



# The IPBES global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Deliverable 2c



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# Wissenschafts-programmatische Bedeutung des **Globalen Assessments** zu Biodiversität und Ökosystemleistungen (IPBES-Arbeitselement 2c)

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## Some key aspects of the IPBES global assessment

- **The global assessment will critically assess the state of knowledge on past, present and possible future trends in multi-scale interactions between people and nature, taking into consideration different world views and knowledge systems.**
- **Geographic area includes land, inland waters, coastal zones and oceans.**

## Some key aspects of the IPBES global assessment

- **The global assessment is timed to contribute to the:**
  - 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook of the CBD (**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**)and
  - elaboration of the next **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2021-2030** (SDGs).

# Structure of the work programme

**Objective 1:** Strengthen the **capacity** and **knowledge** foundations of the science-policy interface to implement key IPBES functions

**Objective 2:** Strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services at and across the **sub-regional, regional and global levels**

**Objective 3:** Strengthen the knowledge-policy interface with regard to **thematic and methodological issues**

**Objective 4:** **Communicate** and **evaluate** IPBES activities, deliverables and findings

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# The chapter outline of the IPBES global assessment

Chapter 1	Introduction	
Chapter 2	Status & Trends	<b>Broad coverage</b> <i>using the IPBES conceptual framework for structure</i>
Chapter 3		<b>Focus on international goals</b> <i>Aichi Targets, SDGs, etc.</i>
Chapter 4	Looking into the Future	<b>Broad coverage</b> <i>Focus on agenda setting</i>
Chapter 5		<b>Focus on international goals</b> <i>Focus on policy formulation &amp; evaluation</i>
Chapter 6	Tailored messages for key groups of decision makers	

# Chapter 2. Status of and trends in

- nature,
- nature's benefits/contributions to people,
- indirect and direct drivers of change



# IPBES Global Assessment

Chapter 2. Status of and trends in nature, nature's benefits to people and indirect and direct drivers of change

Aggregation  
to global  
scale where  
possible

## IPBES Regional Assessments

- Europe & Central Asia
- Americas
- Asia-Pacific
- Africa

## Other key global assessments

- World Ocean Assessment (2015),
- IPCC AR5 (2014)
- IPBES Thematic assessments, etc.

## Additional new global scale evidence

- Scientific journals
- Grey literature
- Etc.

## Chapter 2. Status and trends

- An evaluation highlighting the **status and trends of global institutional drivers**
- An analysis of **information and knowledge gaps & needs for capacity building**

## Chapter 3.

Contribution of nature and its benefits/  
contributions to people (**NBP/NCP**) to  
the implementation of the Sustainable  
Development Goals (**SDGs**)

Evidence base that can be used for  
assessing progress towards the  
achievement of the **Aichi Biodiversity  
Targets**

# Chapter 3. SDGs & Aichi Biodiversity Targets

## Analysis and synthesis of:

- Evidence base that can be used to determine progress towards the ***achievement of the Aichi Targets and relevant SDGs***
- Underlying ***reasons why progress has or has not been made*** towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and other related major international goals

# Chapter 3. SDGs & Aichi Biodiversity Targets

## Analysis and synthesis of:

- Evidence base that can inform the ***development of new targets*** for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,
- Interactions between trends towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets with the aim of understanding how they contribute to reaching the 2050 Vision.

# Aichi Targets

- **Strategic Goal A:** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- **Strategic Goal B:** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- **Strategic Goal C:** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- **Strategic Goal D:** Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- **Strategic Goal E:** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

# The Aichi Biodiversity Targets





# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



**4** QUALITY EDUCATION



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



**13** CLIMATE ACTION



**14** LIFE BELOW WATER



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS







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# The Aichi Targets are reflected in several SDGs:

