

High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
Review of SDG 15
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The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

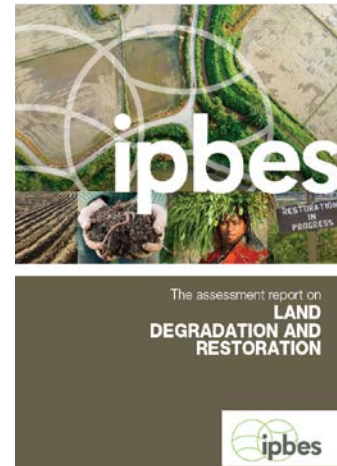
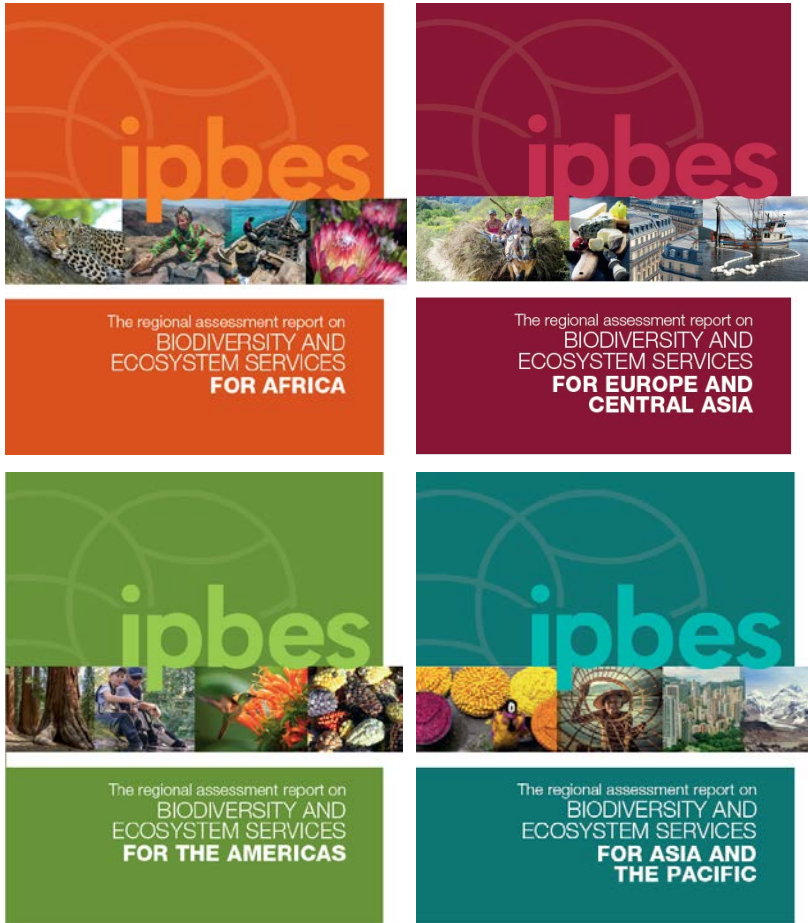
- IPBES's mission:

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

		PAST					PRESENT					
		WE	CE	EE	CA	ECA	WE	CE	EE	CA	ECA	
TERRESTRIAL	Agroecosystems	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↕	↕	↘	
	Alpine and subalpine systems	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	
	Boreal peatlands	↘	•	↘	•	↘	↘	•	↘	•	↘	
	Deserts	↘	•	↘	↘	↘	↘	•	↘	↘	↘	
	Forest-steppe, steppe and other southern peatlands	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	
	Mediterranean forests and scrubs	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	
	Permafrost peatlands	→	•	→	•	→	↘	•	↘	•	↘	
	Snow and ice-dominated systems	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	
	Subterranean habitats	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	
	Temperate and boreal forests and woodlands	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	
	Temperate grasslands	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↕	↕	↕	
	Temperate peatlands	↘	↘	↘	•	↘	→	→	→	•	→	
	Tropical and subtropical dry and humid forests	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Tundra	↘	•	↘	•	↘	↘	•	↘	•	↘	
	Urban ecosystems	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	
INLAND SURFACE WATER	Aral Sea	•	•	•	↘	↘	•	•	•	↘	↘	
	Caspian Sea	•	•	↘	↘	↘	•	•	↘	↘	↘	
	Inland surface water	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↕	↘	↘	↘	
	Saline lakes	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	
MARINE	Northeast Atlantic	Baltic Sea			Mediterranean Sea		Black and Azov Seas		Arctic Ocean	Northwest Pacific Ocean		ECA deep-sea
	PAST	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↕	↘	↕	↘	↕	
PRESENT	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	

