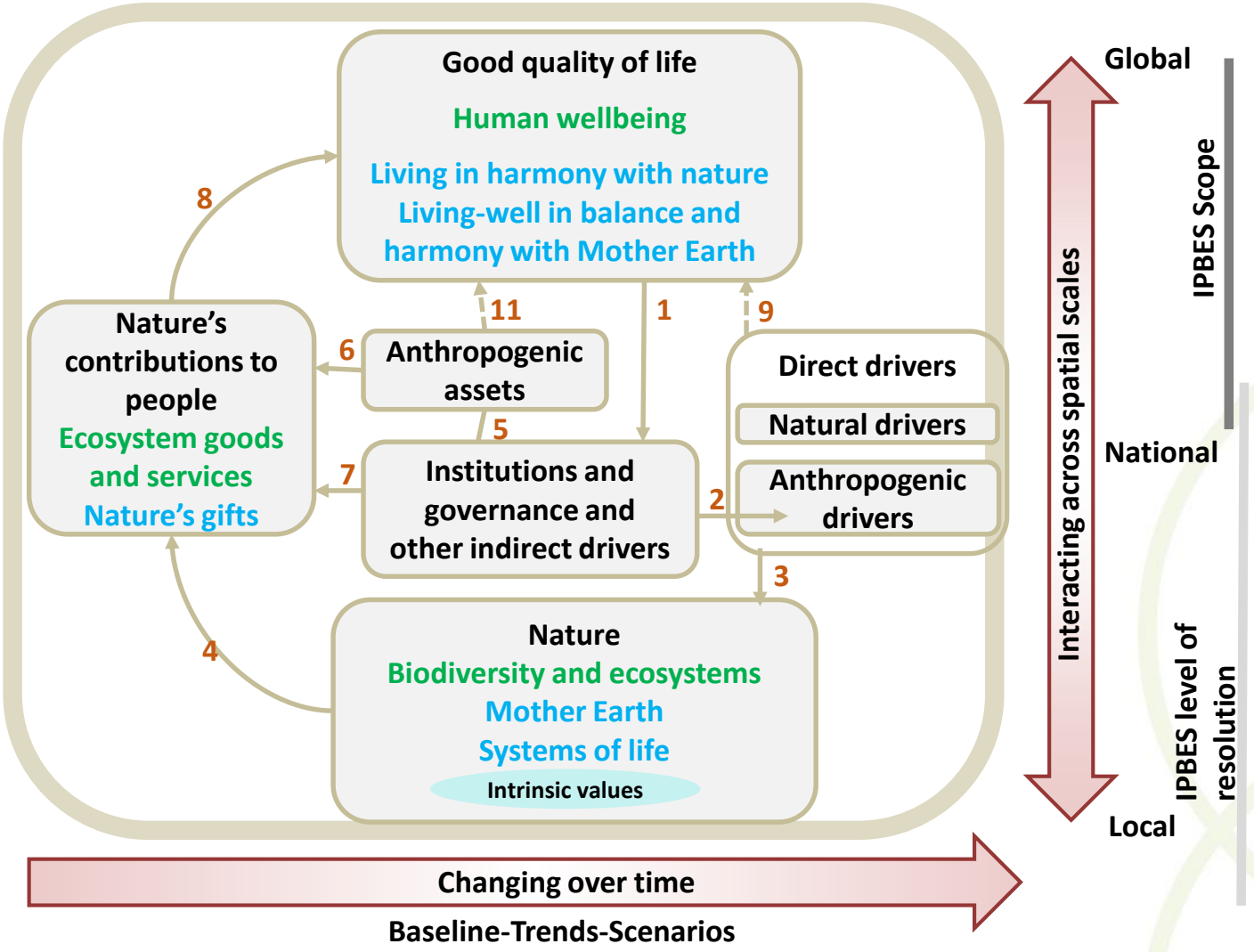
- **The Plenary**
  - Decision making body
  - Usually meets once per year
  - **Members:** 132 Governments
  - **Observers:**
    - Non member Governments
    - Biodiversity-related conventions
    - Related UN bodies
    - Other organisations (scientific, conservation, business, etc.)
- **Bureau**
  - Oversees all administrative functions
  - Comprises Chair, four Vice-Chairs & five additional officers
- **Multidisciplinary Expert Group (MEP)**
  - Oversees all scientific & technical functions
  - 5 Experts from each of the 5 UN regions
- **Expert groups (author groups, task forces)**
- **Secretariat** (Bonn + Technical support units)

What does IPBES do?

The work of IPBES is grouped around four complementary functions:

- Assess knowledge (synthesis & critical evaluation of available knowledge)
  - On specific themes
  - On methodological issues
  - At both regional and global levels
- Support policy
  - Identify policy-relevant tools and methodologies
  - Facilitate their use & catalyse their future development
- Build capacity
  - Identify and meet capacity needs of IPBES Members, experts & stakeholders
- Catalyse efforts to generate new knowledge
  - Identify and communicating gaps in knowledge, and catalyse efforts to fill gaps

The IPBES conceptual framework



Díaz et al., 2015

The IPBES conceptual framework

PLOS | BIOLOGY

COMMUNITY PAGE

A Rosetta Stone for Nature's Benefits to People

Sandra Díaz[1]*, Sebsebe Demissew[2], Carlos Joly[3], W. Mark Lonsdale[4], Anne Larigauderie[5]

1 Instituto Multidisciplinario de Biología Vegetal (IMBIV- CONICET) and FCEFyN, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina, **2** National Herbarium, Department of Plant Biology and Biodiversity Management, College of Natural Sciences, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, **3** Departamento de Biologia Vegetal, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil, **4** Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, Australia, **5** Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Secretariat, UN Campus, Bonn, Germany

Díaz et al. 2015 *Plos Biology* 13(1)

Díaz et al. 2015 *COSUST* 14

ELSEVIER

Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability

Volume 14, June 2015, Pages 1–16

Open Issue

The IPBES Conceptual Framework — connecting nature and people

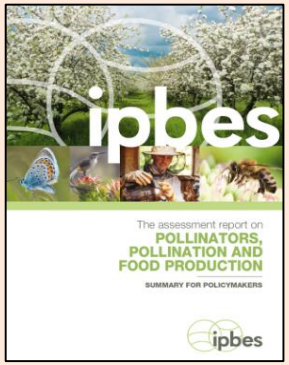
Sandra Díaz[1], Sebsebe Demissew[2], Julia Carabias[3], Carlos Joly[4], Mark Lonsdale[5, 87], Neville Ash[6], Anne Larigauderie[7], Jay Ram Adhikari[8], Salvatore Arico[9], András Báldi[10], Ann Bartuska[11], Ivar Andreas Baste[12], Adem Bilgin[13], Eduardo Brondizio[14], Kai MA Chan[15], Viviana Elsa Figueroa[16], Anantha Duraiappah[17], Markus Fischer[18, 19], Rosemary Hill[20], Thomas Koetz[7], Paul Leadley[21], Philip Lyver[22], Georgina M Mace[23], Berta Martin-Lopez[24], Michiko Okumura[25], Diego Pacheco[26], Unai Pascual[27, 28, 29], Edgar Selvin Pérez[30], Belinda Reyers[31],

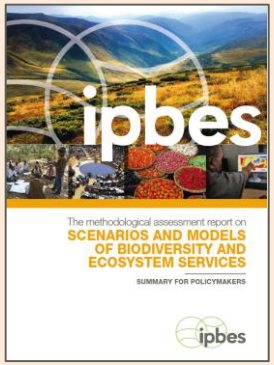
Joint meeting of IPBES task forces
11 – 14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

The first IPBES work programme (2014-2018)

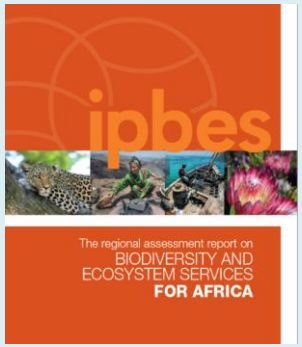
Establishing the knowledge base for decision making: 8 assessments

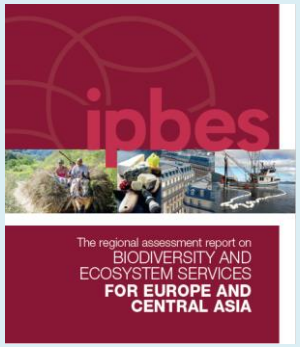
2016

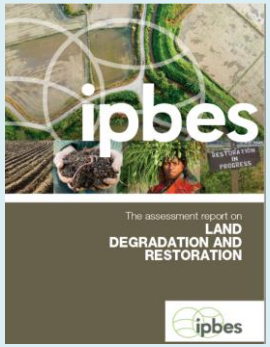


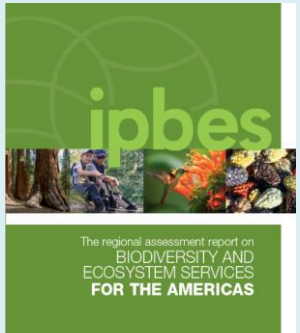


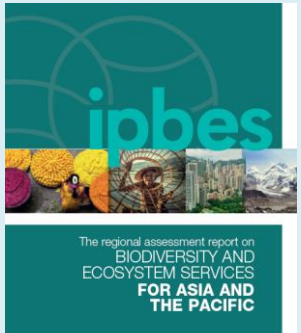
2018











2019

IPBES global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services

- 35, 000 scientific publications analyzed
- 50,000 peer review comments received

Establishing the knowledge base for decision making: 3 on-going assessments (1:2)

Assessment on values (IPBES 9 / 2022)

- 1st external review for the first order draft (29 July – 22 September 2019)
- 2nd external review: second order draft of chapters & first draft of SPM (January - March 2021)

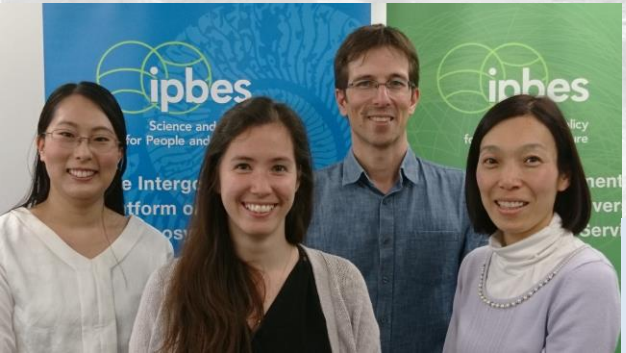
Assessment of the sustainable use of wild species (IPBES 9 / 2022)

- 1st external review (27 August – 20 October 2019)
- 2nd external review (August - October 2020)

Establishing the knowledge base for decision making: 3 on-going assessments (2:2)

Assessment of invasive alien species (IPBES 10 / 2023)

- 1st external review for the first order draft (3rd quarter 2020)
- 2nd external review: second order draft of chapters & first draft of SPM (2nd quarter 2021)



TSU for the assessment of invasive alien species:, at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Tokyo, Japan.

IPBES is much more than assessments

Since it started its 1st work programme in 2014:

IPBES has established 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

IPBES has involved the community at large

- 132 Governments as Members
- The work of IPBES is 100% user driven (Governments, Conventions and other stakeholders submit requests to IPBES)
- Over 1,500 scientists and other knowledge holders involved since 2014

Task forces during the 1st work programme

3 task forces

- Capacity-building
- Knowledge and data
- Indigenous and local knowledge

2 expert groups

- Scenarios and models
- Policy-support tools

Joint meeting of IPBES task forces
11 – 14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

A few words about the IPBES Global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services

The IPBES Global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services

A major undertaking:

- 3 years
- 500 scientists
- 6 chapters (1,800 pages)
- 1 summary for policymakers
- 15,000 publications
- 20,000 comments received: in-depth peer review

IPBES 7:

- Hosted by France at UNESCO
- 29 Apr-4 May 2019, Paris
- 150 Governments represented
- 800 participants
- 45 hours of negotiation

Part of an important sequence toward 2020:

- G7 (hosted by France; focus on biodiversity for 1st time at G7!; Charter on Biodiversity)
- Scientific basis for the post 2020 biodiversity framework (COP 15, Nov. 2020)

Welcome to IPBES!
#IPBES6
The sixth Plenary session
of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES),
Medellin, Colombia, 17-24 March 2018
SHAPING A SUSTAINABLE

#IPBES7

Welcome to the joint meeting of IPBES task forces

11-14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

www.ipbes.net

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

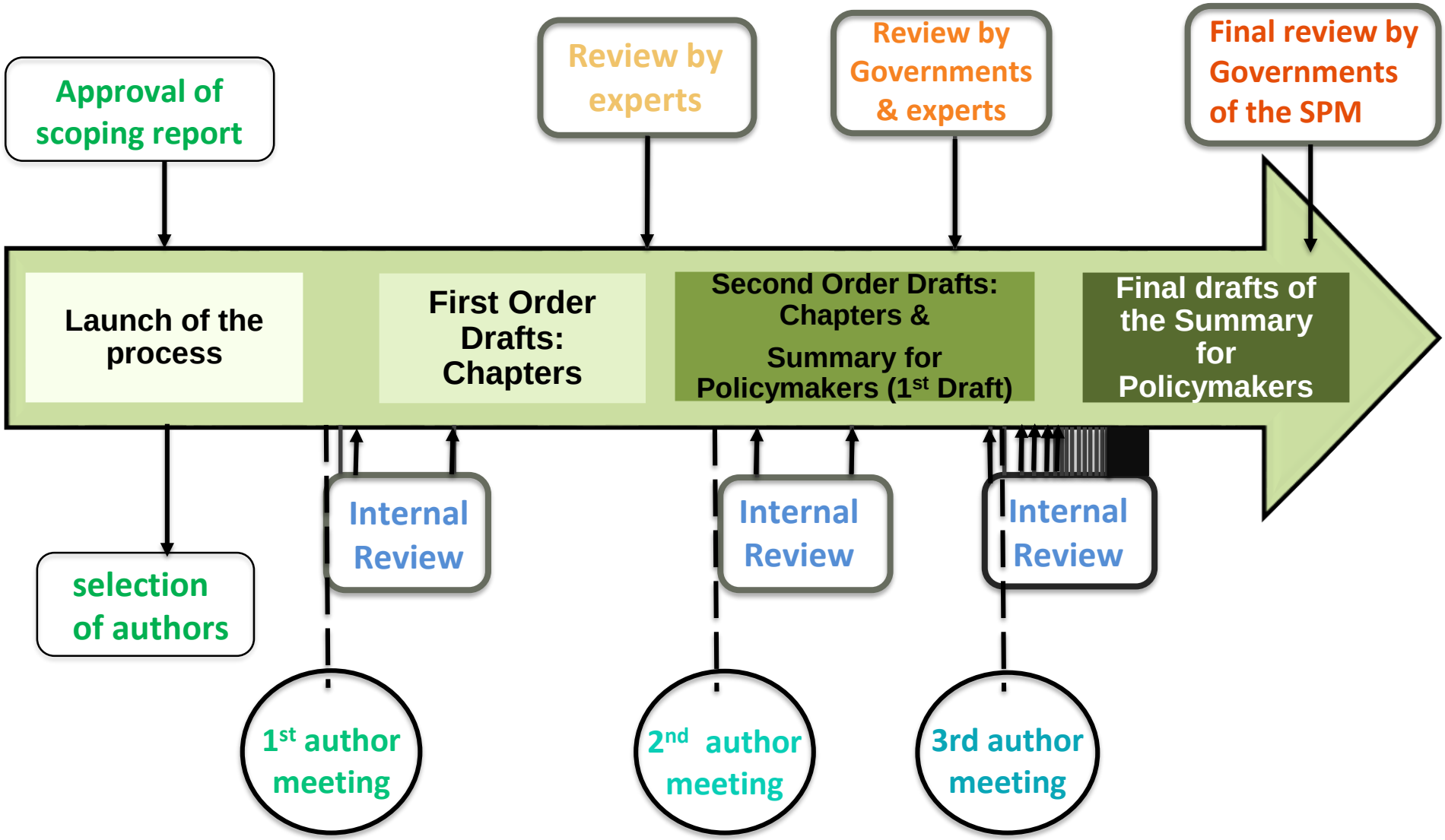
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

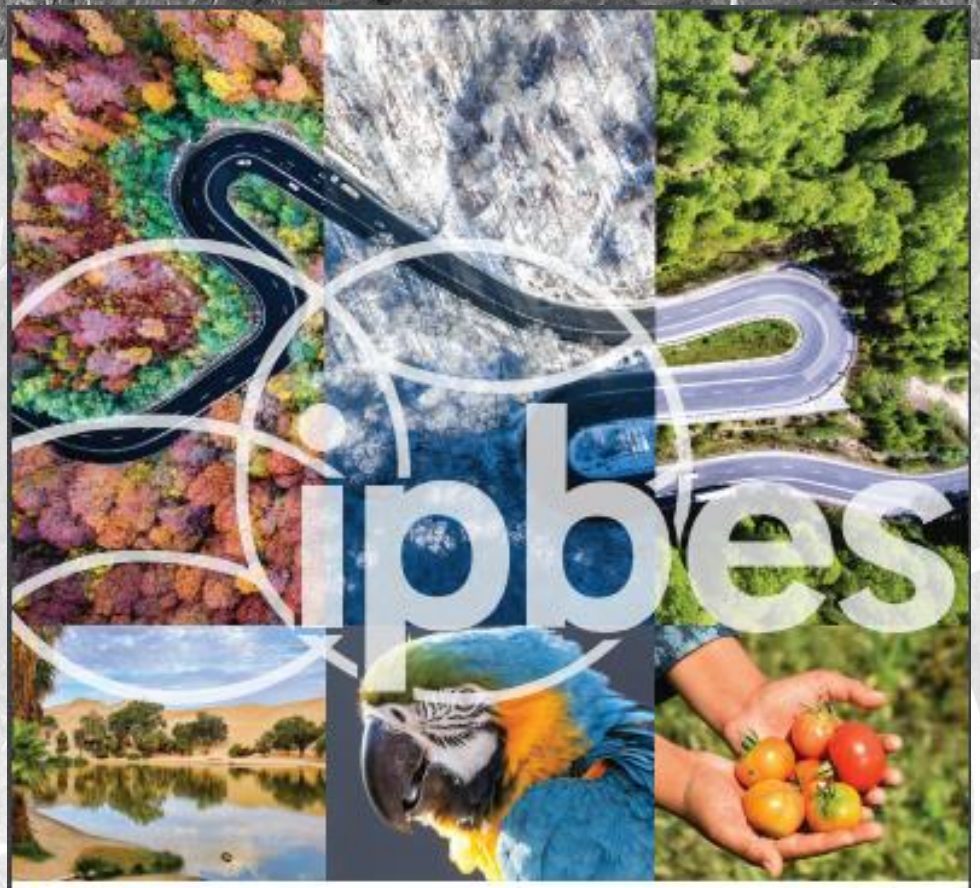
UNDP
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11 – 14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

