High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
Review of SDG 15

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Executive Secretary, IPBES

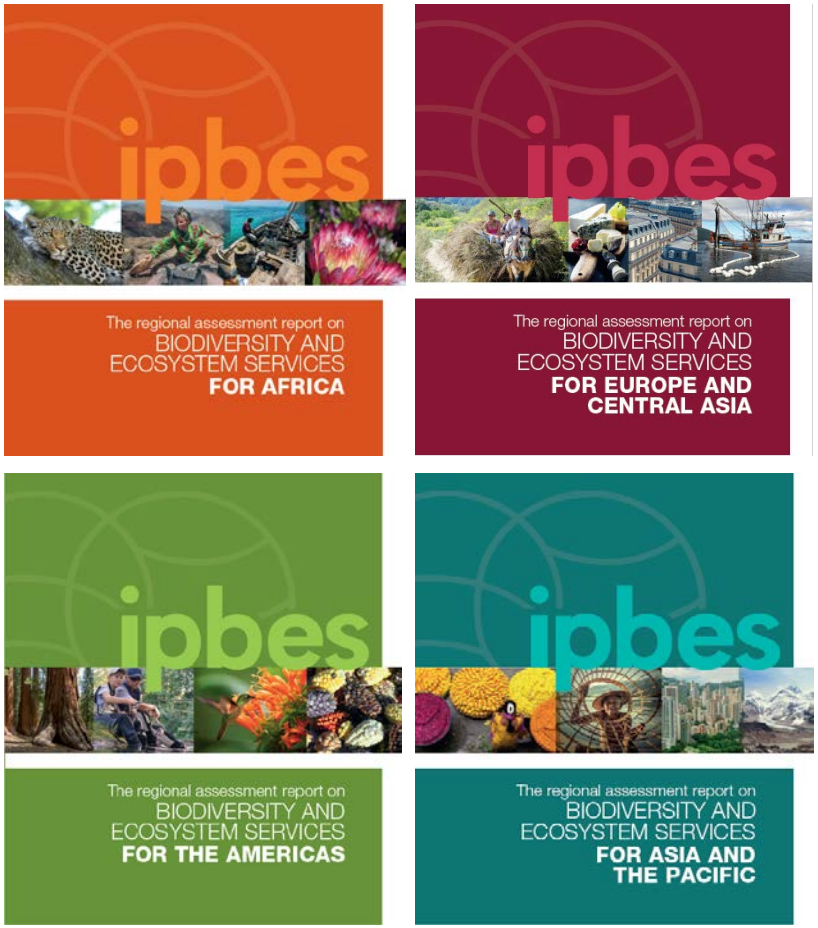
The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

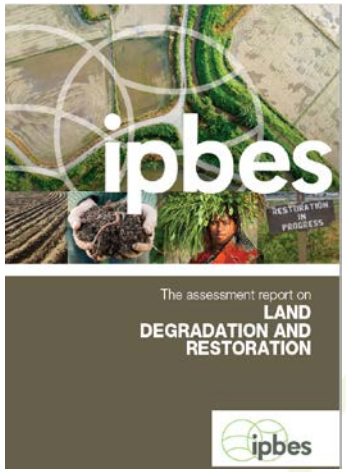
- IPBES's mission:

  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.

- An independent intergovernmental body, established in 2012 by Governments, with currently 130 Members
- IPBES is currently implementing its first work programme (2014-2018)
- Collaborative partnership arrangement with UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP
- Secretariat hosted by Germany, in Bonn

5 reports released approved by the IPBES Plenary (March 2018)





- 550 experts
- 15,000 publications
- 20,000 comments

The biodiversity of Europe and Central Asia is in continuous strong decline

- A high percentage of the assessed marine habitats and species are threatened
- Freshwater species and inland surface water habitats are particularly threatened
- Terrestrial species and habitats have long-term declining trends in population size, range, habitat intactness and functioning