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

Strong and consistent increase in indicator	Strong and consistent decrease in indicator	Stable indicator	Not applicable	Well established
Moderate and consistent increase in indicator	Moderate and consistent decrease in indicator	Variable trend in indicator		Established but incomplete/unresolved
				Inconclusive

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.

		WE	CE	EE	CA	ECA
REGULATING NATURE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEOPLE	Habitat maintenance	↘	↘	↘	■	↘
	Pollination	↘	↘	↘	■	↘
	Regulation of air quality	↕	↗	↗	↕	↗
	Regulation of climate	↗	↕	↗	↕	↕
	Regulation of ocean acidification	■	■	■	■	↕
	Regulation of freshwater quantity	↘	↕	↘	↘	↘
	Regulation of freshwater quality	↘	↘	↘	■	↘
	Formation and protection of soils	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
	Regulation of coastal and fluvial floods	↕	↘	↘	↕	↘
	Regulation of organisms (removal of carcasses)	↗	↕	↗	↗	↗
MATERIAL NATURE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEOPLE	Food	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
	Biomass-based fuels	↗	→	→	■	↗
	Materials (wood and cotton)	→	→	→	→	→
NON-MATERIAL NATURE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEOPLE	Learning derived from indigenous and local knowledge	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
	Physical and psychological experiences	↕	↘	↘	■	↕
	Supporting identities	■	■	■	■	↕

↗ Increase
↘ Decrease

→ Stable
↕ Variable

■ Lack of evidence

Confidence level
 ➔ Well established
 ➔ Established but incomplete/unresolved
 → Inconclusive

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

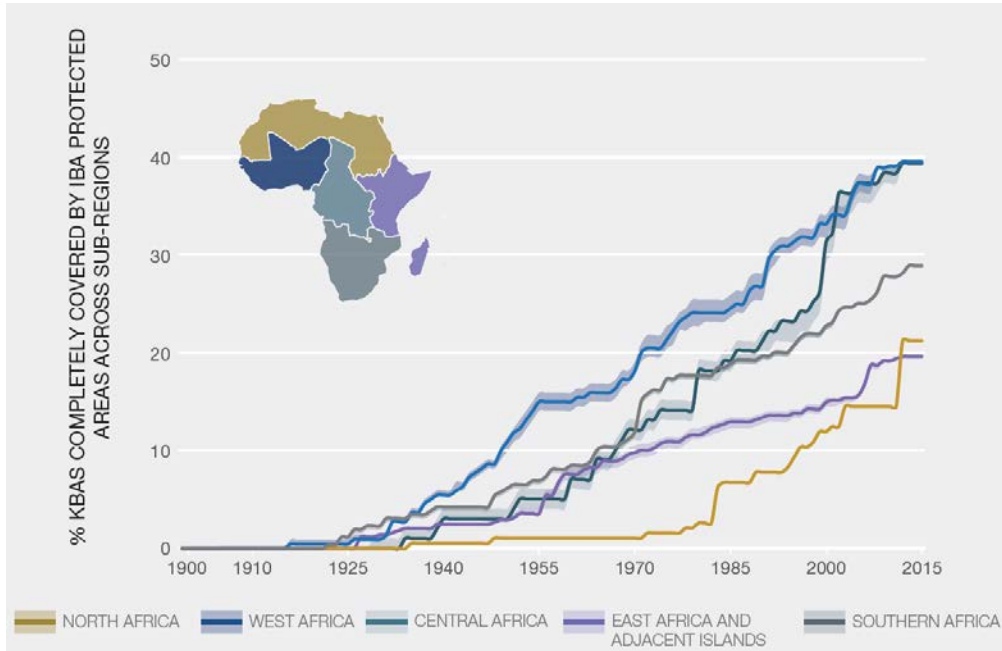
Teff: example of an indigenous food crop from Ethiopia