I. Key steps in the production of the assessment
II. Brief: Key messages of the IPBES Global Assessment

The production of IPBES assessments

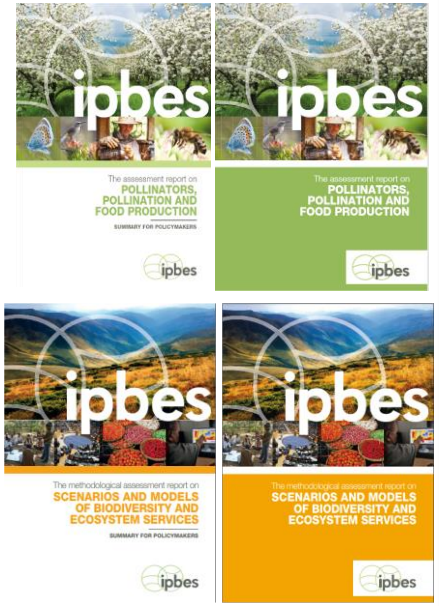


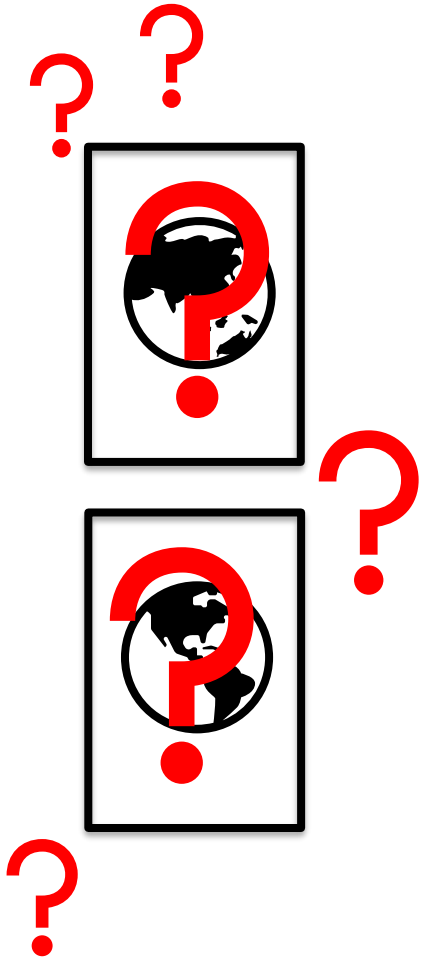


THE IPBES
GUIDE ON THE PRODUCTION OF ASSESSMENTS
CORE VERSION

ipbes

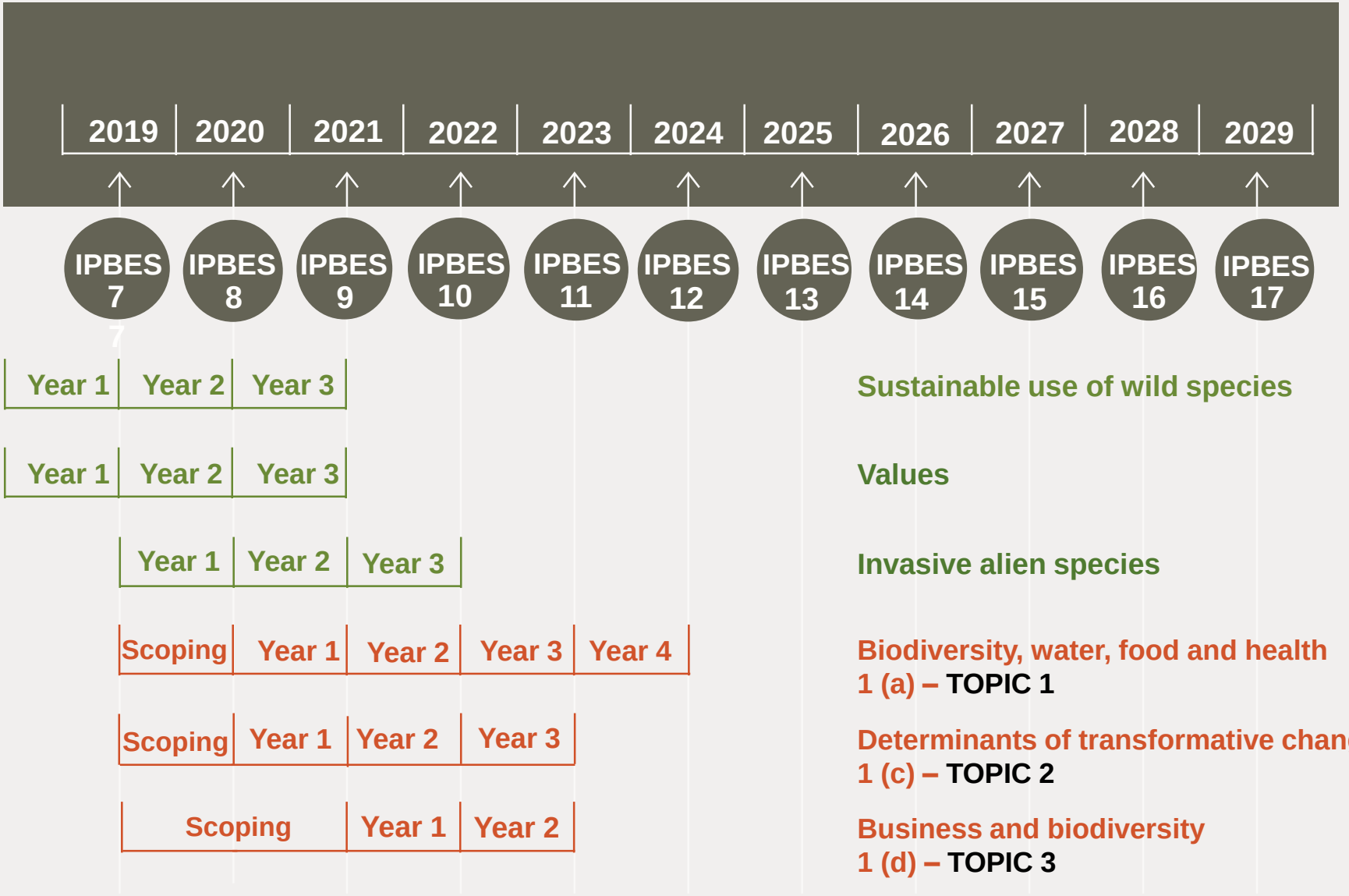
Snapshot of completed IPBES Assessments





2016 **2018** **2019**

Snapshot of ongoing and future IPBES Assessments



Co-chairs:
Eduardo Brondizio, Sandra Diaz and Josef Settele

Technical Support Unit:
Maximilien Gueze and Hien Ngo

The IPBES Global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services

A major undertaking:

- 3 years
- 500 scientists
- 6 chapters (1,800 pages)
- 1 summary for policymakers
- 15,000 publications
- 20,000 comments received: in-depth peer review
- ~156,000 Hours of Voluntary Hours = ~17 years

IPBES-7:

- >45 hours
- 29 April – 03 May
- approval 04 May

Key messages of the IPBES Global Assessment

Nature and its vital contributions to people are deteriorating worldwide - at a rate and scale unprecedented in human history

- **75%** of the **land** surface is significantly altered by human actions
- **>85%** of **wetlands** have been lost
- Only **13%** of **oceans** can still be viewed as wilderness

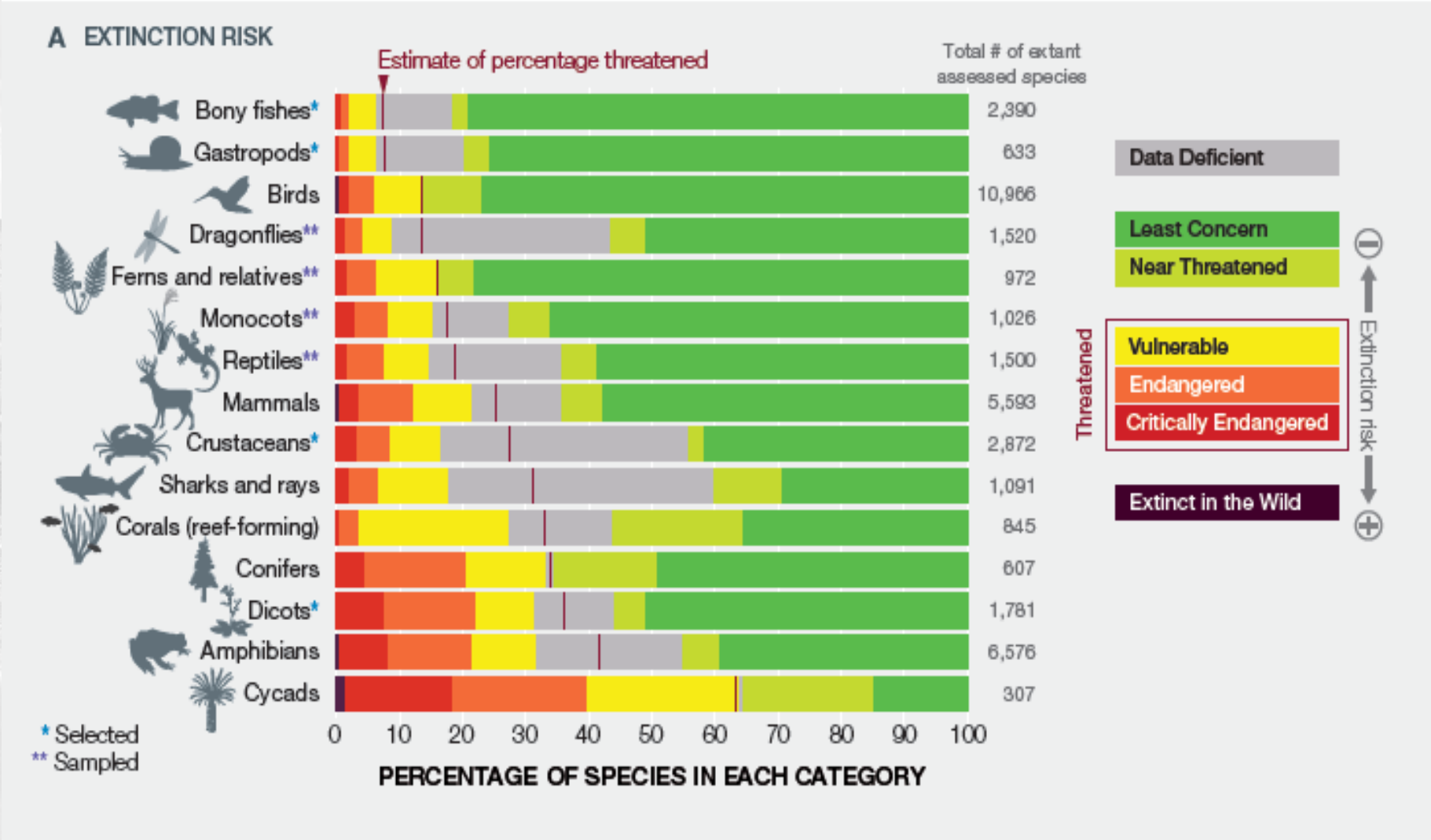
Nature's contributions to people	DIRECTIONAL TREND: 50-year global trend (Decrease ← No change → Increase)	DIRECTIONAL TREND: Across regions
1 Habitat creation & maintenance	Decrease	Consistent
2 Pollination & dispersal of seeds	Decrease	Consistent
3 Regulation of air quality	Decrease	Variable
4 Regulation of climate	Decrease	Variable
5 Regulation of ocean acidification	No change	Variable
6 Regulation of freshwater quantity	Decrease	Variable
7 Regulation of freshwater quality	Decrease	Consistent
8 Regulation of soils	Decrease	Variable
9 Regulation of hazards & extreme events	Decrease	Variable
10 Regulation of organisms	Decrease	Consistent
11 Energy	Decrease	Variable
12 Food & feed	Decrease	Variable
13 Materials & assistance	Decrease	Variable
14 Medicinal, biochemical, & genetic resources	Decrease	Consistent
15 Learning & inspiration	Decrease	Consistent
16 Physical & psychological experiences	Decrease	Consistent
17 Supporting identities	Decrease	Consistent
18 Maintenance of options	Decrease	Consistent

TREND ACROSS REGIONS

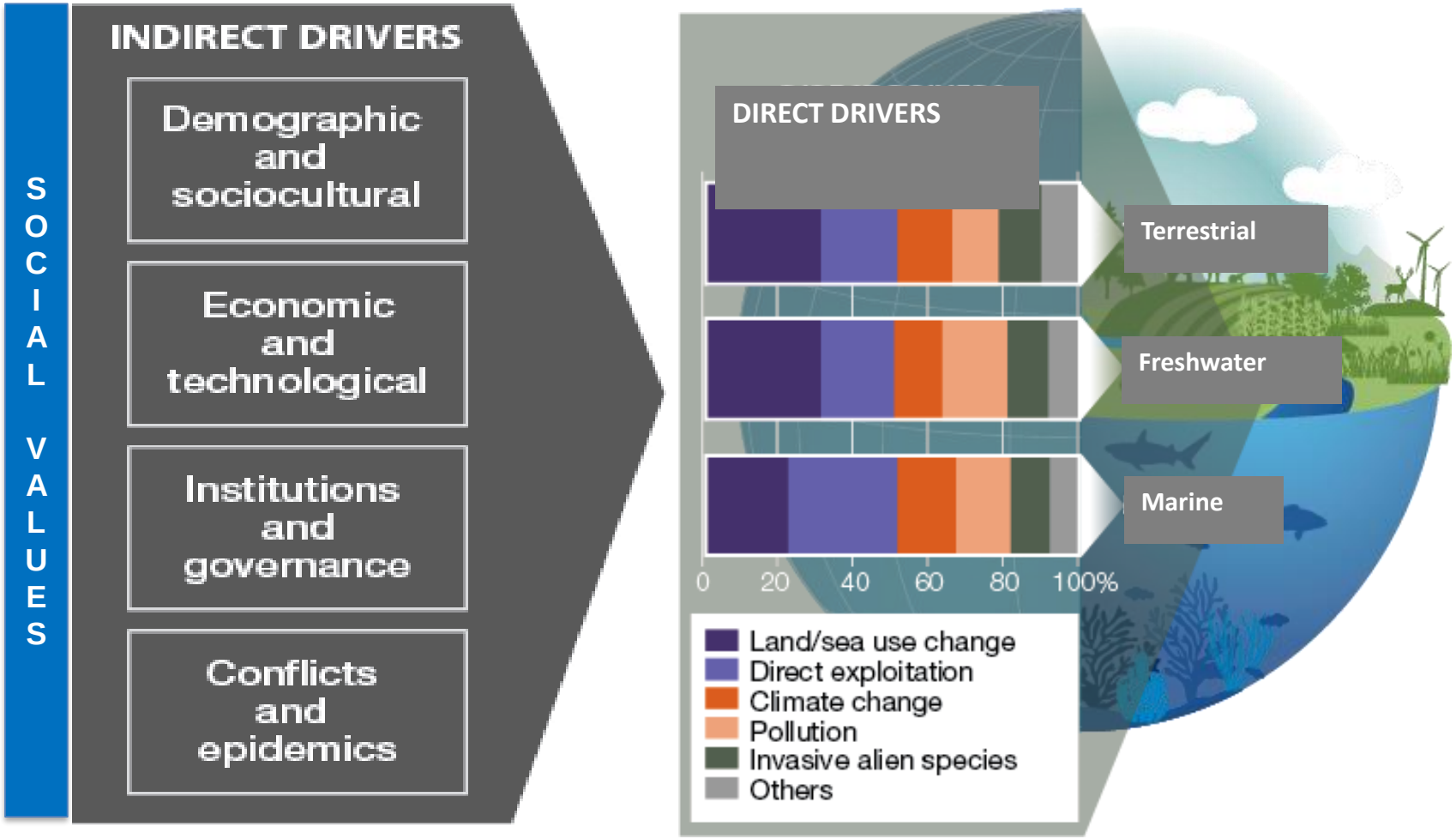
Consistent: Increase, Decrease

Variable

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



Underpinning the proximate causes of deterioration in nature are the root causes, or indirect drivers of change.



It is not too late to act

Some general principles

Promote interconnections between sectoral policies (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, tourism, energy, etc.) in other words **cross-sectoral, integrated management at multiple levels**

Examples:

- Food production and conservation goals: complementary and interdependent.
- Sustainable fisheries: integrated management on land, in freshwater and oceans.
- Land-based climate change mitigation: attention to trade-offs.
- Nature-based solutions in cities: crucial for global sustainability

Enable participation of a large diversity of actors (e.g. local communities)

MARDI 7 MAI 2019
2,80 € - FRANCE METROPOLITAINE
WWW.LEMONDE.FR
FONDATEUR : HUBERT BEUVE-MÉRY
DIRECTEUR : JÉRÔME FENOGLIO

Le Monde

UN MILLION D'ESPÈCES MENACÉES DE DISPARITION

« IL N'EST PAS TROP TARD POUR AGIR... »

▸ Le rythme d'extinction des espèces s'accélère dangereusement, menaçant désormais un million d'entre elles, avertissent les scientifiques

▸ Parmi elles, 500 000 espèces terrestres sont d'ores et déjà considérées comme des « morts ambulants », car leurs territoires s'amenuisent

▸ L'homme est le principal responsable de cette extinction de masse, en raison de la destruction et de la surexploitation des milieux naturels

▸ Les experts mettent en cause un modèle de consommation insoutenable et appellent un « changement en profondeur »

PAGES 6 À 8, IDÉES - PAGES 28-29

ÉDITORIAL

L'HUMANITÉ FACE À SES RESPONSABILITÉS

PAGE 31

France Télécom Radiographie d'un système de harcèlement moral

Sept prévenus, dont d'anciens dirigeants de l'entre-

aux morts des villages», écrit notre chroniqueuse judiciaire

Europe
Sur la piste des Afghans déboutés

TRÊVE FRAGILE APRÈS L'ESCALADE ENTRE ISRAËL ET GAZA

Un cessez-le-feu est entré en vigueur, lundi 6 mai, à l'aube, entre les factions armées de Gaza et l'armée israélienne, après un week-end

ipbes

#IPBES7

Welcome to the joint meeting of IPBES task forces

11-14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

www.ipbes.net

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNDP
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11 – 14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

Communications, Outreach and Impact

Communications and Outreach – Mandate (Decision IPBES-3/4)

- Purpose: Ensure that IPBES is recognized as
  - Credible, relevant, independent and legitimate
  - Producing policy-relevant not –prescriptive knowledge products
  - Building capacity for use of biodiversity and ES knowledge in decision-making
- Specifically:
  - Promote IPBES work among key audiences
  - Coordinate outreach for IPBES Assessments
  - Proactive on work programme and reactive to queries and criticism
- Areas of Work:
  - Day-to-day communications (visual brand, traditional and social media etc.)
  - **Launch of Assessment Reports**

Launch of Assessment Reports – 3-Phase Strategy

- Phase 1 (Pre-Launch): Focus on ‘Buzz’
  - Scope, scale and significance (but NO previews of findings)
  - Message ‘Primer’ and briefings (allies, influencers and media)
  - Building understanding and anticipation but not media coverage
- Phase 2 (Launch): Focus on ‘Reach’
  - Key messages and policy options
  - Media release, media launch & media interviews
  - Create and amplify volume via media, allies and influencers
- Phase 3 (Post-Launch): Focus on ‘Impact’
  - Multi-scale narratives
  - Uptake events in every region
  - Maintain and build on policy-relevance (partner localization, personalization etc.)