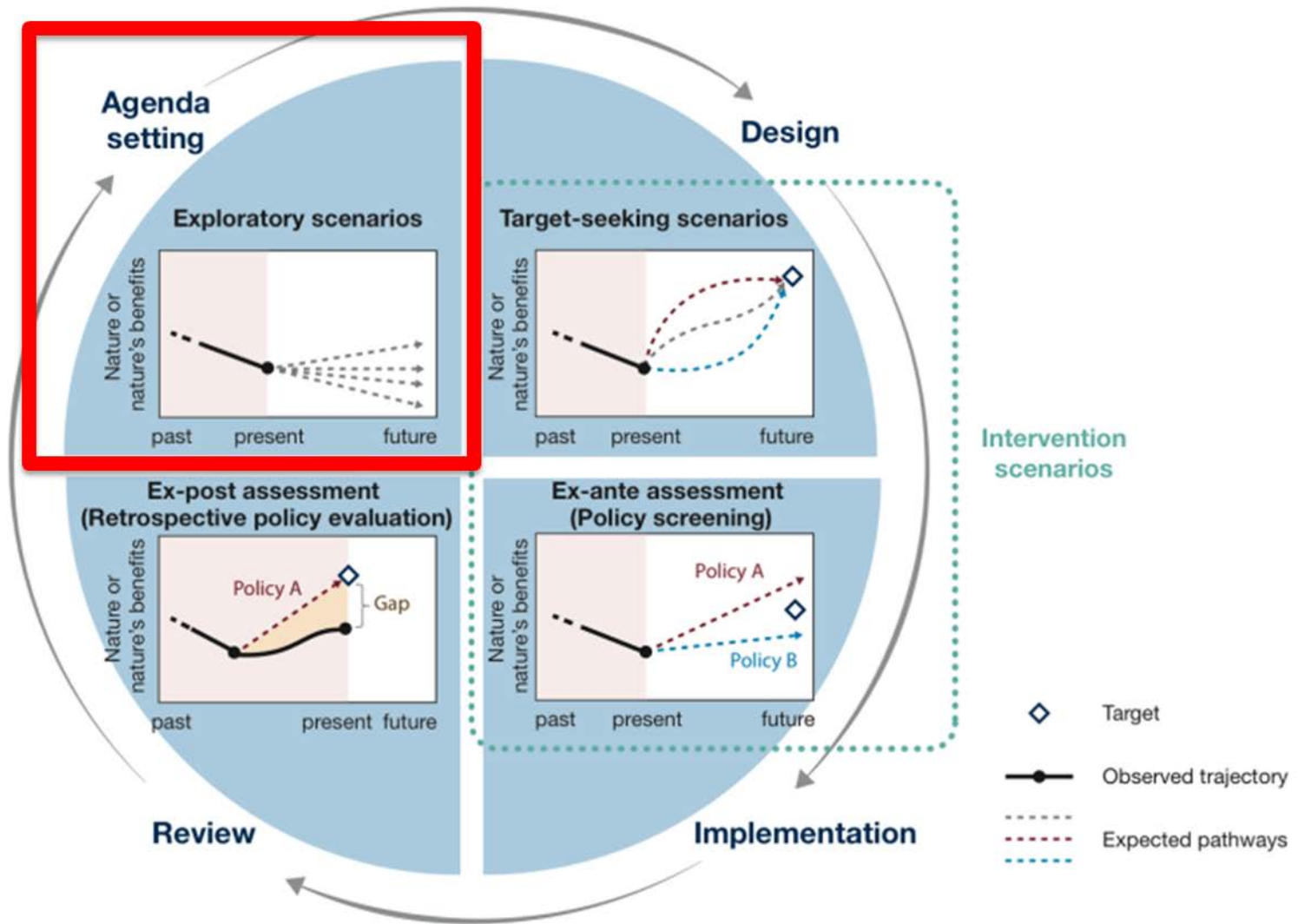


## Chapter 4. Plausible futures

**The chapter will focus on plausible futures of nature, nature's benefits to people and their contributions to a good quality of life**, by considering a wide range of scenarios of direct and indirect drivers, focusing on the 2030 and 2050 time frames.

- Statistical extrapolations of current trends to 2030
- Exploratory scenarios
- Semi-quantitative and qualitative narratives based on inferences from patterns in case studies and analyses (good option to integrate ILK into future visions)
- Non-linearities and thresholds