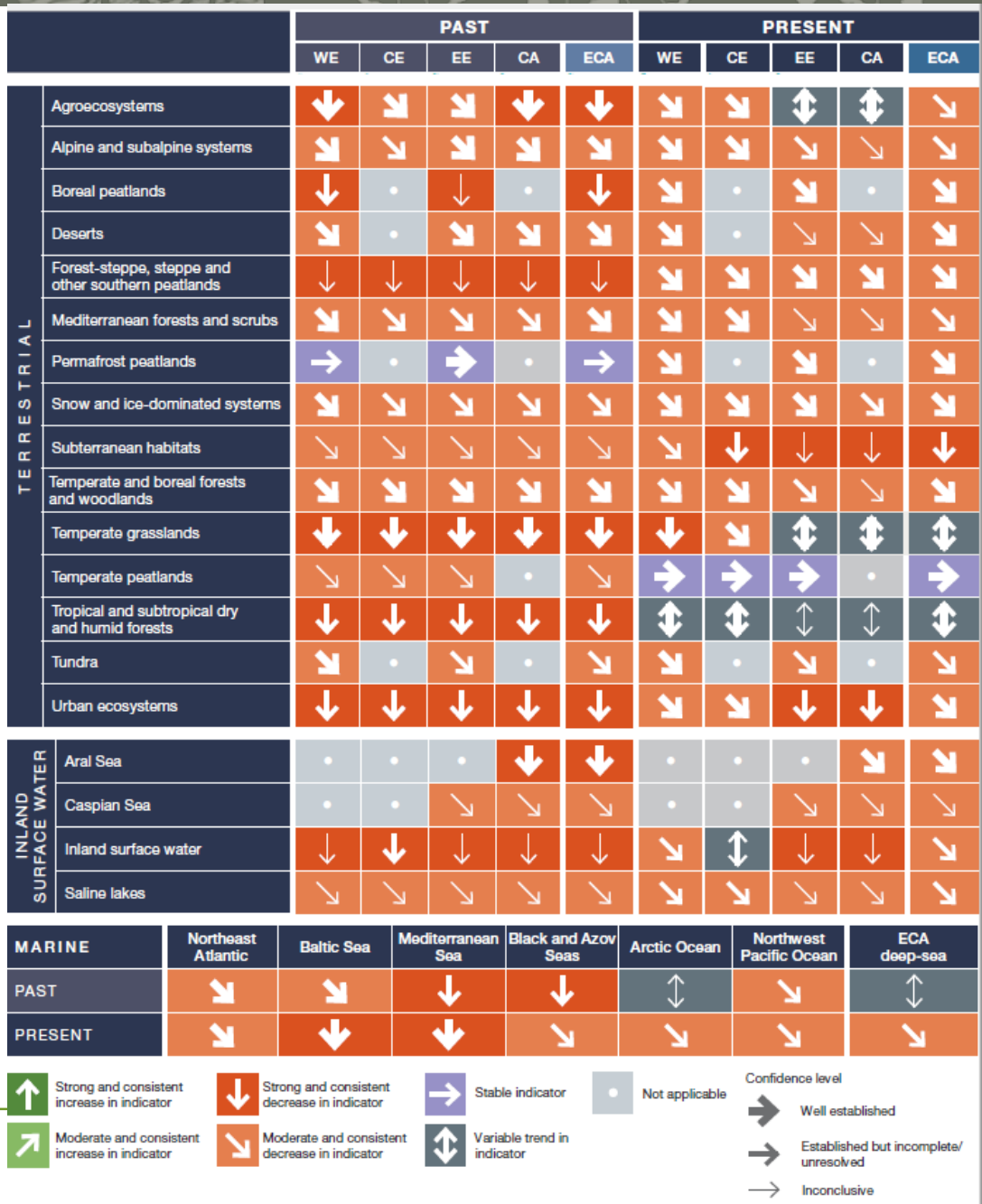