Global Assessment – Communications Results

- Measured across a wide range of quantitative performance metrics:

The IPBES Global Assessment Report has been one of the most impactful environmental reports ever launched

nature
International journal of science
editorial

Biodiversity centre stage

The IPBES global assessment has brought biodiversity prominently to the attention of policymakers and the public, and researchers should seize this critical opportunity to engender change towards sustainability.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

VOL. CLXVIII ... No. 58,320 © 2019 The New York Times Company NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2019

Wildlife Facing Extinction Risk All Over Globe

U.N. Says Humans Are Eroding Ecosystems

By BRAD PLUMER

WASHINGTON — Humans are transforming Earth's natural landscapes so dramatically that as many as one million plant and animal species are now at risk of extinction, posing a dire threat to ecosystems that people all over the world depend on for their survival, a new United Nations assessment has concluded.

The 1,500-page report, compiled by hundreds of international experts and based on thousands of scientific studies, is the most exhaustive look yet at the decline in biodiversity across the globe and the dangers that creates for human civilization. A summary of its findings, which was approved by representatives from the United States and 131 other countries, was released Monday in Paris. The full report is set to be published this year.

Its conclusions are stark. In most major land habitats, from the savannas of Africa to the rain forests of South America, the average abundance of native plant and animal life has fallen by 20 percent or more, mainly over the past century. With the human population passing seven billion, activities like farming, logging, poaching, fishing and mining are altering the natural world at a rate "unprecedented in human history."

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: TONY KARUMBA/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES; BRUNO KELLY/REUTERS; SORIN ANDERSON/A.F.P. — GETTY IMAGES; JÜRGEN FREUND/NPL, MINDEN PICTURES

A 1,500-page report warns that activities such as poaching and logging, coupled with climate change, have put as many as a million plant and animal species at risk of extinction — and have endangered food security and clean water in rich and poor countries alike.

As Washington Accuses Iran, Relations Hit a Trump-Era Low

Tax Returns and Barr Subpoena Fuel Latest Clash on Capitol Hill

The Guardian

Tuesday 7 May 2019 £2.20 £1.60 for subscribers

Humanity facing 'urgent threat' from loss of Earth's natural life

Landmark UN report says a million species at risk of extinction

Jonathan Watts
Global environment editor

Human society is in jeopardy from the accelerating decline of the Earth's natural life-support systems, the world's leading scientists have warned as they announced the results of the most thorough planetary health check ever undertaken.

From coral reefs flickering out beneath the oceans to rainforests slowly turning into savannah, nature is being destroyed at rates unprecedented in human history and at speeds far faster than any other period in the past 10m years, according to the UN Global Assessment Report.

The biomass of wild mammals has fallen by 83%, natural ecosystems have lost at least half their area and a million species are at risk of extinction, all largely as a result of human actions, said the study, compiled over three years by more than 450 scientists and diplomats.

Two in five amphibian species are at risk of extinction, as are about one-third of reef-forming corals and close to one-third of other marine species. The picture for insects – which are crucial to plant pollination – is less clear, but conservative estimates suggest at least one in 10 are threatened with extinction and, in some regions, populations have crashed. In economic terms, the losses are jaw-dropping. Pollinator loss has put as much as $577bn (£439bn) of crop output at risk, while land degradation has reduced the productivity of 23% of global land.

The knock-on impacts on humankind, including freshwater shortages and climate instability, were already "ominous" and would worsen without drastic remedial action, the authors said. "The health of the ecosystems on which we and other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly than ever," said Robert Watson, the chair of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). "We are eroding the very foundations of economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide. We have lost time. We must act now." The warning was

'We should have gone to the doctor sooner. We are in a bad way'

Prof Andy Purvis
An author of the report

P 16-17

ara
ara.cat

SOS NATURA

L'ONU alerta que un milió d'espècies estan en perill d'extinció per l'acció dels humans

MARDI 7 MAI 2019
2,00 € - FRANCE MÉTROPOLITAINE
BRIAN LAMONICA, PH
FONDATEUR : HUBERT BEUVE-MÉRY
DIRECTEUR : JÉROME FENDOUDJI

Le Monde

UN MILLION D'ESPÈCES MENACÉES DE DISPARITION

« IL N'EST PAS TROP TARD POUR AGIR... »

▸ Le rythme d'extinction des espèces s'accélère dangereusement, menaçant désormais un million d'entre elles, avertissent les scientifiques

▸ Parmi elles, 500 000 espèces terrestres sont d'ores et déjà considérées comme des « morts ambulants », car leurs territoires s'amenuisent

▸ L'homme est le principal responsable de cette extinction de masse, en raison de la destruction et de la surexploitation des milieux naturels

▸ Les experts mettent en cause un modèle de consommation insoutenable et appellent un « changement en profondeur »

PAGES 6 À 8, 10 ET 11 - PAGES 28-29

ÉDITORIAL
L'HUMANITÉ FACE À SES RESPONSABILITÉS
PAGE 31

LE FIGARO

LE FIGARO ENTREPRENEUR
L'AGRICULTURE FAIT SA RÉVOLUTION

BIENNALE DE VENISE
LE RENDEZ-VOUS MONDIAL DE L'ART CONTEMPORAIN

Avec Toyota dernière mol,

The Washington Post

Partly sunny 62/51 • Tomorrow: Mostly cloudy, cooler 59/43 Democracy Dies in Darkness TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2019 • B2

Extinctions put humans at grave risk, report warns

By Darryl Fears

One million plant and animal species are on the verge of extinction, with alarming implications for human survival, according to a United Nations report released Monday.

The landmark report by seven lead authors from universities around the world goes further than previous studies by directly linking the loss of species to human activity. It also shows how those losses are undermining food and water security, as well as human health.

More plants and animals are threatened with extinction now than at any other period in human history, it concludes.

SEE EXTINCTION ON A6

20 minutes

Biodiversité

Selon l'Ipbes, un million d'espèces est menacé d'extinction dans les décennies à venir P3

Mardi 7 mai 2019 https://www.20minutes.fr

The Boston Globe

Tuesday, May 7, 2019

A million species face peril, UN says

By David Abel

Stocks of the iconic cod have collapsed. So has the lobster fishery south of Cape Cod. Maple trees are producing less sugar, wetlands such as the Great Marsh are eroding, and invasive species are on the march.

Now, a landmark United Nations report has found that the loss of plant and animal species around the world will increase drastically in the coming years. at

CLIMATE, Page A7

BIODIVERSITY CHANGE IN NEW ENGLAND:	LOBSTER FISHERIES	MAPLE TREES	SALTWATER WETLANDS	INVASIVE SPECIES	N.E. COTTONTAIL
	Shifting habitats	Less sugar produced	Eroding from rising seas	Asian longhorn beetle	Loss of habitat

Un million d'espèces menacées: peut-on encore les sauver?

Le rapport remis par le groupe d'experts de l'ONU sur la biodiversité réuni à Paris souligne l'inquiétante dégradation de la nature sauvage. Les solutions existent, mais le temps presse.

PAGES 2 ET 3, ÉDITORIAL

adn BOGOTÁ
Diario Gratuito
MARTES 7 DE MAYO DE 2019
Año 10. Número 2507 ISSN 2145-4108
facebook.com/diarioadn
@adncolombia

Riesgo de extinción, amenaza mundial

● Página 8

ARCHIVO /ADN

EL PAÍS
EL PERIÓDICO GLOBAL

Algunas de las especies en peligro de extinción

18 fotos

El informe de la Plataforma Intergubernamental sobre la Biodiversidad y los Servicios Ecosistémicos (IPBES) alerta sobre la posible desaparición de un millón de especies animales y vegetales en las próximas décadas si no se toman medidas efectivas, urgentes y decisivas

EL PAÍS
7 MAY 2019 - 13:29 CEST

Ir a noticia Un millón de especies, amenazadas de extinción a un ritmo sin precedentes

EL UNIVERSAL

Humanos, amenaza para las especies

07/05/2019 | 04:09 | Inder Bugarin / Corresponsal

Hay un millón en peligro de extinción, advierte la ONU; anfibios, el grupo que está en mayor riesgo, según reporte

Me gusta 4,3 mil. | Seguir a @El_Universal_Mx

Bruselas.— La tasa de exterminio de poblaciones de plantas y animales, a causa de la actividad humana, nunca antes había sido tan elevada y acelerada como en nuestros días, advierte un informe elaborado por la Plataforma Intergubernamental en Biodiversidad y Servicios de los Ecosistemas (IPBES, por sus siglas en inglés).

FOLHA DE S.PAULO
DESDE 1921 ★★★ UM JORNAL A SERVIÇO DO BRASIL
ANO 99 ★ Nº 32.906 TERÇA-FEIRA, 7 DE MAIO DE 2019 EDIÇÃO NACIONAL ★ CONCLUÍDA ÀS 21H18 ★

Um milhão de espécies estão em risco de extinção

Novo e abrangente panorama publicado pelas Nações Unidas concluiu que há pelo menos 1 milhão de espécies de animais e plantas em risco de extinção no mundo. O relatório, compilado por especialistas internacionais e baseado em milhares de estudos científicos, é o mais completo até o momento quanto ao declínio da biodiversidade. Ambiente B4

-20%
é o quanto regrediu em cem anos a abundância de vida animal e vegetal

Tatu-bola, típico do cerrado brasileiro, é uma das espé ameaçadas de extinção Associação Caatinga/Divulgação

EL ESPECTADOR

"Un millón de especies del mundo están en peligro de extinción": Ipbes

Medio Ambiente 6 May 2019 - 11:39 PM
Por: - Redacción Vivir

veja

Um milhão de espécies estão ameaçadas pela ação humana, aponta relatório

Novo estudo compilado pela ONU alerta para necessidade de 'mudança transformadora' na forma como o homem interage com a natureza

LA NACION

ECOLOGÍA

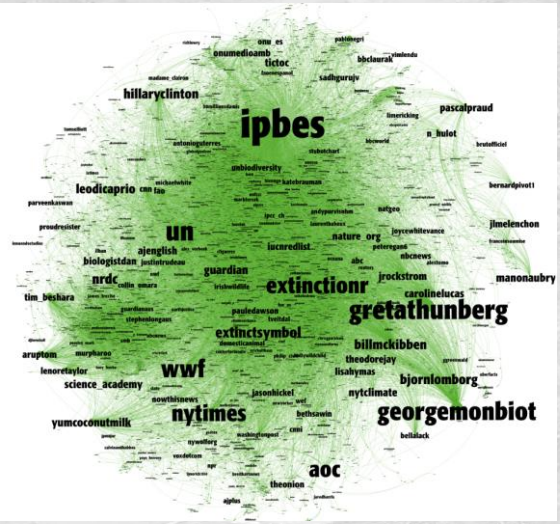
El mundo, al límite: hay un millón de especies en peligro

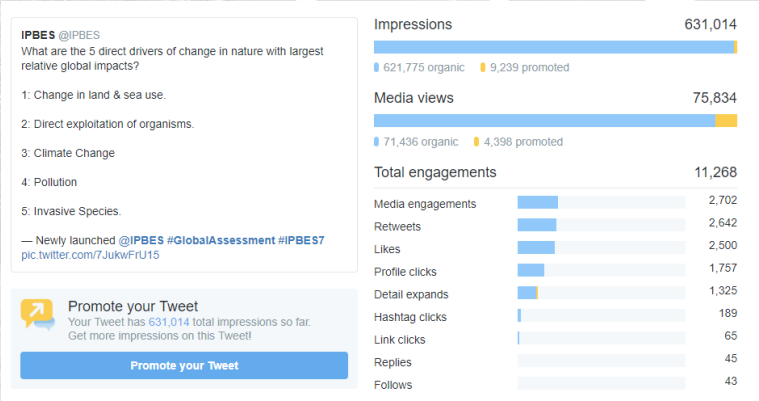
TN8 Nicaragua @canaltn8 · May 6
#Mundo | En este texto sin precedentes publicado el lunes, el grupo de expertos de la ONU sobre **biodiversidad (IPBES)** plantea un panorama sombrío para el futuro del ser humano.

ONU alerta sobre la sexta extinción masiva: un millón de especies en peli...
El informe en el que trabajaron 450 expertos durante tres años identifica a los cinco principales responsables.
tn8.tv

Global Assessment – Reach

- ‘Traditional’ Media
  - Front pages and lead broadcast news around the world
  - Beat the royal baby on the day it was born on all BBC news bulletins
  - >33,000 online articles across 158 countries in 50 languages
- Social Media: “Million Species Extinction” Went Viral
  - >30 million impressions on #IPBES7 and #GlobalAssessment
  - Trended in countries around the world and only beaten in France by #GameOfThrones
  - Traffic to the IPBES website increased by more than 400%





Global Assessment – Reach

Justin Trudeau @JustinTrudeau

According to a new report by the @UN, nature is in more trouble now than at any other time in human history. But there's still time to take action. That's why we're:
✅ Putting a price on pollution
✅ Protecting our lands & oceans
✅ Investing in clean tech & public transit

10:32 PM · May 6, 2019 · Twitter for iPhone

Papa Francisco @Pontifex_es

Cada criatura tiene una función y ninguna es superflua. Todo el universo es un lenguaje del amor de Dios, de su desmesurado cariño hacia nosotros. El suelo, el agua, las montañas, todo es caricia de Dios. #Biodiversity

Greta Thunberg @GretaThunberg · May 7

A new UN report concludes that 1mn spices risk **extinction** because of human activity. And that the destruction of nature threatens humanity.
And yet, this is not top news. As long as it continues like this, as long as the media fails to take responsibility, we stand no chance.

Leonardo DiCaprio @LeoDiCaprio · May 7

It's time for a #GlobalDealForNature. globaldealfornature.org #IPBES7

Hillary Clinton @HillaryClinton · May 7

These facts are stark: "Around 1 million species already face **extinction**, many within decades." We urgently have to protect natural habitats and tackle climate change. This cannot be our legacy.

Humans Are Speeding Extinction and Altering the Natural World at an 'Un...
A dire United Nations report, based on thousands of scientific studies, paints an urgent picture of biodiversity loss and finds that climate change...
nytimes.com

Al Gore @algore · May 7

Robert Watson was heroic as the key manager of the @IPCC_CH's historic work on climate. And now he is the architect of this historic **@IPBES** assessment on biodiversity!

Loss of biodiversity is just as catastrophic as climate change | Robert Wats...
Nature is being eroded at rates unprecedented in human history, says scientist Robert Watson
theguardian.com

Global Assessment – Impact

- Challenges
  - What to track. How to measure. Resources required.
  - IPBES Impact Tracking Database (TRACK)
  - >33,000 online articles across 158 countries in 50 languages
  - Capture range of good examples of IPBES impact at different scales in decision-making, policy and wide spectrum of other areas

- TRACK
  - Not comprehensive, analytically rigorous or serve wider monitoring function
  - Just under 160 examples already captured (about 80 from the Global Assessment)
  - Fully searchable public resource for IPBES community
  - Needs your help in spotting and adding examples
  - Can be viewed and searched at:

    www.ipbes.net/impact-tracking-view

Global Assessment – 10 Examples of Impact (All Scales)

- G20 Commitment on Biodiversity
- G7 Biodiversity Charter
- French President Macron Announces GA-inspired new French policy commitments
- Irish Parliament Declares both Biodiversity and Climate Emergency
- President of Palau makes international appeal to address both biodiversity and climate based on GA
- US Congress – Bipartisan legislation on wildlife corridors introduced citing GA
- US private company Gemperle Family Farms credits GA for decision to expand funding to biodiversity
- German State of Hessen cites GA in decision to double number of flower strips to protect pollinators
- Welsh First Minister cites GA in decision to reject £1.6bn Welsh Highway Plans
- EU Staffers use GA to launch petition calling on incoming EU leaders to act on biodiversity loss

President Emmanuel Macron meets IPBES experts, Chair, Executive Secretary and technical support unit on 6 May 2019

Global Assessment – So What's Next?

- Parliaments, Legislation and Major Global Events
- Regional, National and Local Uptake Events
- CBD COP-15 and the "2020 Nature Super Year"
  - Science base for the post-2020 biodiversity framework
  - GBO-5
  - OWEG Process
  - Kunming, October 2020

#IPBES7
ipbes
Welcome to
the joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11-14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany
www.ipbes.net
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNDP

Joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11 – 14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

ROLE OF THE TASK FORCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

CAPACITY-BUILDING

IPBES fellowship programme

- Initiated in 2015 and is an integral part of IPBES' work on capacity-building
- Aims at developing the capacities of fellows in undertaking assessments, thus creating a pool of experts suited for contributing to future assessments and promoting the work of IPBES in their home countries and institutions.
- Comprised of outstanding early-career individuals from all backgrounds and disciplines
- Provides training (induction day and annual training workshops) and mentoring opportunities
- Unpaid fellowship

KEY STATISTICS: # Fellows: 93, # Nationalities: 57, Mean age: 33, Education level: PhD

Global assessment fellows

- 16 fellows from 15 countries
- Organized and facilitated activities:
  - Induction day and authors' meetings (including chapter meetings)
  - Mentorship
  - Annual training workshops
  - Fellows and alumni network
- Fellows contributions:
  - To the assessment itself + fellows' institutions
  - Publications in peer-reviewed journals
  - Presentations
  - Media interviews and articles
- Video: https://www.ipbes.net/ipbes-fellowship-programme

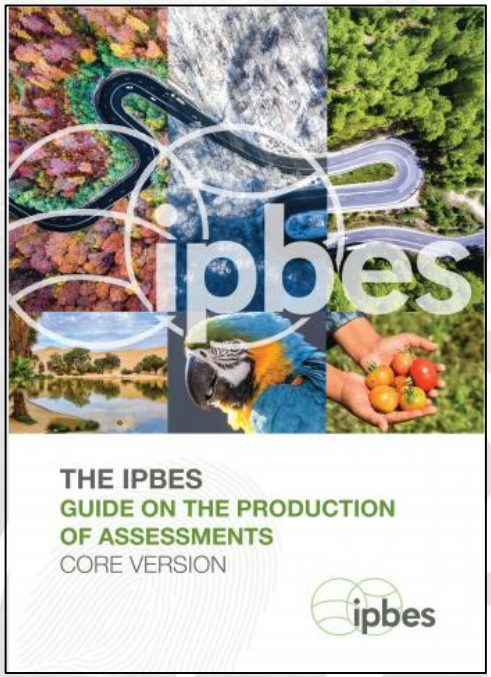
Webinars and e-learning

- Webinars:
  - IPBES webinar series developed on important processes and topics related to the production of an IPBES assessment

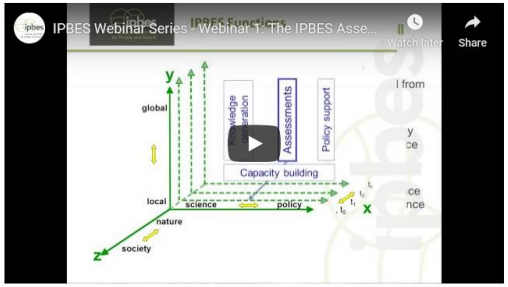
    https://www.ipbes.net/webinars

- E-learning:
  - Module 1 – The IPBES conceptual framework
  - Module 2 – The IPBES assessment process

    https://www.ipbes.net/e-learning

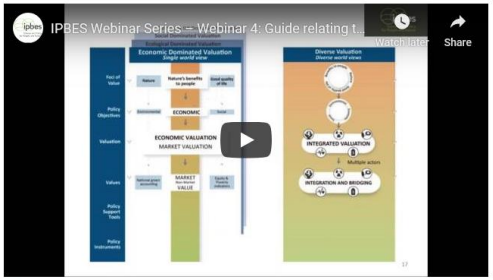


IPBES Webinar Series - The IPBES Assessment Process



edit

IPBES Webinar Series: Guide relating to varied conceptualizations of value



edit

IPBES Webinar Series: IPBES' Conceptual Framework

edit

Writing workshops

- Summary for policymakers writing workshop (23-25 February 2018, Rosendal, Norway)
  - A writing workshop for the preparation of the first order draft of the summary for policymakers and the second order draft of the chapters of the assessment, 23 to 25 February 2018 in Rosendal, Norway. The workshop was financed by the Government of Norway.