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

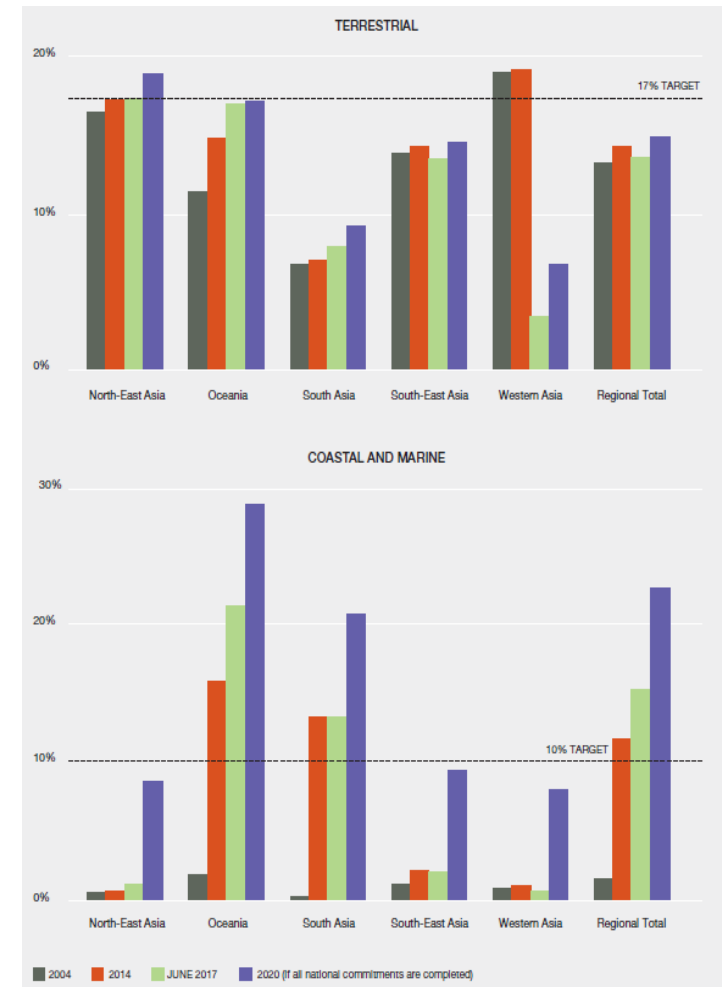
NUTRIENT COMPOSITION OF TEFF GRAIN (100 G)	
Food energy	375 kcal
Starch	73%
Protein	3.87g
Calcium	17-124mg
Iron	9.5-37.7mg



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)



STEPS	OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES	Sub-regions	CONSERVATION				ENVIRONMENT ¹				AGRICULTURE				FORESTRY				FISHERIES				EXTRACTIVE & MANUFACTURING ²				SERVICES ³			
			WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA	WE	CE	EE	CA
STEP 1: Raising awareness	Encourage education, joint learning and common understanding																													
	Promote information sharing, transparency, knowledge management and training																													
	Make trade-offs and tipping points visible at the relevant spatial scales																													
	Encourage participation and dialogue among different actors																													
	Make diverse values visible through national and business accounting																													
	Mainstream recognition of need for profound societal transformation towards sustainability																													
STEP 2: Defining policy objectives	Adopt and translate international and regional targets and standards into national and local strategies and action plans																													
	Improve integration and coherence of legislation, sectoral policies and planning processes, to account for trade-offs and synergies																													
	Develop context appropriate targets and objectives to stimulate positive change																													
	Increase transparency and participation of a wide range of actors including indigenous peoples and local communities in decision making																													
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	NA	NA	NA	NA																									
	Tax and charge negative environmental impacts	NA	NA	NA	NA																									
	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																														
Rights-based approaches and customary norms																														
Strengthen the use of indigenous and local knowledge and practices																														
Strengthen the consideration of cultural properties and heritage in protecting sites and landscapes																														
Strengthen the use of Social License to Operate or similar approaches to recognise the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities																														