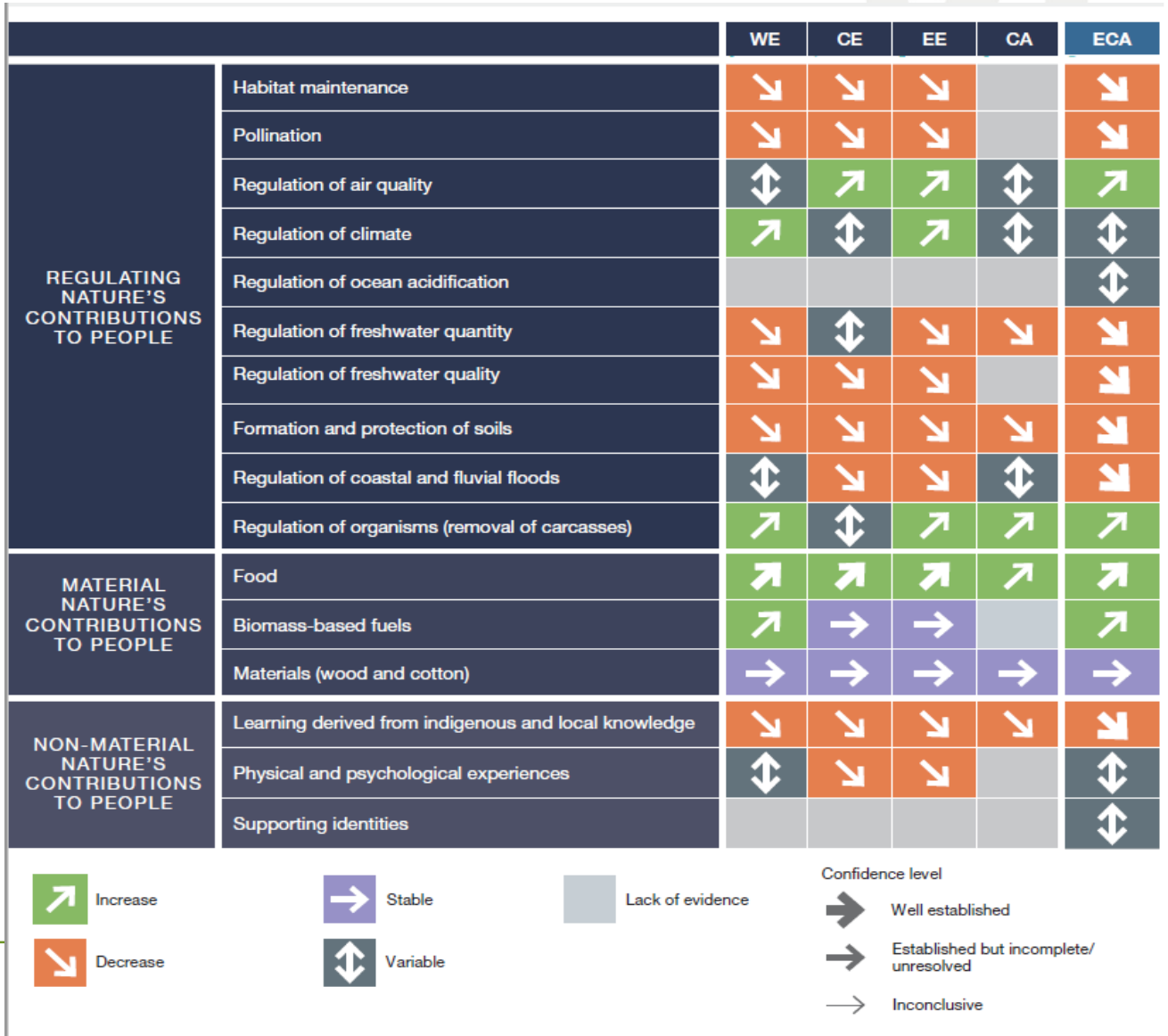