Consultation and capacity-building workshop

- For national focal points, 4-6 June 2018, Bonn

- Aims:
  - To facilitate greater engagement of Governments in the review of the global assessment;
  - to allow for further discussion on the use of the concept of “nature’s contributions to people” within the global assessment; and
  - to hold consultations regarding the draft strategic framework for the second work programme of IPBES.

Global assessment management committee, assessment expert team, and national focal points from 48 countries

Working with partners

- Third capacity-building forum, UNESCO, Paris 25-26 September 2018
  - Collaboration with organizations supporting uptake of the global assessment
- Call for contributions to support global assessment with uptake events issued in May 2019

- The IPBES Capacity-building Forum is a key vehicle for increasing **engagement and facilitating collaboration** among partners for the implementation and further development of the capacity-building rolling plan, and serves as an **arena for cooperation** between IPBES and other institutions that fund, undertake or otherwise contribute to relevant capacity-building activities.

Photo from first capacity-building forum in Dehradun, India

Joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11 – 14 Novembre 2019
Bonn, Germany

ROLE OF THE TASK FORCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

KNOWLEDGE AND DATA

Joint meeting of IPBES task forces
Knowledge and Data

Geospatial Data and Analysis
&
Data Management Policy

11-14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany

In numbers ...

IPBES Global Assessment Chapter 2

Over 340 Spatial Data Layer

- From about 100 sources
- Containing Sensitive information
- In variety of formats
- And different sharing policy

Over 35 workflows

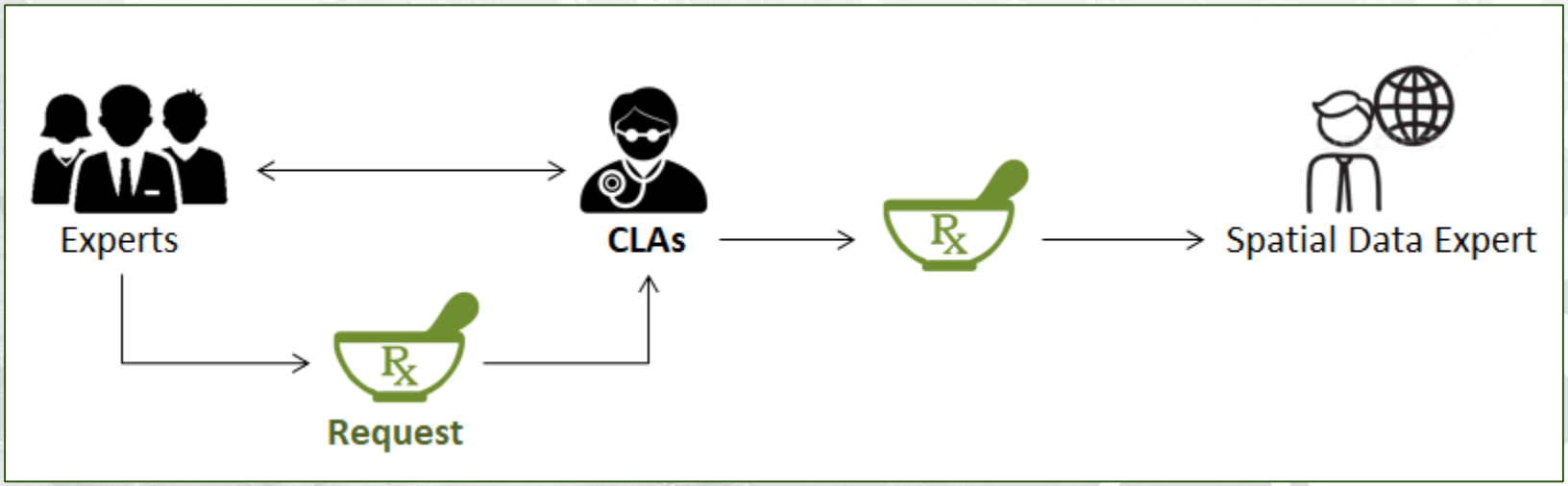
- To perform almost 120 requests
- Reported back in 42 Maps (visual representation)
- and 58 numerical tables (numerical representation)

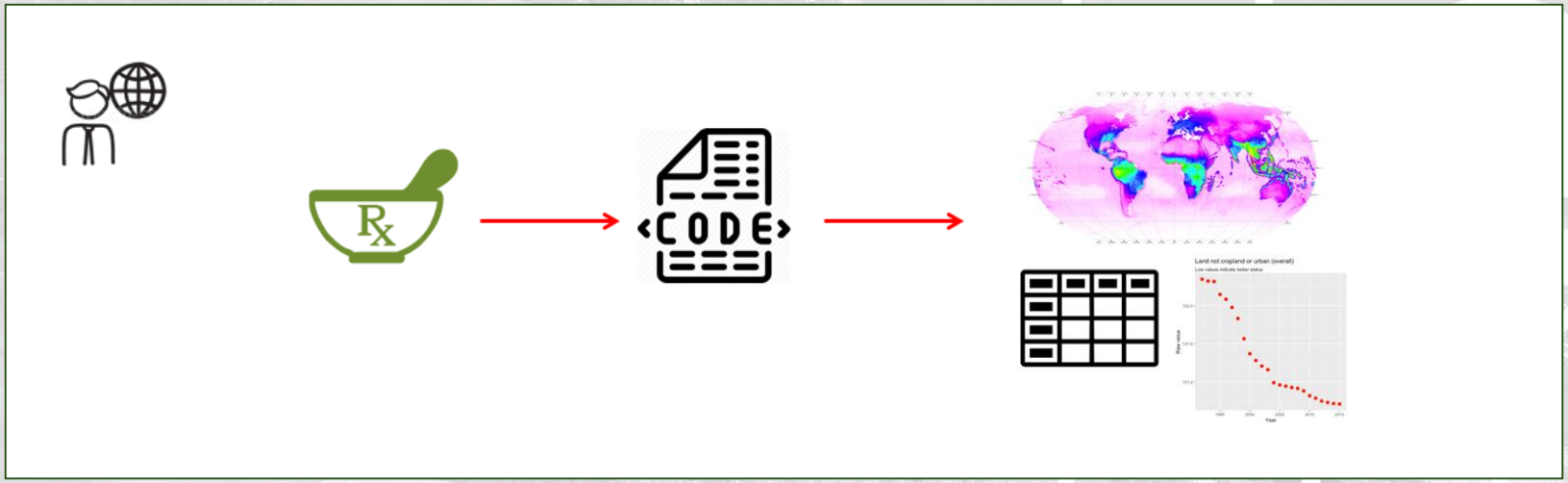
High Performance Platform

- 200 Terabyte local data storage
- 10 Terabyte remote data backup
- A massive memory machine (1 Terabyte RAM)
- Open source, Transferable, and Reproducible

SENCKENBERG
world of biodiversity

Flow of tasks

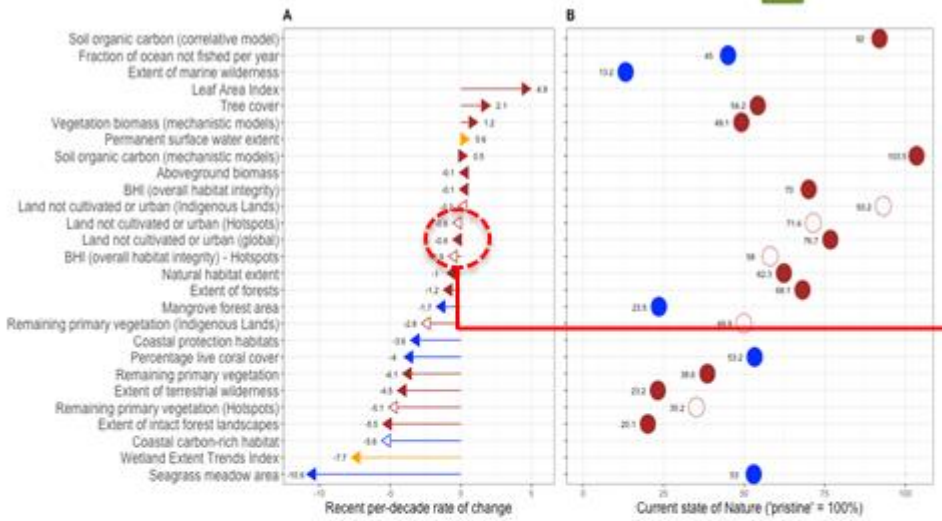


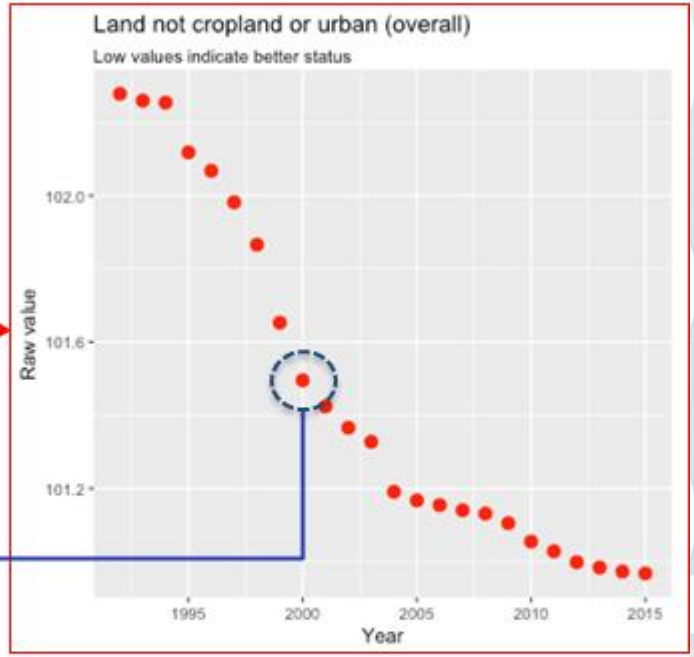


An example

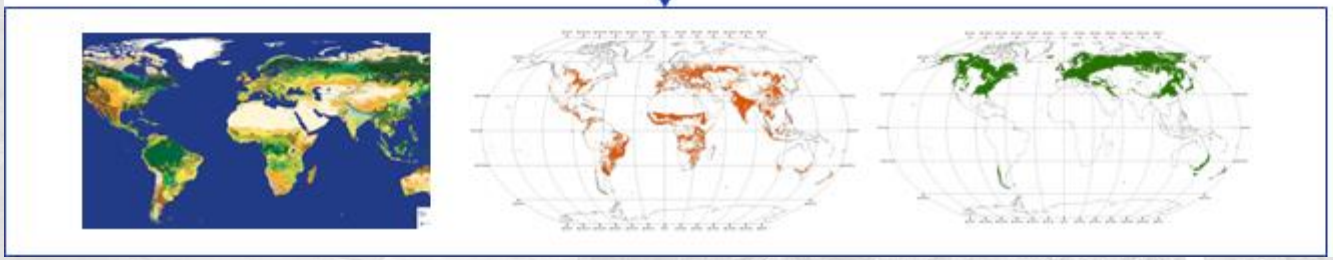
Change in the area of land not urban nor cultivated areas within the temperate forests?

A Figure from Chapter 2 - Nature



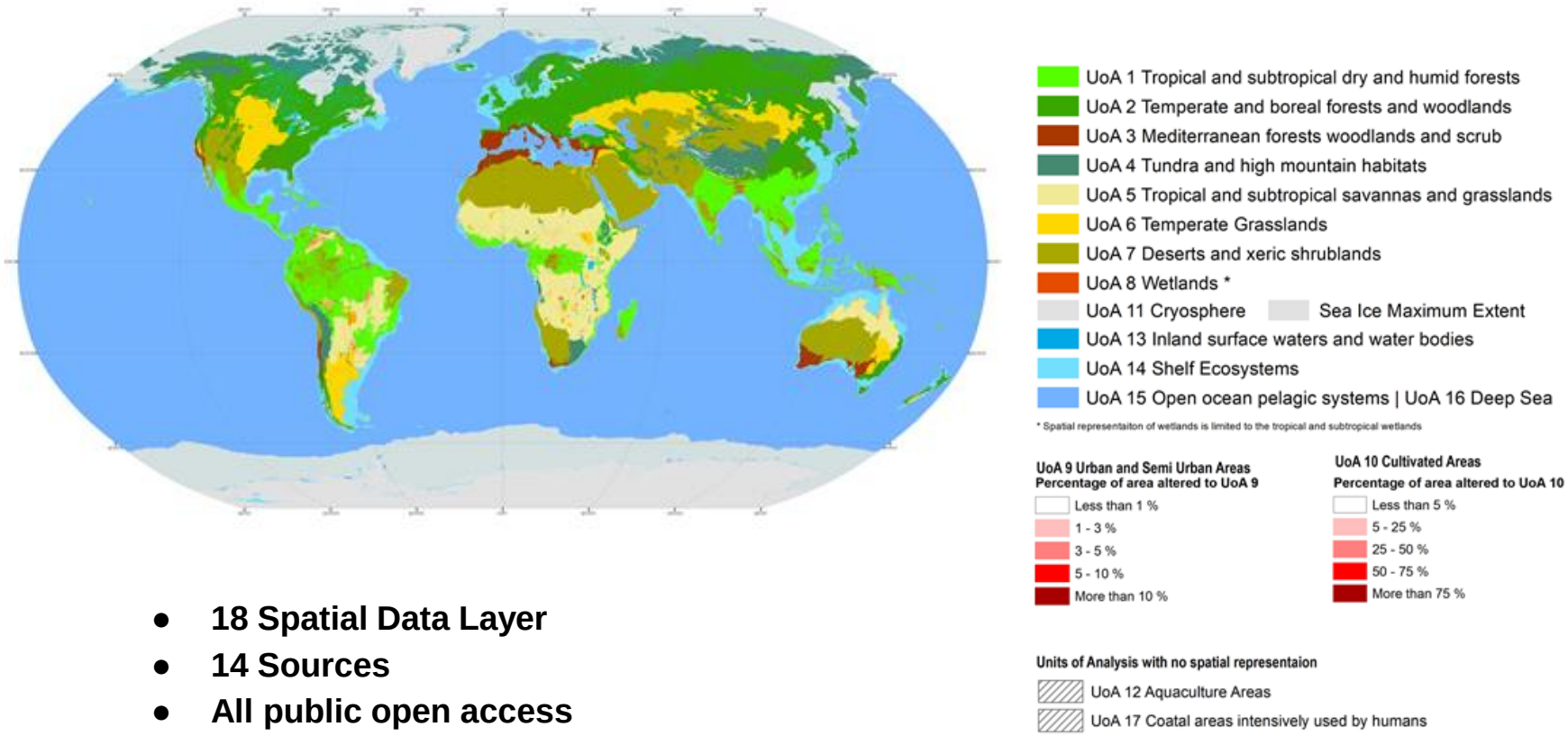


esa
European Space Agency



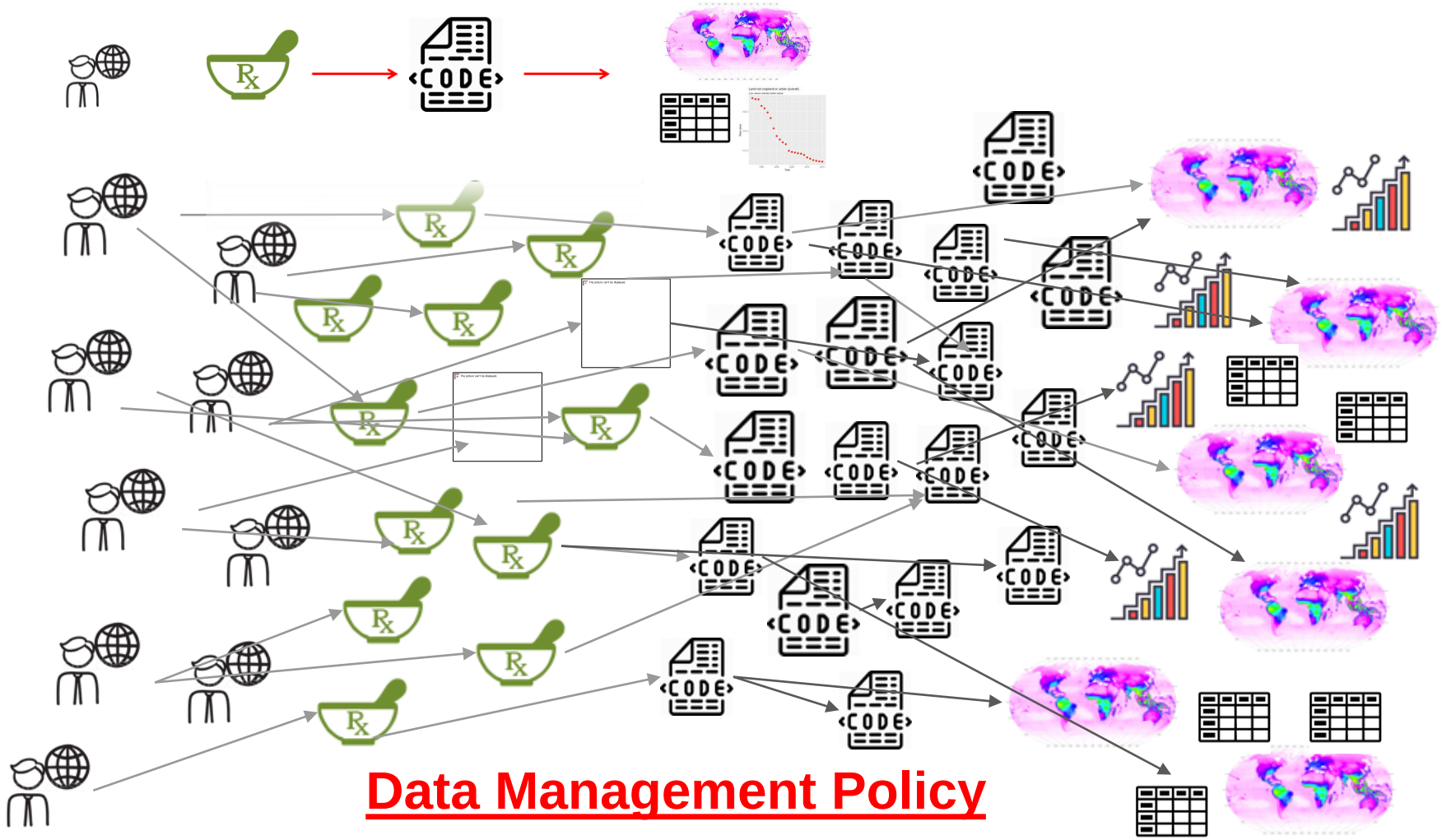
Another example

IPBES Units of Analysis



- **18 Spatial Data Layer**
- **14 Sources**
- **All public open access**
- **Variety of formats**
- **4 releases with 19 versions**

And then all together ….