# Chapter 4. Plausible futures



# Chapter 5. Pathways and policies for sustainable futures

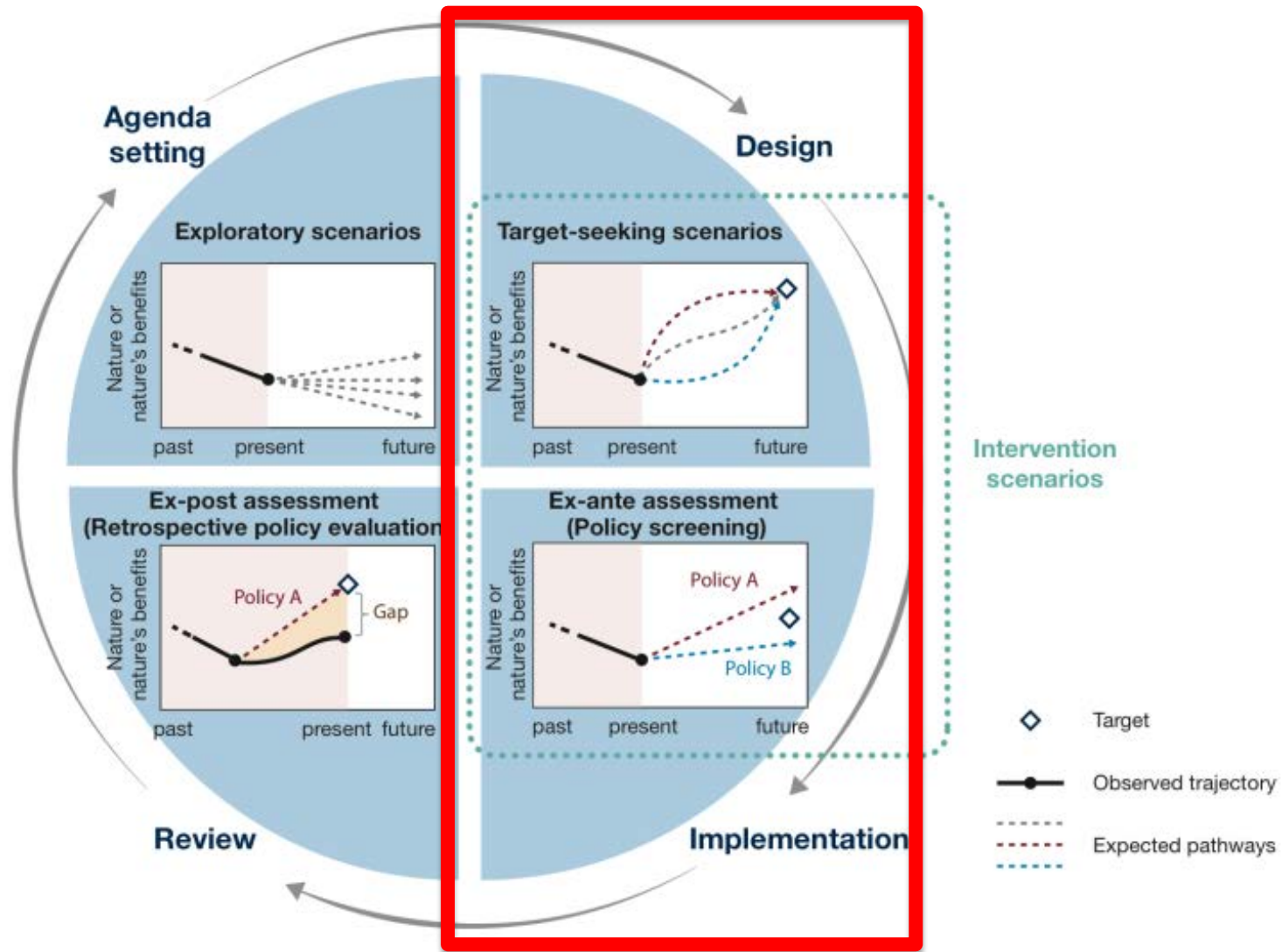
*The chapter focuses on scenarios and pathways towards a sustainable future, in particular on the means of achieving internationally agreed upon goals and targets related to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.*

# Chapter 5. Pathways and policies for sustainable futures

- **Goal-seeking scenarios**
  - *Stop biodiversity loss by 2050*
  - *Meet Millennium Development Goals, with a focus on eliminating hunger*
  - *Keep global warming below 2°C*
- **Policy and management screening scenarios**
- **Inferences from patterns in case studies and analyses**
- **Analyzing paths of dependency and adaptive (vs. locked-in) institutional and governance structures as central indirect drivers**



# Chapter 5. Pathways and policies for sustainable futures



## Chapter 6. Opportunities and challenges, as well as options available to decision makers

- The chapter **will focus on opportunities and challenges for decision makers** at all levels and will build on the analysis of the roles of decision-making as well as the decision-making contexts of earlier chapters.
- The chapter will **analyse specific issues and opportunities for action for a range of policymakers and decision makers at all levels**, including relevant United Nations agencies, biodiversity-related agreements and other relevant conventions and agreements...