Figure: Past (1950-2000) and current (2001-2017) trends in biodiversity

The majority of regulating and of non-material contributions to people have declined since 1960 in Europe and Central Asia

- The delivery of some material contributions, such as food and biomass-based fuels, has increased.



Land use change is the major direct driver of change, but the impact of climate change is increasing rapidly

- Key drivers of change per sub-region in Africa

Subregions	ECOSYSTEM TYPE	DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY CHANGE							
		Direct drivers						Indirect drivers	
		Climate change	Habitat conversion	Overharvesting	Pollution	Invasive alien species	Illegal wildlife trade	Demographic change	Protected areas
CENTRAL AFRICA	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↗	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↗
	Coastal/Marine	↗	↑	↑	↗	↗	↑	NI	↔
EAST AFRICA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↑	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	↗
	Coastal/Marine	↑	↔	↗	↗	↗	↑	↑	↔
NORTH AFRICA	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↑	↗	↗	↗	↑	↔	→	→
	Coastal/Marine	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	NI	→	→
SOUTHERN AFRICA	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗
	Coastal/Marine	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗
WEST AFRICA	Terrestrial/Inland waters	↑	↑	↑	↗	↗	↑	↗	→
	Coastal/Marine	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↑	↗	→

Width of an arrow = Level of agreement for countries sampled

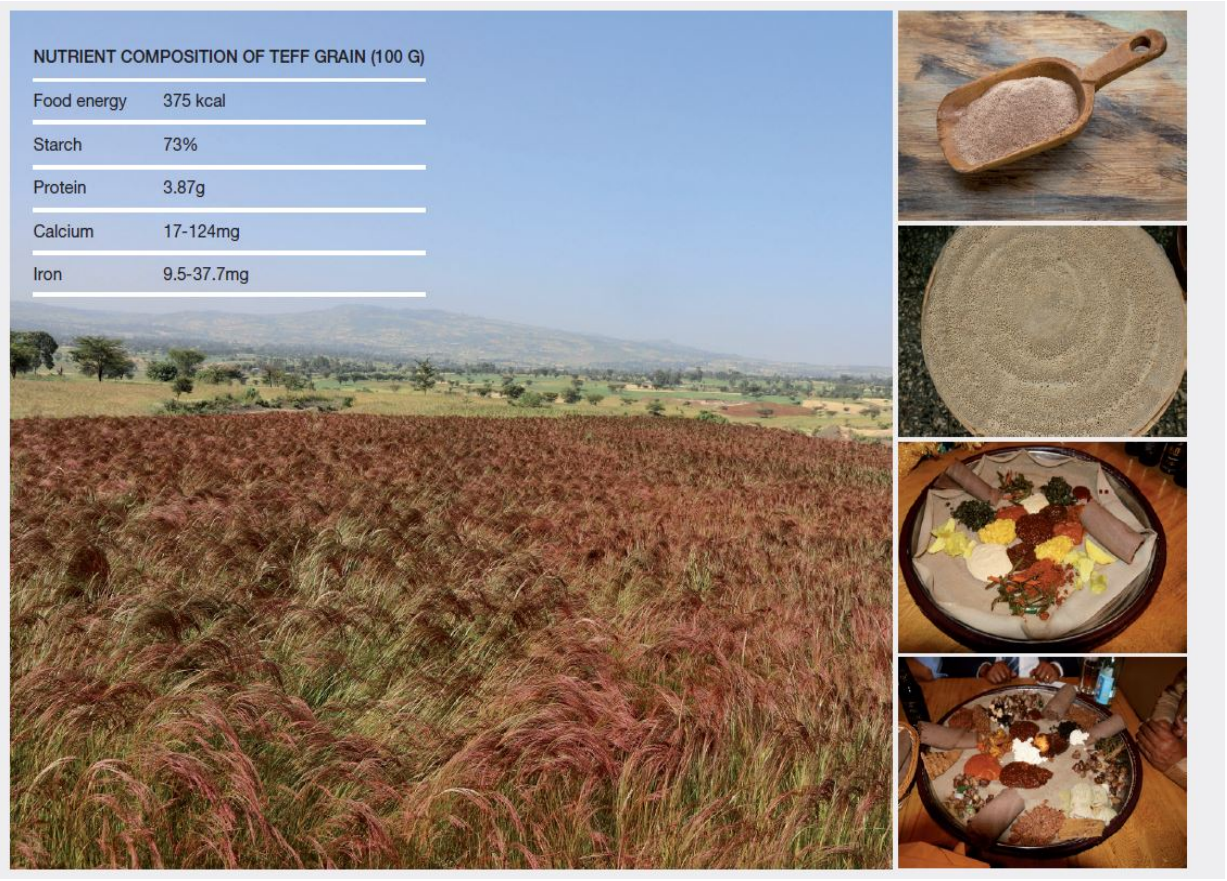
Arrow = Trend of the respective impact of the driver