Data Management Policy for IPBES

- Why IPBES has a Data Management Policy
  - What is a Data Management Policy?
  - What is Data in the IPBES context?

- How different task forces fit into this Data Management Policy

- Not addressing:
  - Resources and tools to be developed to help its implementation?
  - Who is doing what?

Policy vs Plan

Data Management Policy

- Policy by an institution
- How data is handled in an institution
- Who is responsible for what
- Who is doing what

Data Management Plan

- Document provided by researcher
- What data is generated
- How the conditions of Data Management Policy are met
- Using template by institution

Principals

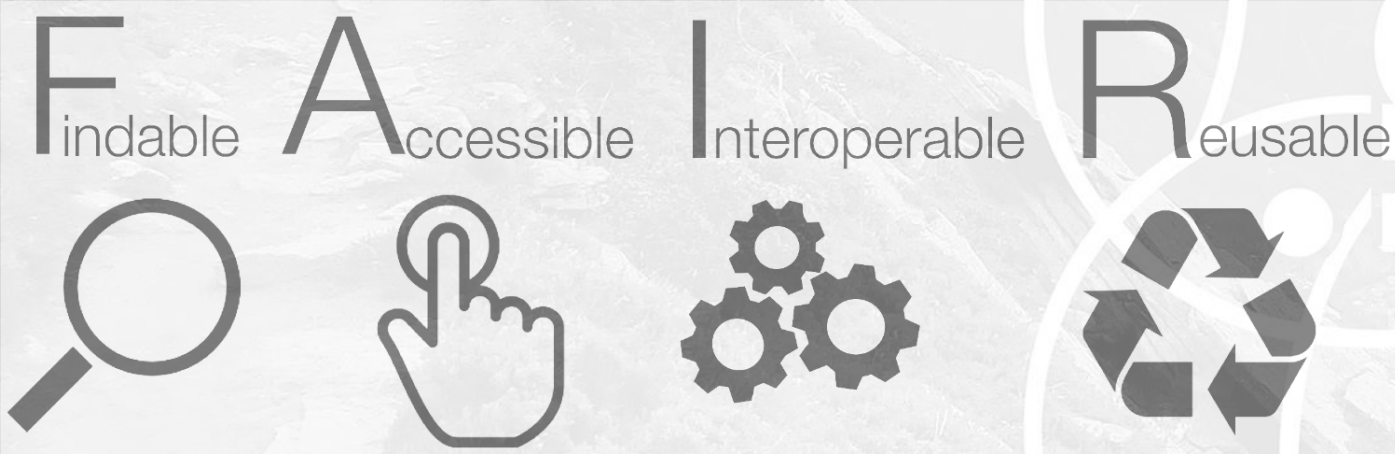
Principles for managing knowledge, information and data in the Platform
(IPBES/3/18, Annex II)

1. **Accessibility.** Free and open access to its deliverables and to the material on which they are based is a core value of the Platform.

1. **Open science.** To ensure that the work of all the researchers and stakeholders involved is fully recognized and properly attributed.

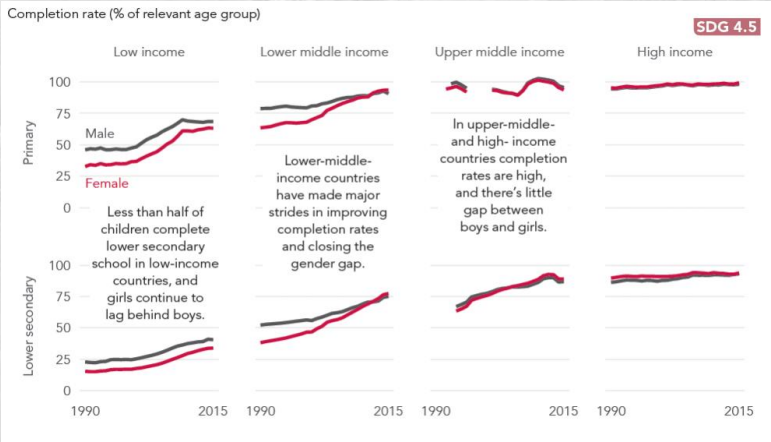
Vision

- **Code and Data is**
  - **Findable**
  - **Accessible**
  - **Interoperable (formats)**
  - **Reusable**
- **Archived forever**



Vision

- **Code and Generated Data is**
  - **Archived for each Milestone (e.g. draft)**
  - **gets a DOI if publicly available**
- **Searchable from IPBES website as well as other data search tools and portals**
- **Well defined Metadata Schemes and Standards**
- **Open Source tools for data generation & analysis**

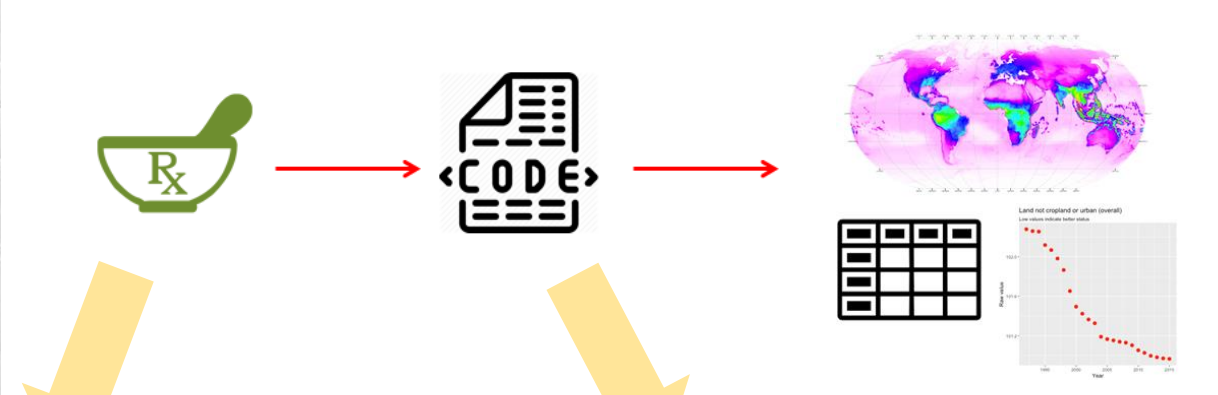


```
df <- df %>% left_join(indicators)

figure(
  data = df,
  plot = function(df, style = style_atlas()) {
    df <- df %>% mutate(
      iso3c = factor(iso3c, rev(wbgref$incomes$iso3c)),
      gender = factor(gender, levels = c("male", "female"))
    )
    iso3c_labeller <- as_labeller(function(l) wbgref$incomes$labels[l])

    ggplot(df, aes(date, value, color = gender)) +
      facet_grid(level ~ iso3c, switch = "y", labeller = labeller(iso3c = iso3c_labeller)) +
      geom_line(size = style$linesize) +
      scale_y_continuous(limits = c(0, NA), breaks = c(0,25,50,75,100)) +
      scale_x_continuous(breaks = range(years), expand = c(0, 1)) +
      scale_color_manual(values = style$colors$gender) +
      geom_text(
        aes(label = Hmisc::upFirst(as.character(gender)), y = mean(value)+3*(value-mean(value))),
        data = df %>% filter(date == min(years), iso3c == "LIC", level == "Primary"),
        size = style$gg_text_size, family = style$family,
        hjust = 0
      ) +
      style$theme() +
      theme(
        legend.position = "none",
        strip.text.x = element_text(hjust = 0.5),
        panel.spacing.x = unit(0.05, "npc"),
        panel.spacing.y = unit(0.1, "npc")
```

In IPBES assessments ...

- Synthesise existing data

- No new “data” generated



- Findable
- Accessible
- Reusable
- Annotated (Metadata)
- FAIR

- Open source tools
- Reusable
- Standards and protocols
- Annotated (Metadata)

Responsibilities

- **IPBES bureau & MEP (commits to and makes implementation possible)**
- **K&D Task Force (review, guide)**
- **K&D Technical Support Unit (assist in, oversee implementation)**
- **Assessment Experts and Technical Support Unit (provides Data Management Plan and follows it)**

Status & Next Steps

- **IPBES has a Data Management Policy (13th MEP/Bureau in July 2019)**

- **Finalisation for 14th MEP/Bureau in February 2020**

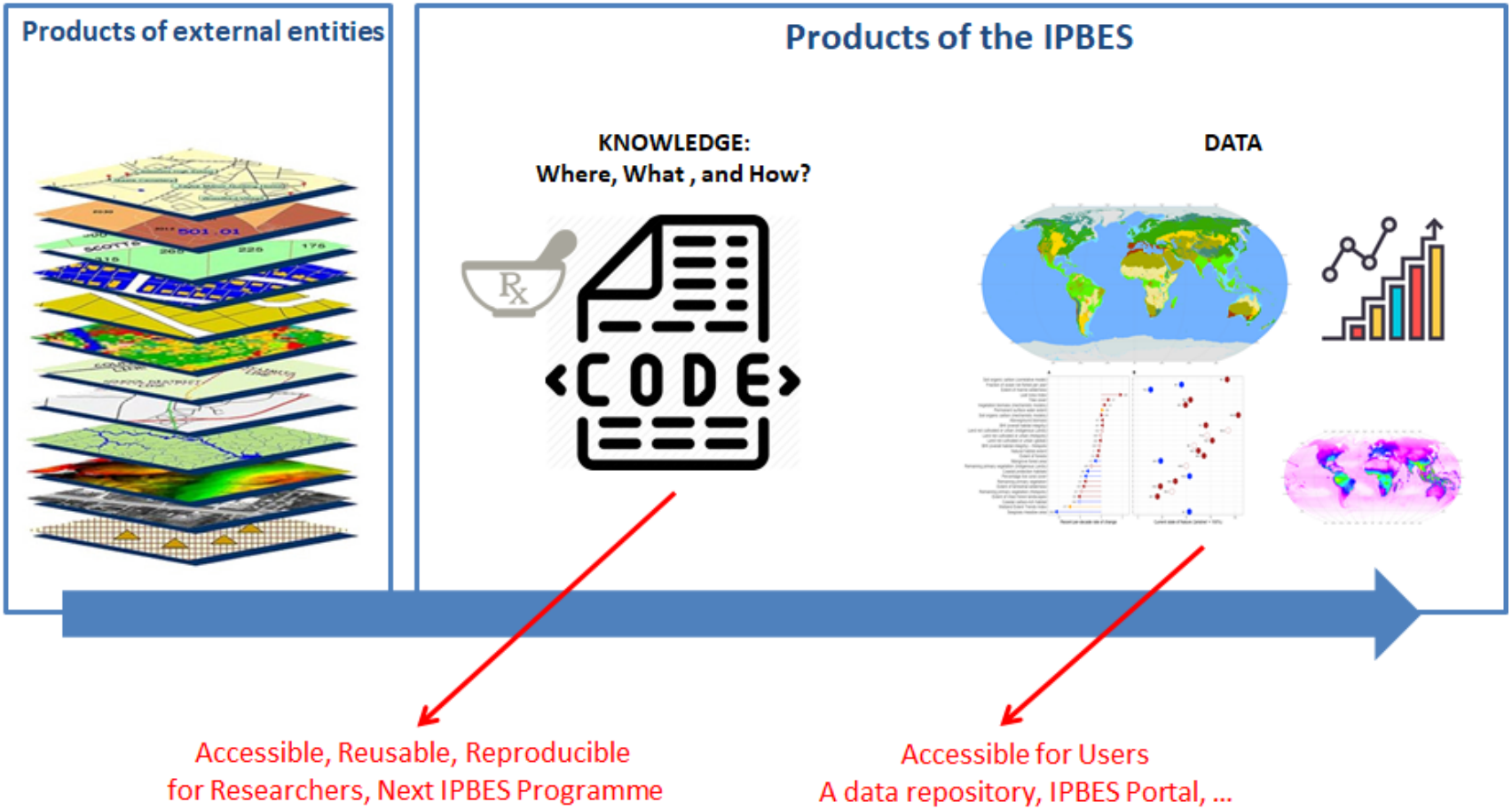
- **Input needed from other task forces to fine-tune**
  - **Policy**
  - **Tools**
  - **Workflows & Templates**

Tools and Resources

- **Data Management Policy**
  - **Requirements & Responsibilities to fulfil Policy**
    - **Data Management Plan Template (Goals and Standards for data management)**
    - **Well defined and formalised Workflows to achieve these goals**
  - **List of Tools and Tutorials to make life easier for experts**

- **Inform new experts about Data Management Policy, workflows, tools, …**

At a glance


Products of external entities
Products of the IPBES
KNOWLEDGE:
Where, What , and How?
DATA
Accessible, Reusable, Reproducible
for Researchers, Next IPBES Programme
Accessible for Users
A data repository, IPBES Portal, ...

Let’s aim to have IPBES data products ...

- **Archived**
- **FAIR**
- **Open**
- **Transparent**
- **Traceable**

Ana Maria Hernandez Salgar, Chair of @IPBES
#FAIRdata and #openscience
Leiden, Netherlands, #BiodiversityNext 22 Oct 2019

Joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11 – 14 Novembre 2019
Bonn, Germany

ROLE OF THE TASK FORCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

KNOWLEDGE AND DATA

Knowledge Generation Catalysis

What is Knowledge Generation Catalysis?

The work of IPBES is grouped around four complementary functions:

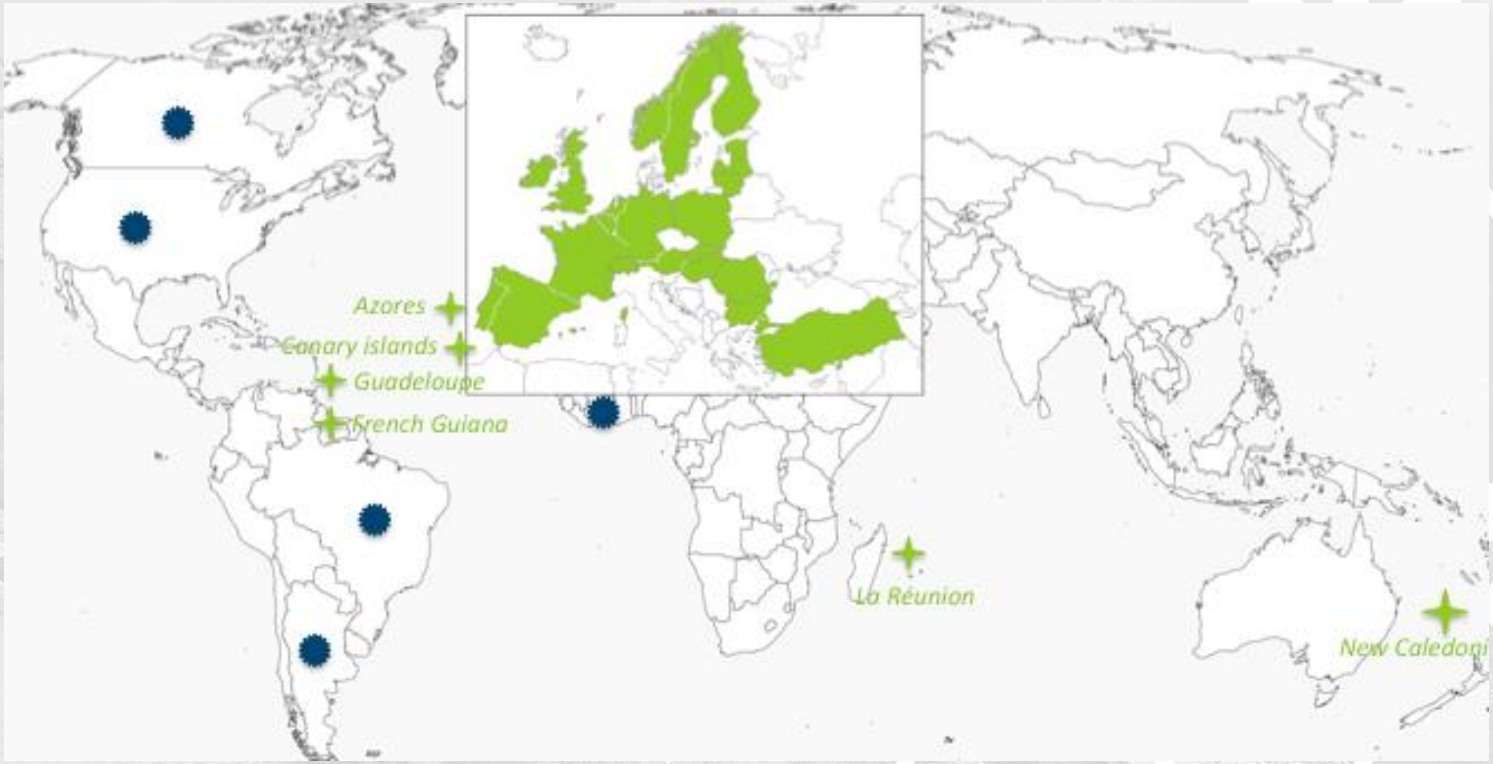
1. **Assessing knowledge (synthesis & critical evaluation of available knowledge)**
2. **Policy support**
3. **Building capacity**
4. **Catalysing the generation of new knowledge**

Although the Platform will not carry out new research to fill knowledge gaps, it will play a vital role in catalysing new research **by identifying knowledge gaps and working with partners to prioritize and fill these gaps**. The knowledge would come from the scientific community in the natural, social and economic sciences and other knowledge systems.

Guide the generation of knowledge needed for policymaking and decision-making at various scales

What is BiodivERsA?

A long term partnership in June 2018, BiodivERsA is a network of **39 agencies** and **ministries from 25 countries** programming and **funding pan-European research** on biodiversity, ecosystem services and Nature-based Solutions on a competitive basis.