# Wissenschafts-programmatische Bedeutung des **Globalen Assessments** zu Biodiversität und Ökosystemleistungen

“By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”

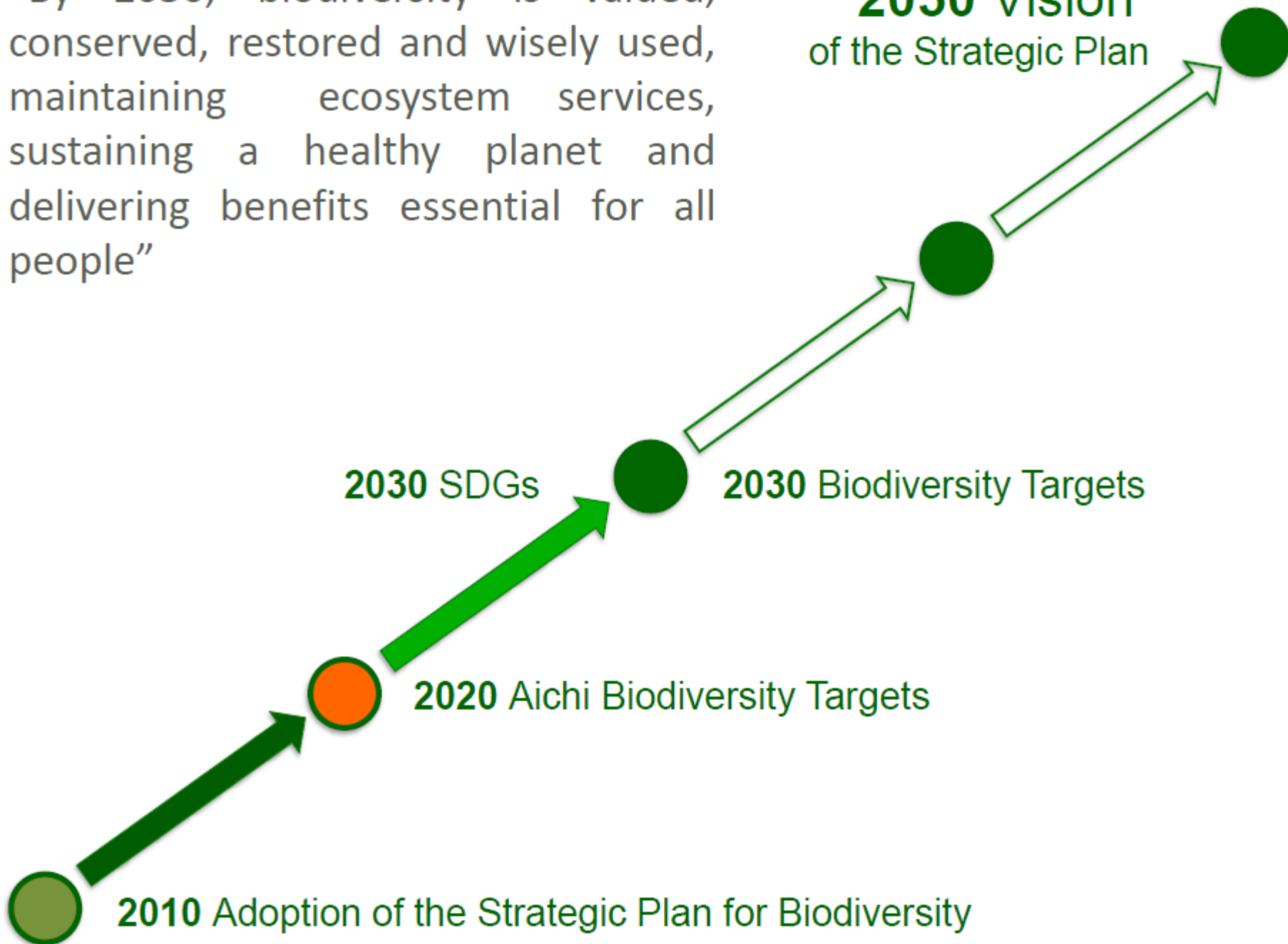
## 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan

2030 SDGs

2030 Biodiversity Targets

2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

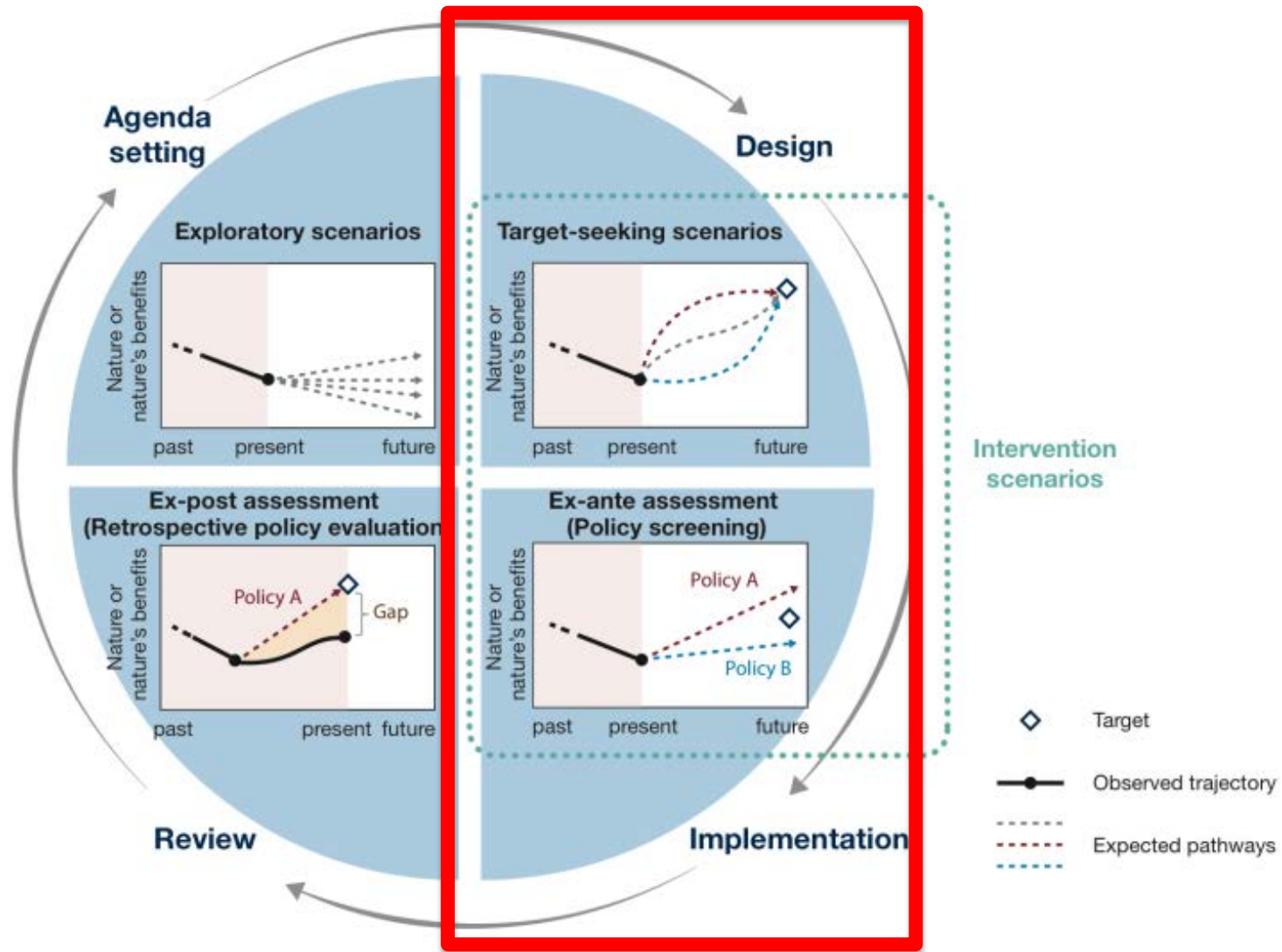
2010 Adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity



# Aichi Targets

- **Strategic Goal A:** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
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# Chapter 5. Pathways and policies for sustainable futures



Aichi Targets (for 2020)  
and beyond (new targets)  
How do they contribute / enable sustainable  
development (until 2050)

&

How do SDGs contribute to achieving  
Aichi targets,  
Biodiversity Conservation and  
ES provision

Ein herzliches Dankeschön für die Unterstützung durch:

BMBF – Unterstützung für Personal und Reisen

BMUB – Unterstützung für Projekttreffen

Deutsche IPBES Koordinierungsstelle

UFZ

iDiv

IPBES Sekretariat & TSU

nefo



DLR Project Management Agency







**Thank  
you !**