↑ High Increase ↗ Moderate Increase → Low Increase ↓ Decrease NI = No Information available ↔ Unchanged/Under control

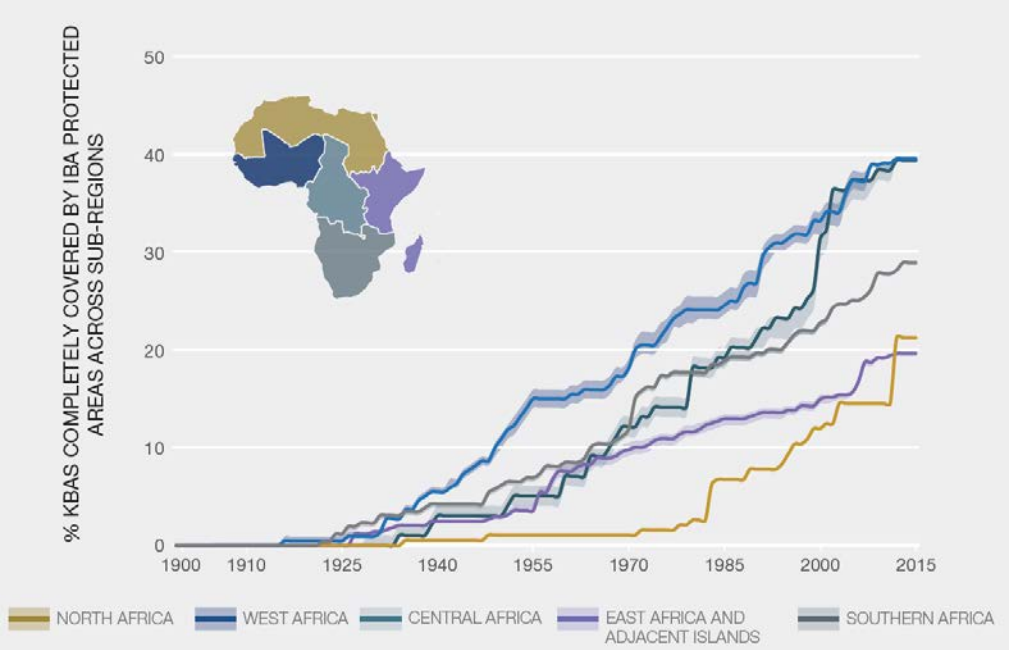
Indigenous and local knowledge has been eroded and this has implications for biodiversity-friendly land management practices