Main functions of BiodivERsA

Mapping and foresight

Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda

Stakeholder engagement

Funding joint calls for research

Knowledge transfer

Other activities: alignment, mobility schemes

9
Calls launched

1 With a JPI (FACCE)

2 With the European Commission

1 With the Belmont Forum & EC

Close to 250 M€
(total costs)

Incl.
135 M€
(in cash)

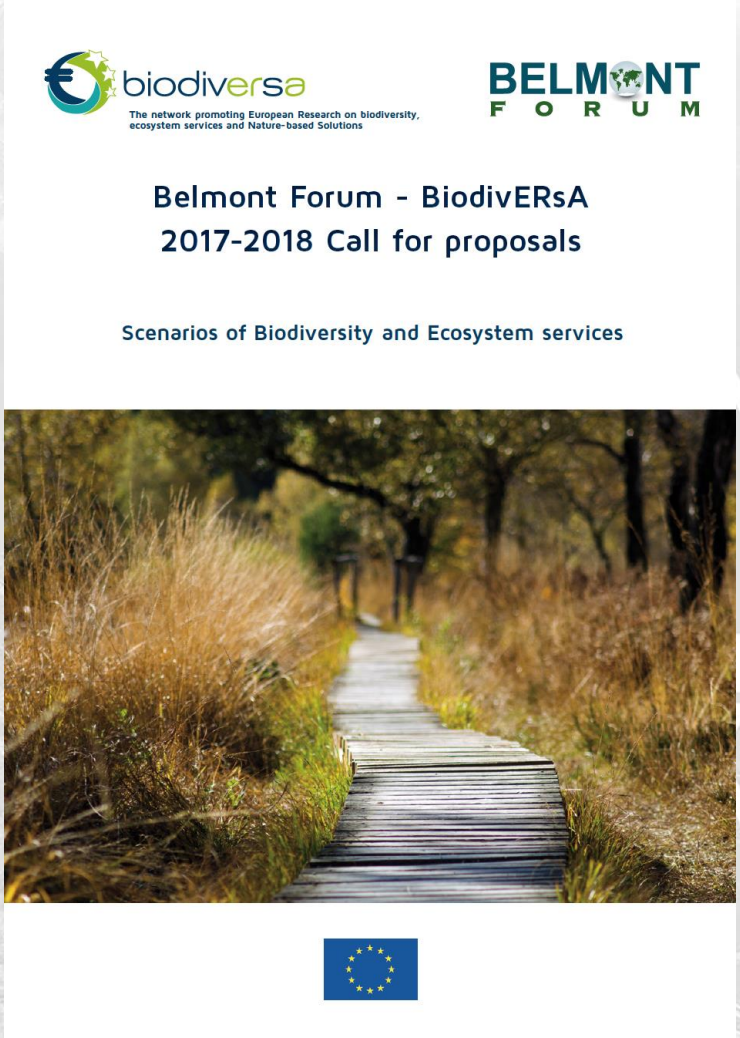
raised by BiodivERsA Partners and the EC

*Incl. tentative figures for the 2017 Call

Lauching Joint Calls for medium-sized projects (specific evaluation criteria: policy relevance, societal impact, stakeholder engagement)

The methodological assessment of Scenarios and Models – a MODEL example – knowledge generation catalysis

1. The Belmont Forum and BiodivERsA have joined forces to implement the joint programme "BiodivScen", for supporting international research efforts in the development of scenarios of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
2. The joint international call (cofounded by The European Commission - ERA-NET COFUND) for research proposals on scenarios of biodiversity and ecosystem services/implementing a research programme on IPBES-identified gaps - together by the Belmont Forum and BiodivERsA (in 2017) - **which accounted for the recommendations made by the IPBES methodological assessment.**
3. The a this programme mobilized 26 funding agencies from 23 countries (EU & non-EU) for a total of **28 million €** in cash
4. **Fill in a knowledge gap and feedback into future IPBES assessments!**



Role of the Knowledge and Data task force in the production of the global assessment – knowledge generation catalysis

Previously before a method was that involved **EXTERNAL** identification of KNOWLEDGE GAPS (external from the assessment authors) (i.e. 3 week e-conference with Land Degradation and Restoration): no concrete methodology

↓

The main idea of the knowledge gap identification would be **INTERNAL** with the assessment experts

↓

Methods and guidance to be developed during this meeting with TASK FORCE members (pilot with the Global Assessment)

Role of the K&D task force in the production of the global assessment – knowledge generation catalysis

Each of the Chapters within the Global Assessment tried to develop a dedicated “knowledge gaps” section within their chapter

Chapter 1 - Assessing a planet in transformation: Rationale and approach of the IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services ✗
Chapter 2.1 - Status and Trends – Drivers of Change ✗
Chapter 2.2 - Status and Trends – Nature ✓
Chapter 2.3 - Status and Trends - Nature’s Contributions to People (NCP) ✓
Chapter 3 - Assessing progress towards meeting major international objectives related to nature and nature’s contributions to people ✓
Chapter 4 - Plausible futures of nature, its contributions to people and their good quality of life ✓
Chapter 5 - Pathways towards a Sustainable Future ✓
Chapter 6 - Options for Decision Makers ✓

Role of the K&D task force in the production of the global assessment – knowledge generation catalysis

Each of the Chapters within the Global Assessment tried to develop a dedicated "knowledge gaps" section within their chapter

Chapter 1 - Assessing a planet in transformation: Rationale and approach of the IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
Chapter 2.1 - Status and Trends – Drivers of Change
Chapter 2.2 - Status and Trends – Nature
Chapter 2.3 - Status and Trends - Nature's Contributions to People (NCP)
Chapter 3 - Assessing progress towards meeting major international objectives related to nature and nature's contributions to people
Chapter 4 - Plausible futures of nature, its contributions to people and their good quality of life
Chapter 5 - Pathways towards a Sustainable Future
Chapter 6 - Options for Decision Makers

Nature - Key message 16: Summarizing knowledge gaps – range of topics (systematic literature review)
Knowledge gaps section @end of most sections – indicators on ecosystem structure, ecosystem function, community composition,+ global indicators (trait-based estimates of functional diversity) and taxonomic groups (insect, fungal and microbial species), Global synthesis of patterns and trends in genetic composition etc.

Role of the K&D task force in the production of the global assessment – knowledge generation catalysis

Each of the Chapters within the Global Assessment tried to develop a dedicated "knowledge gaps" section within their chapter

Chapter 1 - Assessing a planet in transformation: Rationale and approach of the IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
Chapter 2.1 - Status and Trends – Drivers of Change
Chapter 2.2 - Status and Trends – Nature
Chapter 2.3 - Status and Trends - Nature's Contributions to People (NCP)
Chapter 3 - Assessing progress towards meeting major international objectives related to nature and nature's contributions to people
Chapter 4 - Plausible futures of nature, its contributions to people and their good quality of life
Chapter 5 - Pathways towards a Sustainable Future
Chapter 6 - Options for Decision Makers

Entire section - 2.3.5.4 Information gaps
In addition - **Appendix 2**. Section 2.3.5.4 addresses knowledge gap (specific from their systematic literature review/templates)

Part of key message 4 (embedded), 5 (embedded)
Entire key message 15
Within the **target by target analysis or biodiversity-related SDGs analysis**
Entire section - 3.8 Knowledge gaps and needs for research and capacity-building

Role of the K&D task force in the production of the global assessment – knowledge generation catalysis

Each of the Chapters within the Global Assessment tried to develop a dedicated "knowledge gaps" section within their chapter

Chapter 1 - Assessing a planet in transformation: Rationale and approach of the IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Chapter 2.1 - Status and Trends – Drivers of Change

Chapter 2.2 - Status and Trends – Nature

Chapter 2.3 - Status and Trends - Nature's Contributions to People (NCP)

Chapter 3 - Assessing progress towards meeting major international objectives related to nature and nature's contributions to people

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

Chapter 5 - Pathways towards a Sustainable Future

Chapter 6 - Options for Decision Makers

Part of key message and Chapter executive summary

Throughout text – not explicitly stated in a dedicated message or section

Throughout text – not explicitly stated in a dedicated message or section

Role of the K&D task force in the production of the global assessment – knowledge generation catalysis

Part of key message and Chapter executive summary

Entire section - 2.3.5.4 Information gaps

In addition - Section 2.3.5.4 addresses knowledge gap (specific from their systematic literature review templates)

Appendix 2. Section 2.3.5.4 Indicators on ecosystem structure, ecosystem function, community composition, + global indicators (trait-based estimates of functional diversity) and taxonomic groups (insect, fungal and microbial species), Global synthesis of patterns and trends in genetic composition etc.

Appendix 6: Summarizing knowledge gaps section @end of most sections (systematic literature review)

Synthesized

APPENDIX 3
Knowledge gaps

In the course of conducting this assessment key information needs were identified. See draft table Appendix IV.

- Data, inventories and monitoring on nature and the drivers of change
- Gaps on biomes and units of analysis
- Taxonomic gaps
- NCP-related gaps
- Links between nature, nature's contributions to people and drivers with respect to targets and goals
- Integrated scenarios and modelling studies
- Potential policy approaches
- Indigenous peoples and local communities

Role of the K&D task force in the production of the global assessment – knowledge generation catalysis

APPENDIX 4
Draft table of knowledge gaps

Disclaimer: This table of knowledge gaps was prepared by the experts of the Global Assessment and presented to and considered by a working group established by the Plenary at its seventh session. The Plenary did not approve this table as part of the summary for policymakers. It is therefore included in draft form, which does not imply working group or Plenary approval.

Sector	Knowledge gaps (in data, indicators, inventories, scenarios)[16]
Data, inventories and monitoring on nature and the drivers of change	• Data on ecosystem processes (including rates of change) that underpin nature's contributions to people and ecosystem health • Data from monitoring of ecosystem condition (generally less well represented than ecosystem extent) • Data on changing interactions among organisms and taxa • Impacts of increasing CO_2 upon the total Net Primary Production of marine systems, and consequences for ecosystem function and nature's contributions to people • Syntheses of how human impacts affect organismal traits and global patterns and trends in genetic composition • Data on extinction risks and population trends, especially for insects, parasites and fungal and microbial species • Indicators on the global extent and consequences of biotic homogenization, including genetic homogenization • Global spatial datasets on key threats, e.g., data on patterns in the intensity of unsustainable exploitation of species and ecosystems • More comprehensive understanding of how human-caused changes to any Essential Biodiversity Variable class (e.g., ecosystem structure) have impacts on others (e.g., community composition) and on nature's contributions to people • Data gaps in key inventories: World Database on Protected Areas, the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas™, red lists of threatened species and ecosystems, and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility • Monitoring of many listed species in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. • Monitoring of the long-term effects of dumped waste, especially radioactive material and plastics • Data on the impacts of war and conflict on nature and nature's contributions to people
Gaps on biomes and units of analysis	• Inventories on under-studied ecosystems: freshwater, Arctic, marine/ocean, seabed, and wetlands • Inventories in soil, benthic and freshwater environments, and the implications for ecosystem functions
Taxonomic gaps	• Basic data on many taxa (86 per cent of existing species on Earth and 91 per cent of species in the ocean still await description) • Extinction risks and population trends for the following taxonomic groups: insects, fungal species, microbial species (microorganisms) and parasites

1. Work on further **guidance for assessments** in terms of knowledge gap identification – consistent methods of reporting, differences between methodological vs. thematic assessments, template for reporting gaps with short rationale, scale of gap(s):

   A. First order draft of Invasive Alien Species

   B. Second order drafts of Sustainable Use and Values

   C: Three priority topics

2. Discussion and piloting of methods for the **1-day web conference** (Global Assessment)

3. Piloting methods and approach for **follow up to the web conference**

   A. Bi-lateral meetings between funding agencies and IPBES experts to feed into the definition of research priorities

   B. Presentations upon invitation by IPBES authors of these gaps at meetings of potential funders and of organisations setting priorities

   C. Physical meetings involving funding agencies where there is a customized approach (preferable)

Joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11 – 14 Novembre 2019
Bonn, Germany

ROLE OF THE TASK FORCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Background

- IPBES recognises the importance of indigenous and local knowledge to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems
- Deliverable 1(c): *Procedures, approaches and participatory processes for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems.*
- Now Objective 3b: *Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems*
- Task force and technical support unit
- Progress through pollination, regional, land degradation assessments
- IPBES approach to ILK – approved at IPBES 5 (2017)
- Operationalized by the Global Assessment
- Draft methodological guidance – work with ILK and participation by IPLCs (participatory mechanism)

ILK Methods in Assessments

- Scoping
- Authors (inc lead authors / contributing authors)
- ILK liaison group
- Key ILK questions
- Literature reviews (peer reviewed and grey, >5000 publications reviewed for GA)
- Face-to-face dialogues (initial and for reviews)
- Side events and other information sharing activities

Dialogues and events for the GA

- UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 16 and 17 (2017 & 2018, New York, USA)
- Society of Ethnobiology (2017, Montreal, Canada)
- Human rights and Conservation (2017, Eldoret, Kenya,)
- CBD SBSTTA 21 and 8(j) 10th meeting (2017, Montreal, Canada)
- Conservation and Livelihoods CCRN/IUCN (2018, Halifax, Canada)
- Arctic Dialogue (2018 Helsinki, Finland, 2018)
- ISE16 Congress, Belem+30 (2018, Belem, Brazil)

ILK Methods in Assessments (continued)

- Online call for contributions (363 contributions from over 60 countries, and over 1200 bibliographic resources for GA)
- Library (now more than 2500 entries) and roster (300+ names)
- FPIC
- Sharing the results and outreach
- Catalyzing new research

Joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11 – 14 Novembre 2019
Bonn, Germany

ROLE OF THE TASK FORCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

SCENARIOS AND MODELS

Support Global Assessment

- Support chapter 4 and 5 author teams
  - Support literature review and analysis
  - Scenario and modelling experts
  - Contribute to writing
  - Consistency between chapters

- Facilitate analyses of Shared Socio-economic pathways: the BES-SIM project

Systematic Literature review

- Search of literature (WoS & Scopus), importing, cleaning (~6700)
- Coordination of
  - screening
  - Development of review spreadsheet
  - review
- Collection of reviews (continuous)
- Development of automated workflow to continuously check and analyse the reviews
- Development of automated analysis and graphing workflows

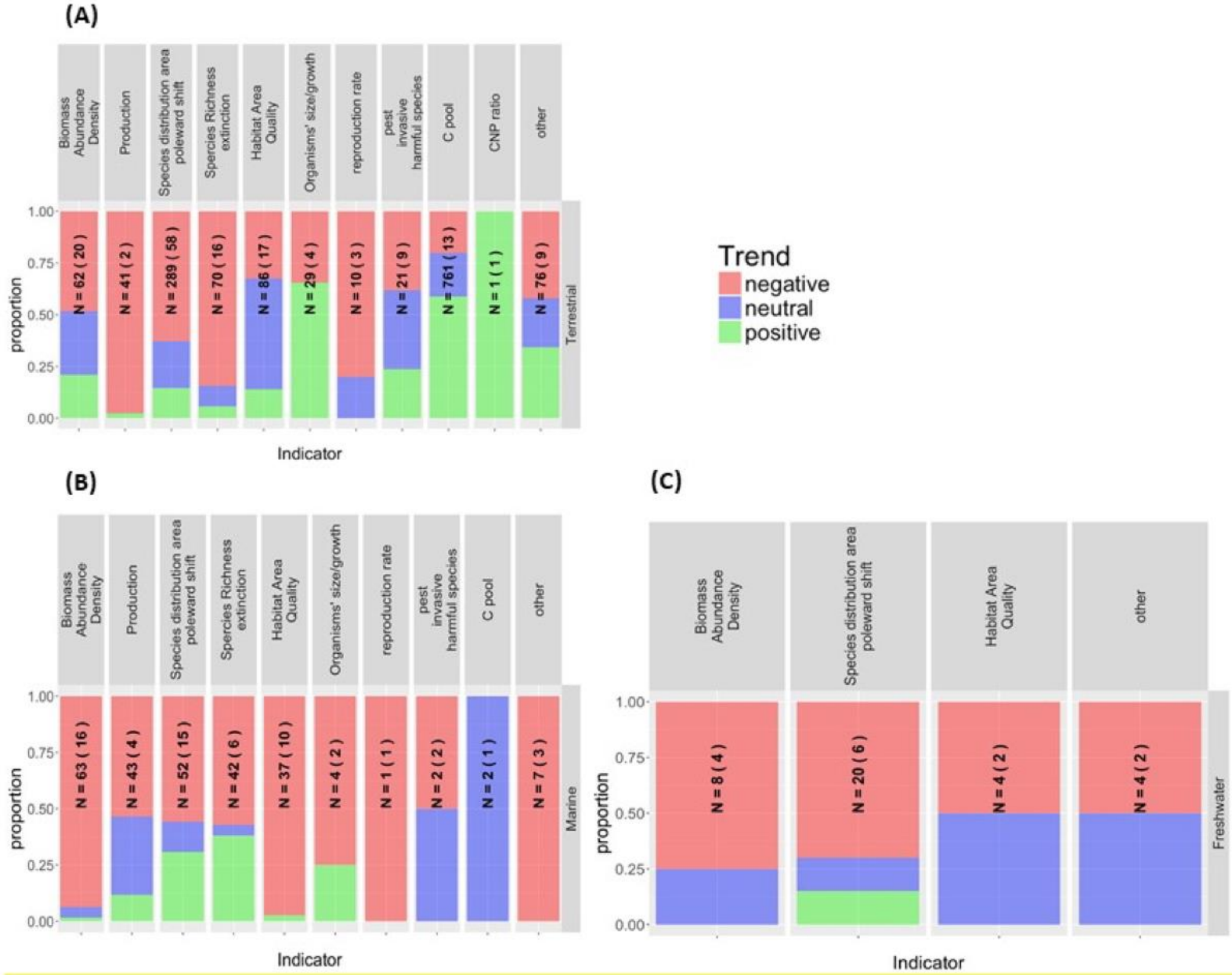


Figure 2. 1: *Future trends of selected indicators in terrestrial (A), marine(B) and freshwater ecosystems (C), based on global scale scenarios referenced in the literature database (appendix 1), all drivers combined. The results are extracted from scenarios with increasing pressures from direct drivers (all climate change scenarios and business-as-usual scenarios for resource exploitation, land-use change and pollution). The selected scenarios were at global scale. Regional/local scale*