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 ■ UNDER DEVELOPMENT OR STARTED □ NOT ASSESSED
 ■ IMPLEMENTED WITH SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT ■ NOT YET INITIATED ■ NA - NOT APPLICABLE

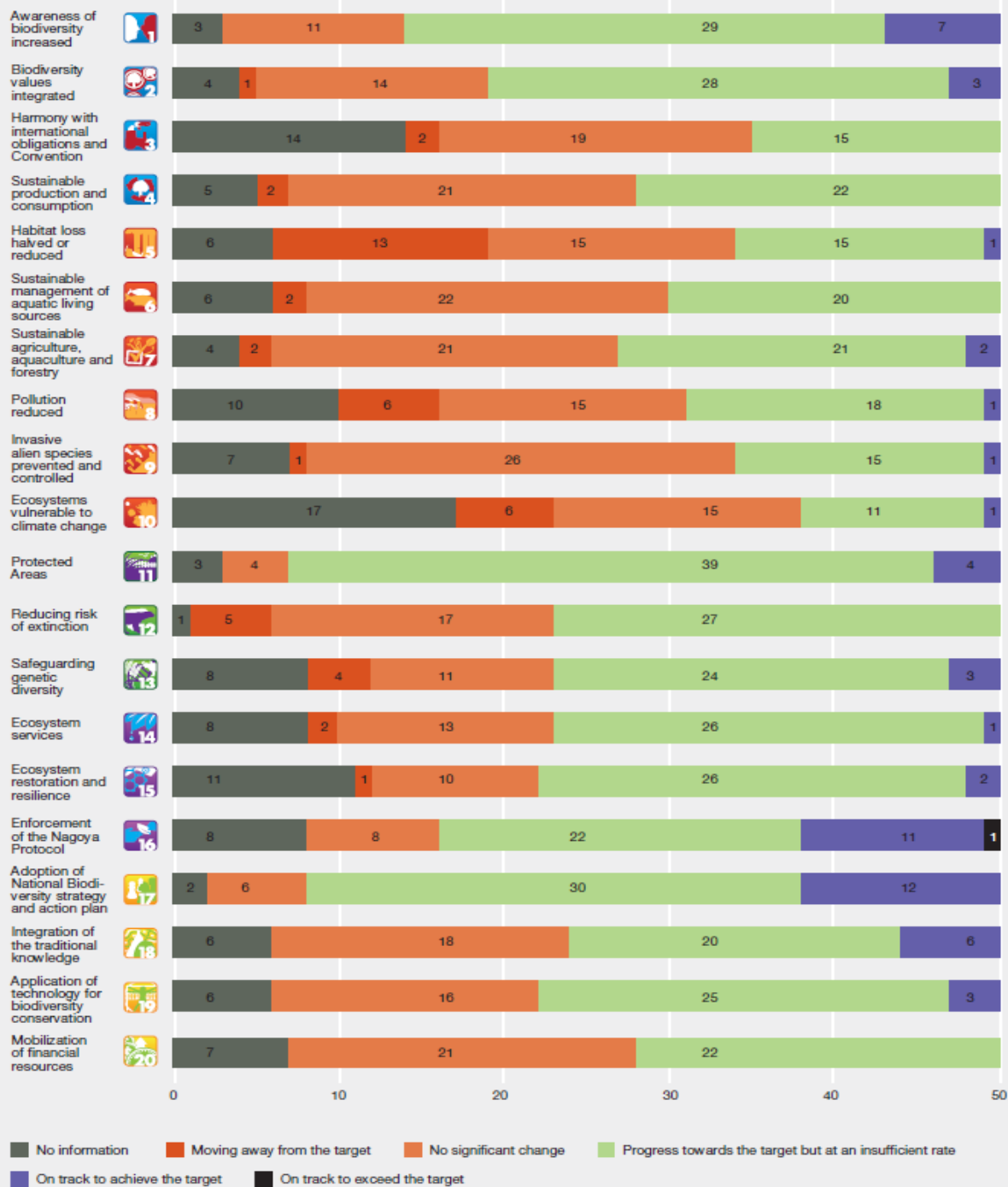
Table: Policy options and opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity

		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		■	■	■	■	

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

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





Thank you!



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