Teff: example of an indigenous food crop from Ethiopia

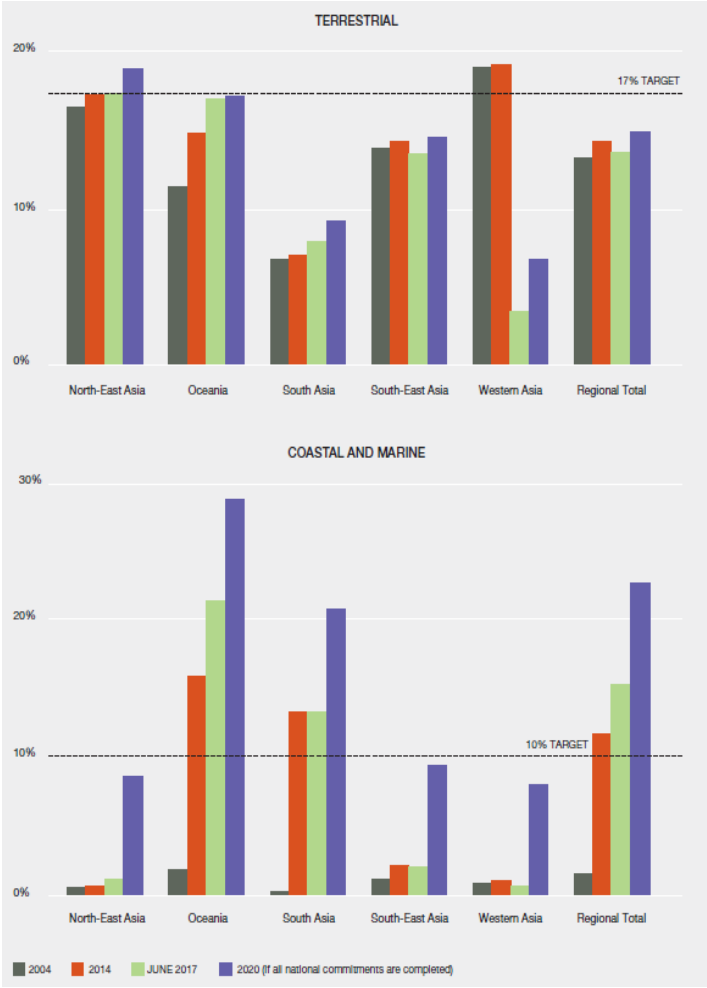
Neglected and underused it is gaining recognition for its nutritional value, as a source of income and for its contribution to food security