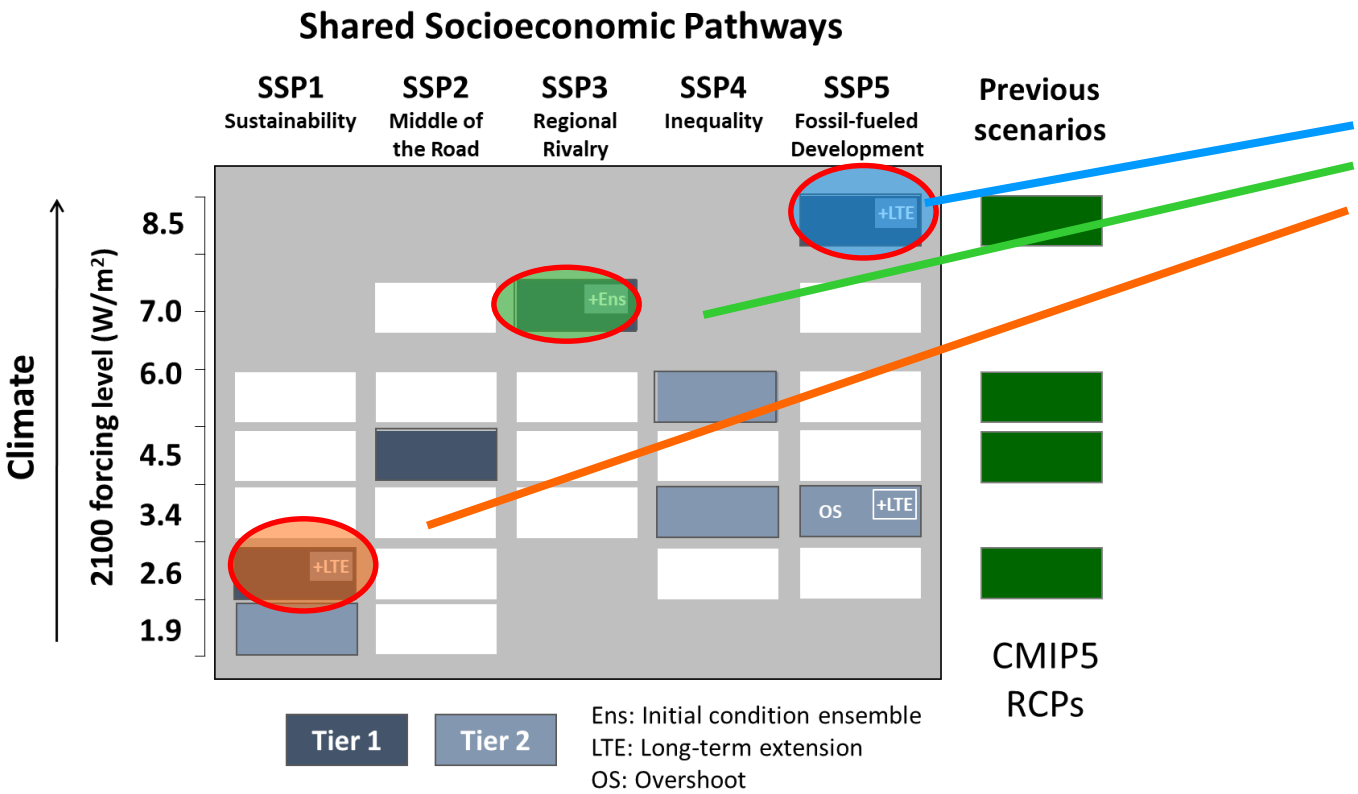
Scenario archetypes approach in all assessments

Source	Economic Optimism	Reformed Markets	Global sustainable development	Regional Sustainability	Regional Competition	Business as Usual
SRES	A1F1		B1 (A1T)	B2	A2	B2
GEO3/GEO4	Market first	Policy first	Sustainability first		Security first	
Global scenario group	Conventional world	Policy reform	New sustainability paradigm	Eco-communalism	barbarization	
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment		Global Orchestration	Technogarden	Adapting mosaic	Order from strength	
Shared Socio-economic Pathways	SSP5		SSP1		SSP3/SSP4	SSP2

The BES-SIM project

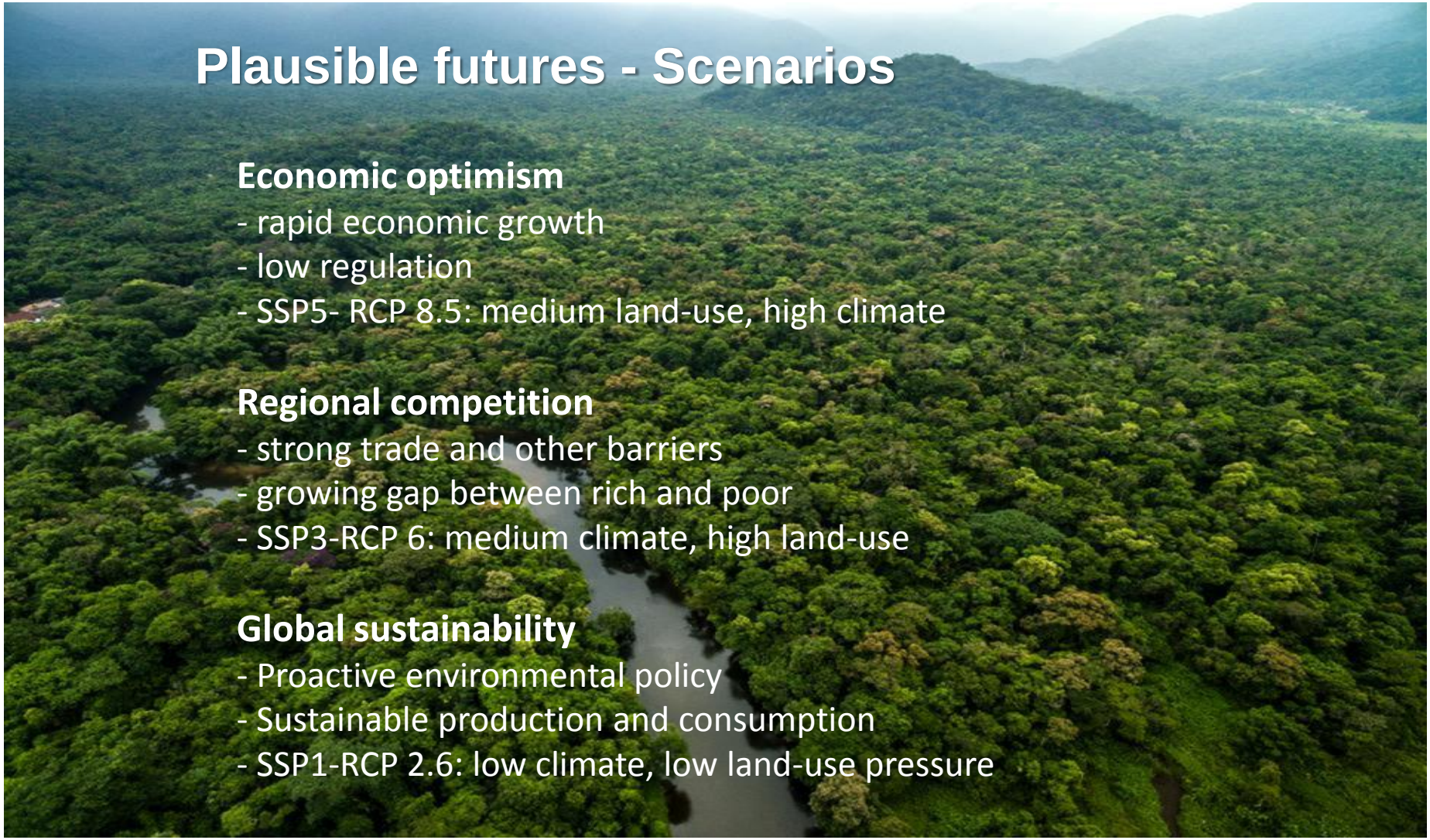
- Aim: consistent global scenario analysis for biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Joint co-operation of 11 biodiversity models groups; 5 ecosystem services models.
- Workshops on ‘Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services scenarios for IPBES using the Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs), 4-6 Octobre 2017 iDiv, Leipzig; 10-11 January, 2018 Cambridge UK
- Publications: Kim et al., 2018; Di Marco et al., 2019; Baisero et al., 2019; Ohashi et al., in press; Chaplin-Kramer et al., 2019; Thuiller et al., 2019; Schipper et al., 2019, others in preparation

The BES-SIM scenarios



Archetypes:

Economic Optimism
Regional Competition
Global Sustainability



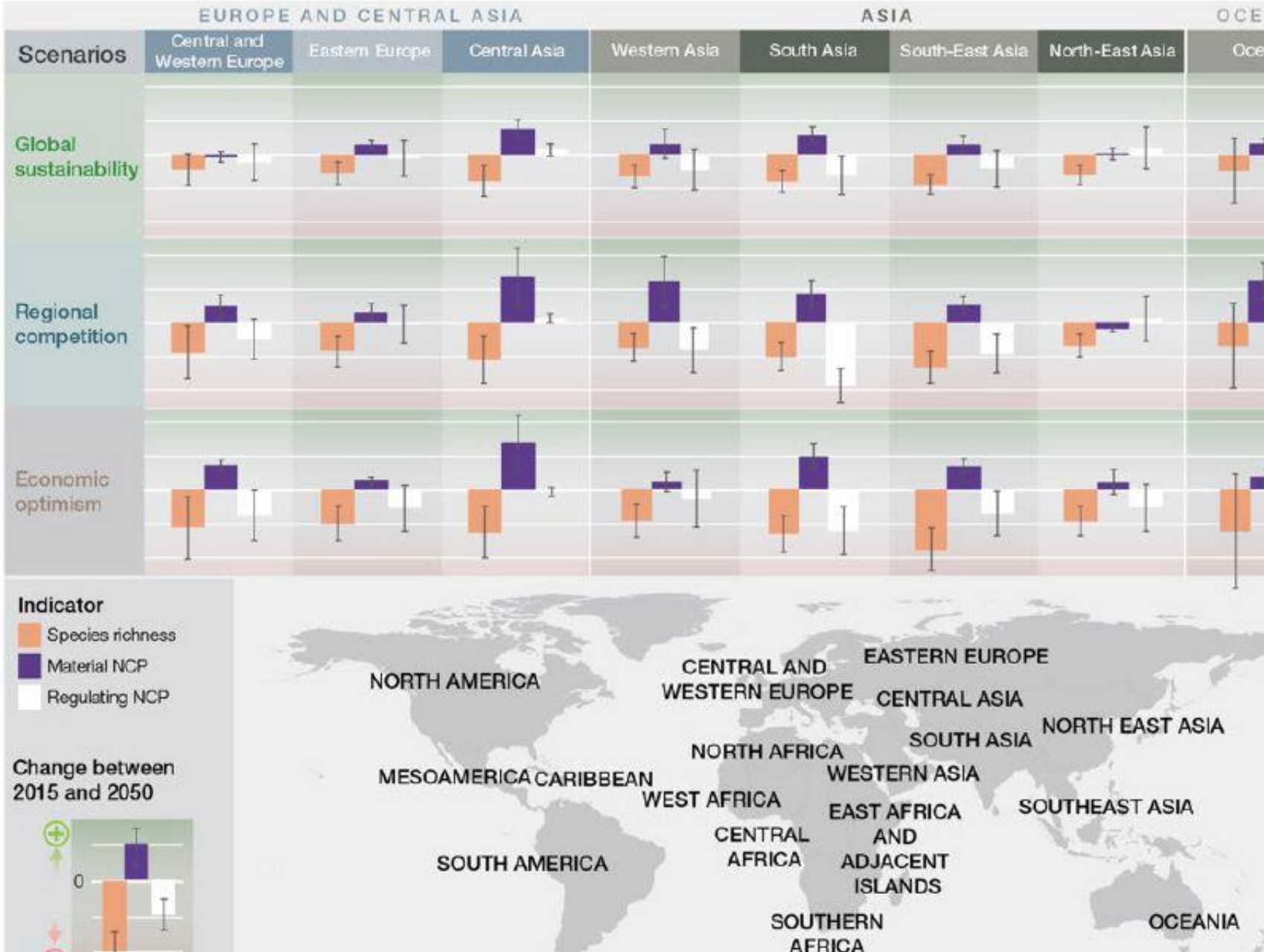
Plausible futures - Scenarios

Economic optimism
- rapid economic growth
- low regulation
- SSP5- RCP 8.5: medium land-use, high climate

Regional competition
- strong trade and other barriers
- growing gap between rich and poor
- SSP3-RCP 6: medium climate, high land-use

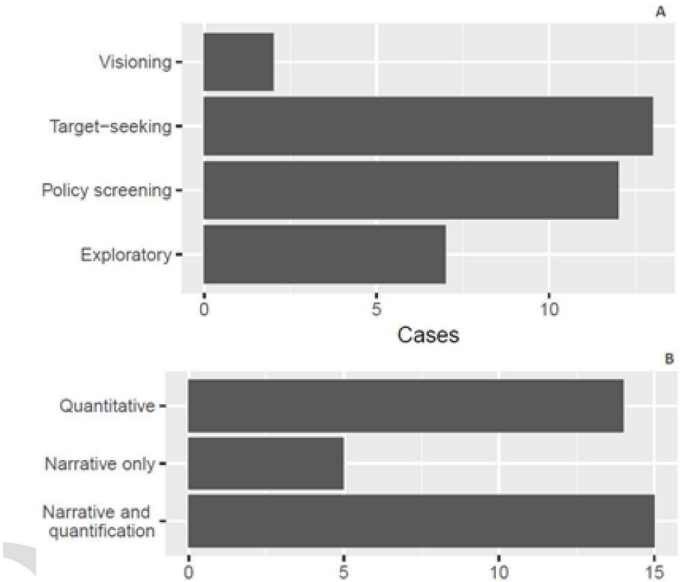
Global sustainability
- Proactive environmental policy
- Sustainable production and consumption
- SSP1-RCP 2.6: low climate, low land-use pressure

Projected changes in biodiversity and nature's material and regulating benefits, due to climate & land use change by 2050

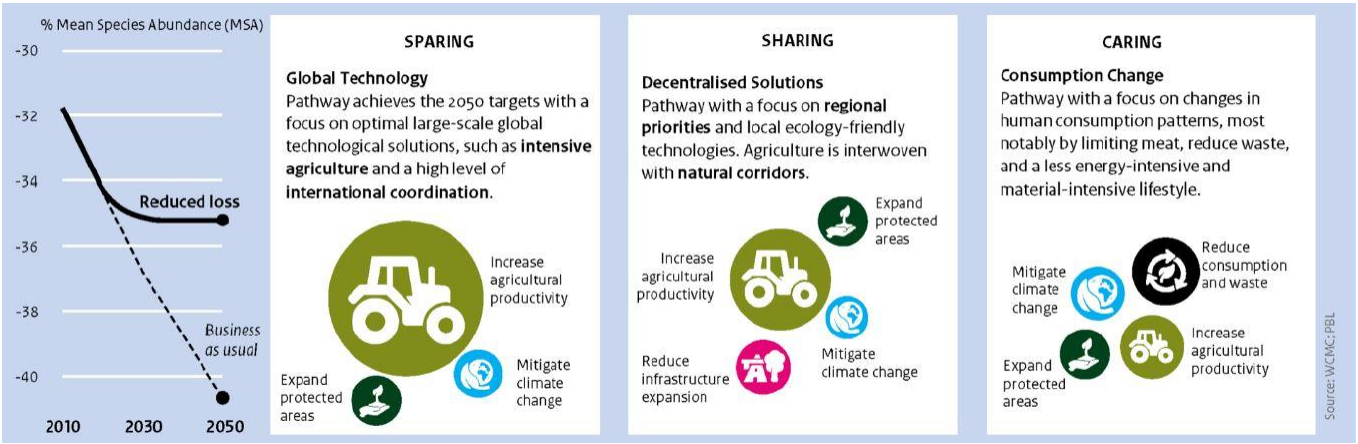


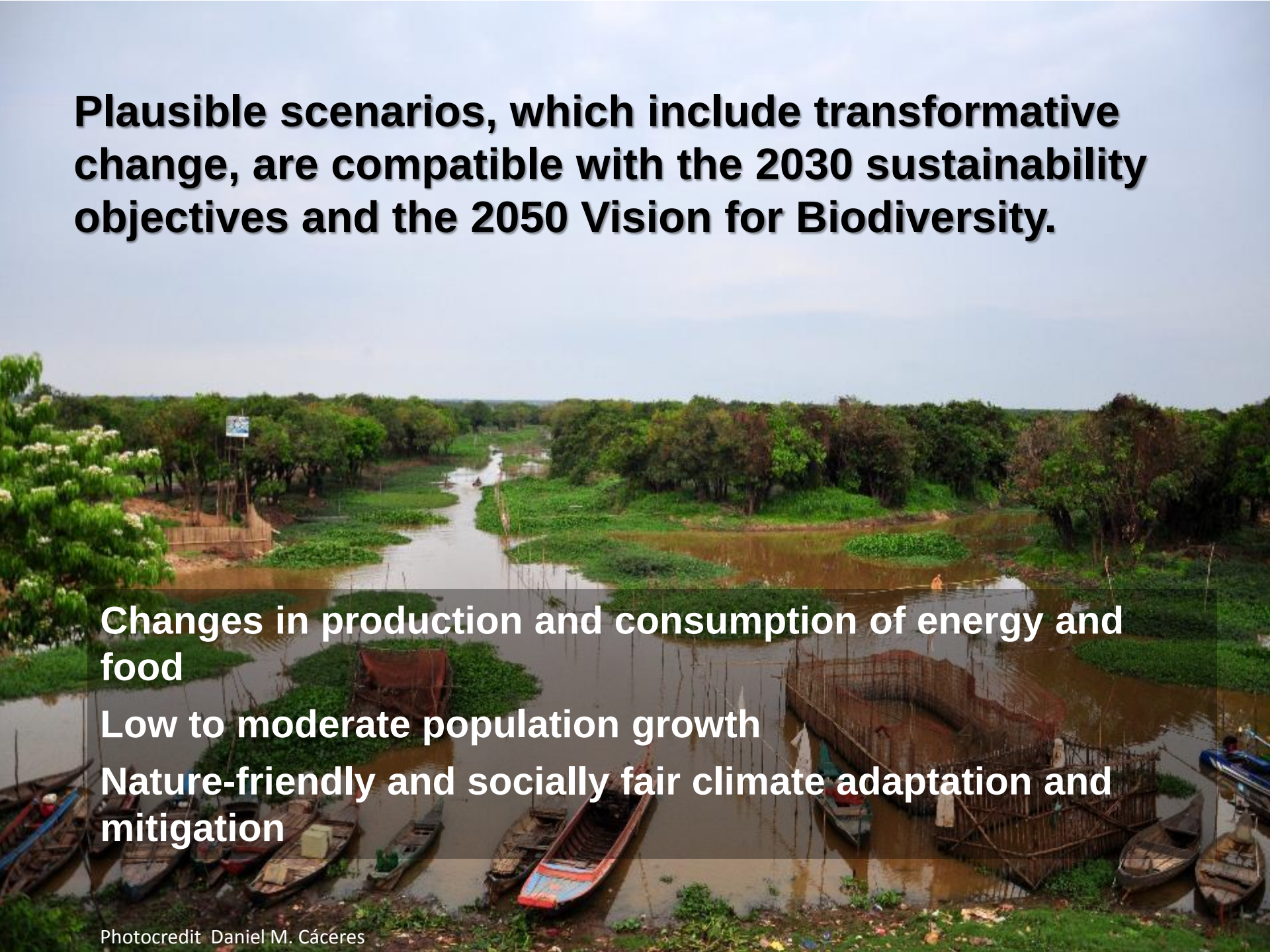
Chapter 5 support

- Literature



- Target seeking scenarios:





Plausible scenarios, which include transformative change, are compatible with the 2030 sustainability objectives and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

- Changes in production and consumption of energy and food
- Low to moderate population growth
- Nature-friendly and socially fair climate adaptation and mitigation

Photocredit Daniel M. Cáceres

Joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11 – 14 Novembre 2019
Bonn, Germany

ROLE OF THE TASK FORCES IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

POLICY SUPPORT TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES

Policy support tools and methodologies

- **Under the first IPBES work programme 2014-2018, work was carried out by an expert group, authors from completed assessments and strategic partners**
- **Work focused on 2 tasks:**
  - Policy support gateway http://demo.ipbes.net/policy-support
  - Guidance for assessment authors

Policy support tools and methodologies

- **What do we mean by policy support tools and methodologies**

Policy support tools and methodologies are **approaches and techniques** based on science and other knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge, **that can inform, assist and enhance relevant decisions, policy-making and implementation** at the local, national, regional and international levels to protect nature, thereby promoting nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life.

IPBES core glossary: https://www.ipbes.net/glossary

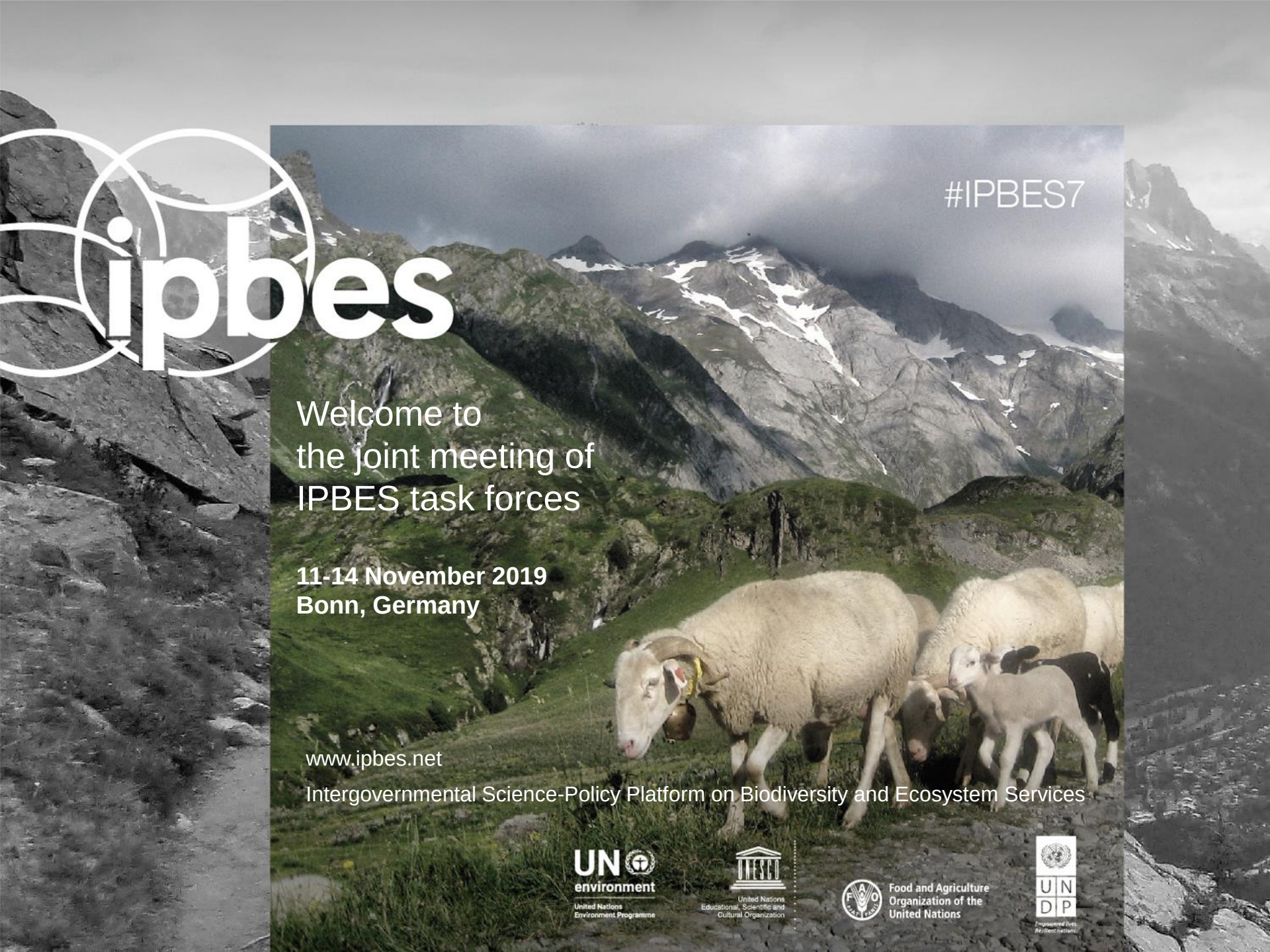
Policy support tools and methodologies

- **The policy support gateway aims to facilitate access to policy support tools and methodologies, case studies of their use and the assessment of individual and groups of tools**
- **How is the gateway used by IPBES assessment authors?**

1. A starting point of which tools and methodologies have already been assessed within IPBES
2. Following the completion of the assessments and approval process by Plenary, information on tools and methodologies included, is uploaded into the gateway.

Policy support tools and methodologies

- **Guidance for assessment authors**
  - The guidance focuses on how to assess policy instruments and facilitate the use of policy support tools and methodologies through IPBES assessments
  - Builds on the experiences of the completed assessments
  - Consists of four sections
    i. Context and purpose of the guidance
    ii. Scope and definitions
    iii. Assessing policy instruments, support tools and methodologies within an IPBES assessment
    iv. Linking to the policy support gateway


#IPBES7
ipbes
Welcome to
the joint meeting of
IPBES task forces
11-14 November 2019
Bonn, Germany
www.ipbes.net
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNDP

#IPBES7

ipbes

Anne Larigauderie
Executive Secretary

Joint meeting of IPBES task forces

Bonn, 11 November 2019

www.ipbes.net

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNDP
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

The new IPBES work programme up to 2030

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

The IPBES work programme up to 2030

- **The new IPBES work programme will inform transformative change**
- **3 new topics:**

Topic 1: Understanding the importance of biodiversity in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

Topic 1 will look at the interlinkages (Nexus) among biodiversity, water, food and health and climate change, with a view to informing the development of policies and actions;

Topic 2: Understanding the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and determinants of transformative change to achieve the 2050 vision for biodiversity:

Topic 2 will aim at understanding and identifying factors in human society at both the individual and collective levels, including behavioural, social, cultural, economic, institutional, technical and technological dimensions, that can be leveraged to bring about transformative change in favour of biodiversity;

Topic 3: Measuring business impact and dependence on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people:

Topic 3 will categorize the ways in which businesses depend on, and impact, biodiversity and nature's contributions to people; and work on criteria and indicators for measuring this dependence and impact.

The IPBES work programme up to 2030: 6 objectives

- **6 objectives**
  - Objective 1: assessing knowledge
  - Objective 2: building capacity
  - Objective 3: strengthening the knowledge foundations
  - Objective 4: supporting policy
  - Objective 5: communicating and engaging
  - Objective 6: improving the effectiveness of the Platform

The IPBES work programme up to 2030: overview (concept note 1)

Overall objective of IPBES

To strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development

Policy framework of the rolling work programme up to 2030

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the biodiversity-related conventions and other biodiversity and ecosystem services processes

INITIAL PRIORITY TOPICS of the work programme / **OBJECTIVES** of the work programme		**TOPIC 1** Understanding the importance of biodiversity in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	**TOPIC 2** Understanding the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and determinants of transformative change and options for achieving 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 and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (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	(a) Enhanced learning and engagement	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	(b) Facilitated access to expertise and information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	(c) Strengthened national and regional capacities	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
OBJECTIVE 3 Strengthening the knowledge foundations	(a) Advanced work on knowledge and data	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	(b) Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
OBJECTIVE 4 Supporting policy	(a) Advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	(b) Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	(c) Advanced work on multiple values	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
OBJECTIVE 5 Communicating and engaging	(a) Strengthened communication				
	(b) Strengthened engagement of Governments				
	(c) Strengthened engagement of stakeholders				
OBJECTIVE 6 Improving the effectiveness of the Platform	(a) Periodic review of the effectiveness of IPBES				
	(b) Review of the IPBES conceptual framework				
	(c) Improving the effectiveness of the assessment process				

(*) Specific deliverables to be developed by task forces

Objective 1: implemented as 4 initial deliverables (3 assessments + 1 paper on biodiversity and climate change)

Objectives 2, 3 and 4: implemented by 5 task forces (specific deliverables to be developed by task forces)

The 2030 rolling work programme: Assessments

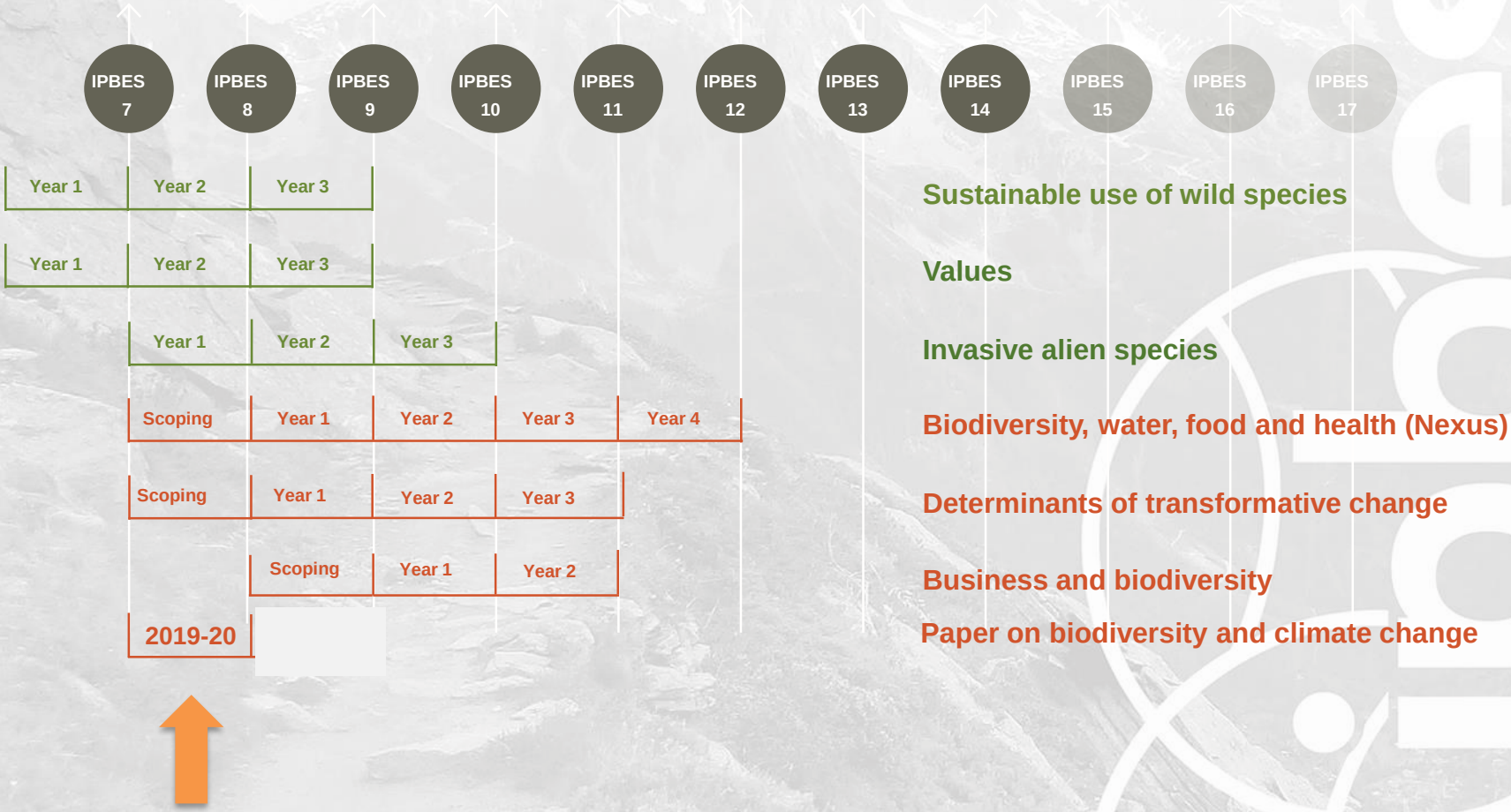
- **Objective 1: Assessing Knowledge**

  To assess the state of knowledge on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people in support of sustainable development.

- **The objective will be achieved through these 4 initial deliverables:**

starts 2019	Deliverable 1 (a): A thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (nexus)
2019-2020	Deliverable 1 (b): A paper on the interlinkage between biodiversity and climate change (biodiversity and climate change) with IPCC; for CBD-COP 15 and UNFCCC-COP 26
starts 2019	Deliverable 1 (c): A thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change)
starts 2021	Deliverable 1 (d): A methodological assessment of the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people (business and biodiversity)

Indicative timeline of initial assessments



On-going scoping processes for 2 new assessments

- **Scoping processes on-going for the nexus and transformative change assessments:**
  - Calls for nomination of scoping experts open from 5 August to 15 October 2019
  - Pre-scoping online conferences to seek input for the scoping process:
    30 September – 2 October 2019: nexus assessment
    9 – 11 October 2019: transformative change assessment
  - Scoping meetings:
    24-17 March 2020: nexus assessment
    21-24 April 2020: transformative change assessment
  - External review of draft scoping reports
  - Scoping reports considered by IPBES 8 (Feb 2021)

5 task forces to implement 2030 rolling work programme

- General terms of reference (common to the 5 task forces):
- In carrying out its work, each task force will:

(a) Ensure that all its activities draw on, **build on** and complement **existing experience**;

(b) Perform activities that specifically **address the** relevant prioritized **topics and objectives** set out in the rolling **work programme up to 2030**, in support of the overall objective and four functions of IPBES;

(c) Provide a regular progress report and, in consultation with the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel and the Bureau, develop and update a workplan that sets out clear milestones and deliverables with regard to the relevant topics and objectives of the rolling work programme up to 2030 for periodic consideration by the Plenary;

(d) Advise the Bureau and the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel on issues pertaining to its mandate across the rolling work programme up to 2030;

(e) Advise the Bureau on the identification of new strategic partners and collaborative supporters;

(f) Encourage the direct involvement of its members, as appropriate, in activities of other IPBES task forces and expert groups to foster the coherent implementation of the rolling work programme up to 2030 through the four functions of IPBES.

Task force on capacity-building (concept note 3a)

To oversee and implement **objective 2** ("Building capacity") with the support of technical support unit on capacity-building at Norwegian Environment Agency; guide the secretariat in implementing the **Capacity-building rolling plan** (decision IPBES-5/1, 2017)

- **Strategy 1: Learning and engagement**
  - Continue the fellowship programme
  - Convene capacity-building activities in support of all IPBES functions
  - Convene meetings of IPBES national focal points to support review of assessments' drafts
- **Strategy 2: Facilitating access to expertise and information**
  - Promote uptake of completed assessments and guides
  - Promote involvement of strategic partners and collaborative supporters
- **Strategy 3: Strengthening national and regional capacities**
  - Encourage establishment of national platforms
  - Promote national assessments
- **Convene the capacity-building forum on a regular basis**
- **Develop the capacity-building web portal**

Task force on indigenous and local knowledge (concept note 3b)

To oversee and implement the **objective 3 (b)** "Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems" with the support of TSU on indigenous and local knowledge at UNESCO, including by: supporting the MEP in implementing the **Approach to recognizing and working with ILK in IPBES** (decision IPBES-5/1).

- For assessments
  - Collaboratively define problems; Include in the assessment evidence on ILK; engage IPLCs in the review process; share insights gained from assessment
- For knowledge and data
  - Help identify experts; facilitate access to ILK; provide advice on specificities of ILK in this work
- For supporting policy
  - Reflect on tools relevant to IPLCs in IPBES assessments
- For building capacity
  - Build capacity for implementation of the approach; promote collaboration with relevant organizations
- For the participatory mechanism
  - Provide a web-based platform to facilitate engagement of IPLCs; continue to promote dialogue with IPLCs to mobilize input and disseminate results; work with partners

Task force on knowledge and data (concept note 3c)

To oversee and implement the **objective 3 (a)** "Advanced work on knowledge and data" with the support of the TSU on knowledge and data at Senckenberg Society for Nature Research, Germany (data) and at biodivERsA (knowledge) by:

a) Supporting assessment experts in **identifying, prioritizing and mobilizing existing knowledge and data** needed for IPBES assessments;

b) Guiding the secretariat in the **management of the data, information and knowledge used in IPBES products**, including the development of the web-based infrastructure, to ensure their **long-term availability and data interoperability**;

c) Supporting the Bureau and the MEP **in reviewing the knowledge needs and gaps identified through IPBES** assessments and other IPBES deliverables and in **catalysing the generation of new knowledge and data**.

- **Knowledge (catalyse the generation of new knowledge)**
  - Oversee the identification of knowledge gaps
  - Prepare and hold regular e-conferences to inform on identified gaps
  - Follow up on opportunities identified
- **Data**
  - Development and implementation of a data management policy
  - Support to IPBES (authors of assessments) with data products (maps, indicators, etc.)

Task force on scenarios and models (concept note 3d)

To oversee and implement the **objective 4 (b)** "Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services" with the support of TSU on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services at PBL - The Netherlands Environment Assessment Agency

- Activity 1: Supporting the use of scenarios and models in IPBES assessments
- Activity 2: Catalyzing the development of scenarios & models by the broader scientific community
  - New scenarios
    - Define a set of visions for nature's futures through participatory dialogues
    - Develop quantitative scenarios from these visions
    - Mobilise the scientific community to model the impact of these scenarios (developed from the visions) on nature and nature's contributions to people
  - Collaboration with IPCC on the use of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways

Task force on policy tools and methodologies (concept note 3e)

To oversee and implement the **objective 4 (a)** "Advanced work on policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies" with the support of TSU on policy tools and methodologies at UNEP-WCMC

- **Further development of the IPBES policy support gateway**
  - Interactive web tool for decision-makers
  - Would present policy support tools and methodologies identified in IPBES assessments
- **Further development of methodological guidance to support assessments in considering policy support tools**
  - Develop procedures including for developing, uploading and updating content; for validating content
  - Develop ways to engage the community at large to develop content
  - Build capacity of decision-makers to use the gateway

ipbes merci !
#IPBES7