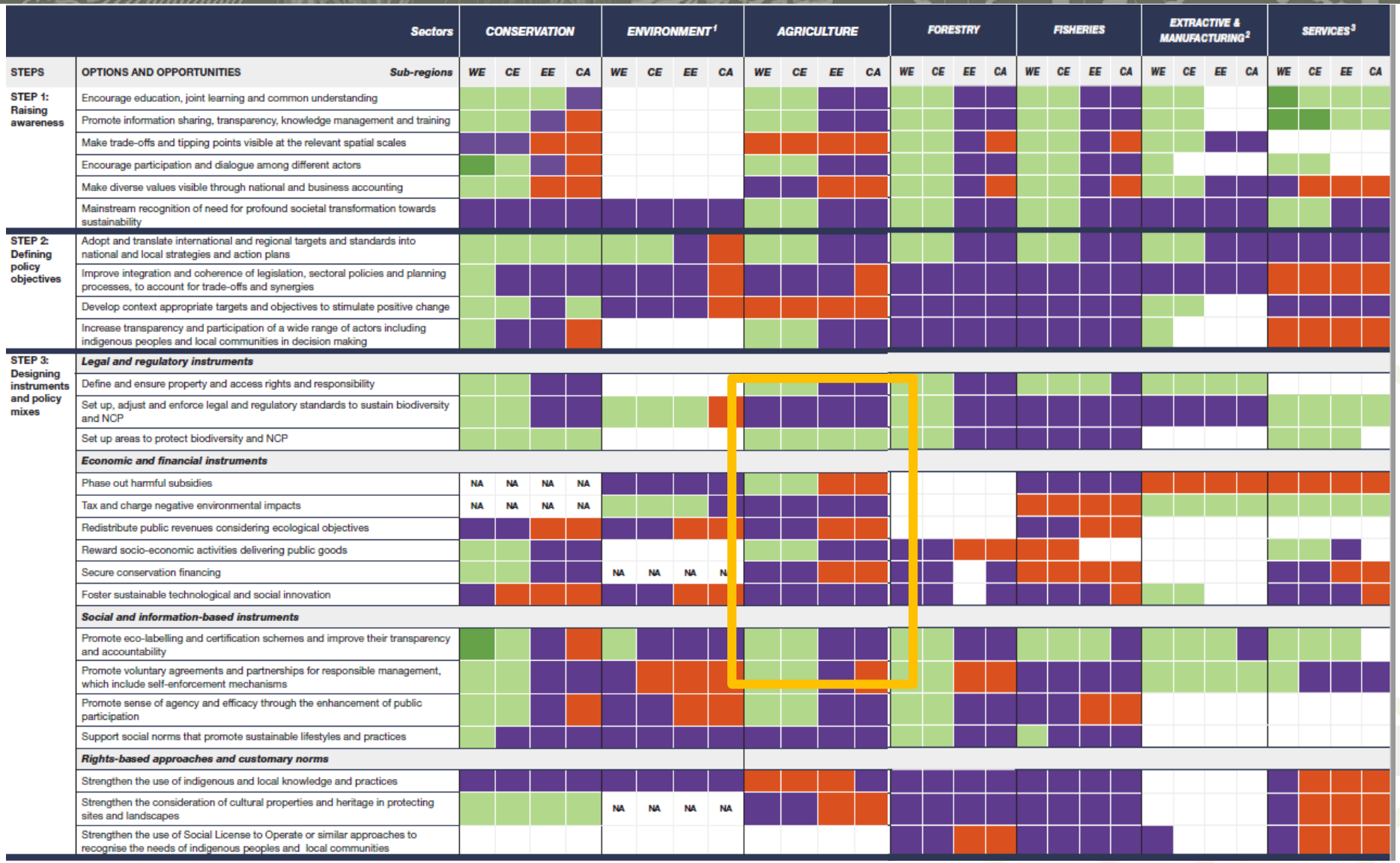
We can do something about it



Protected Areas in Africa between 1900 and 2012 (Key Biodiversity Areas: Important Bird & Biodiversity Areas)



Protected Areas in Asia Pacific (2004, 2014, 2017 & 2020)



1. Include the following policy areas: Marine and freshwater quality and quantity, flood management, air and wider environmental pollution (including eutrophication and acidification), waste management, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, soil management and land degradation. Options and opportunities in rows left blank have been covered by the other sectors, also in relation to their environmental outcomes.

WE – WESTERN EUROPE CE – CENTRAL EUROPE EE – EASTERN EUROPE CA – CENTRAL ASIA

EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED
IMPLEMENTED WITH SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT
UNDER DEVELOPMENT OR STARTED
NOT YET INITIATED
NOT ASSESSED
NA – NOT APPLICABLE

Table: Policy options and opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity

	Sectors	AGRICULTURE			
STEPS	OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES — Sub-regions	WE	CE	EE	CA
STEP 3: Designing instruments and policy mixes	***Legal and regulatory instruments***				
	Define and ensure property and access rights and responsibility				
	Set up, adjust and enforce legal and regulatory standards to sustain biodiversity and NCP				
	Set up areas to protect biodiversity and NCP				
	Economic and financial instruments				
	Phase out harmful subsidies				
	Tax and charge negative environmental impacts				
	Redistribute public revenues considering ecological objectives				
	Reward socio-economic activities delivering public goods				
	Secure conservation financing				
	Foster sustainable technological and social innovation				
	Social and information-based instruments				
	Promote eco-labelling and certification schemes and improve their transparency and accountability				
	Promote voluntary agreements and partnerships for responsible management, which include self-enforcement mechanisms				
	Promote sense of agency and efficacy through the enhancement of public participation				
	Support social norms that promote sustainable lifestyles and practices				

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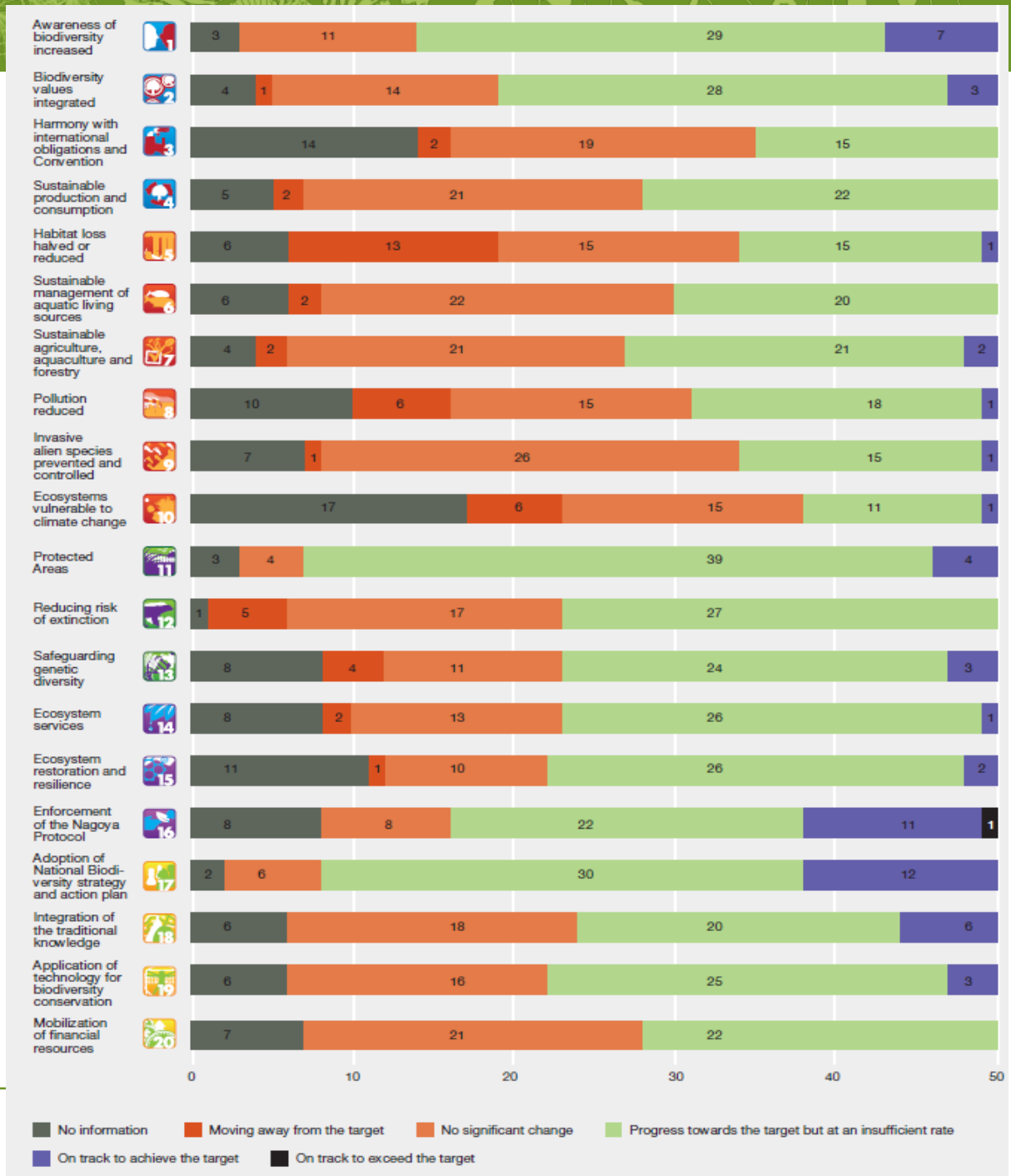
The Aichi Biodiversity Targets will not be met



Based on an analysis of the 5th national reports from 50 African countries to CBD as of Sept 2017

To conclude:

- The Aichi Biodiversity Targets will not all be met
- This threatens the achievement of the SDGs
- We know what needs to be done, including:
  - Social domain: enable values of environmental responsibility; promote participatory governance involving private sector, civil society, IPLCs;
  - Economic domain: change way to measure national welfare;
  - Technology domain: ensure that new technologies do not damage the environment
- Guiding principle:
  - Recognise interlinkages among the SDGs
  - Focus on areas of critical trade-offs and set targets (e.g. climate, food and biodiversity)

Thank you!

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Science and Policy for People and Nature

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