



# BES-Net Trialogues in Anglophone Africa

## UNCCD COP 14

Greater Noida, India  
03 September 2019



[www.ipbes.net](http://www.ipbes.net)



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Registered logo  
Member States



1.

# Introduction to IPBES







## Part I

### About IPBES





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

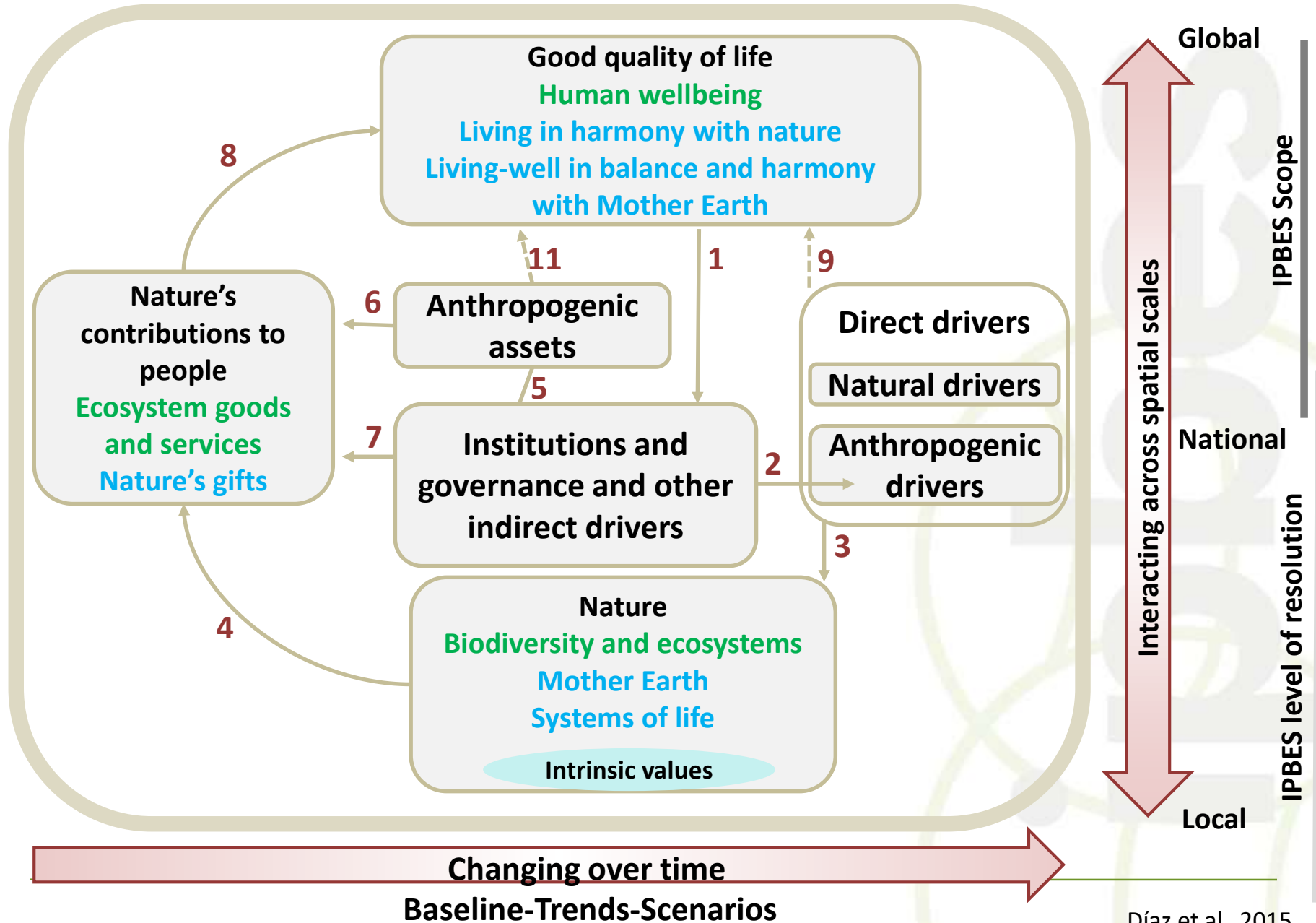
- IPBES's mission:

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 **132** Members
- IPBES has completed its first work programme (2014-2018) and the last of the straddling elements are the 3 on-going assessments
- IPBES has approved its next work programme (2018-2030)
- Collaborative partnership arrangement with UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP
- Secretariat hosted by Germany, in Bonn



# The IPBES conceptual framework





# IPBES operating principles

address terrestrial, marine and inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their **interactions**

ensure full and effective participation of **developing countries**

ensure the Platform's **credibility, relevance and legitimacy**, and promote its independence

facilitate an **interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary** approach

recognize the need for **gender equity** in its work

engage with different **knowledge systems**, including indigenous and local knowledge



# What does IPBES do?

The next work programme of IPBES (to 2030) is grouped around **6 complementary objectives** :

## 1. Assessing knowledge (synthesis & critical evaluation of available knowledge)

- On specific themes: “Pollinators, pollination and food Production” (2016); “Land degradation and restoration” (2018); “Sustainable use of wild species” (2021); “Invasive alien species” (2022)
- On methodological issues: “Scenarios and models” (2016); “Values” (2021);
- At both the regional and global levels: 4 Regional assessments of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2018); “Global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services (2019)

## 2. Policy support

- Identifying policy-relevant tools and methodologies
- Facilitating their use & catalysing their future development

## 3. Building capacity

- Identifying & meeting priority capacity needs of IPBES Members, experts & stakeholders.

## 4. Catalysing the generation of new knowledge

- Identifying and communicating gaps in knowledge to help fill gaps

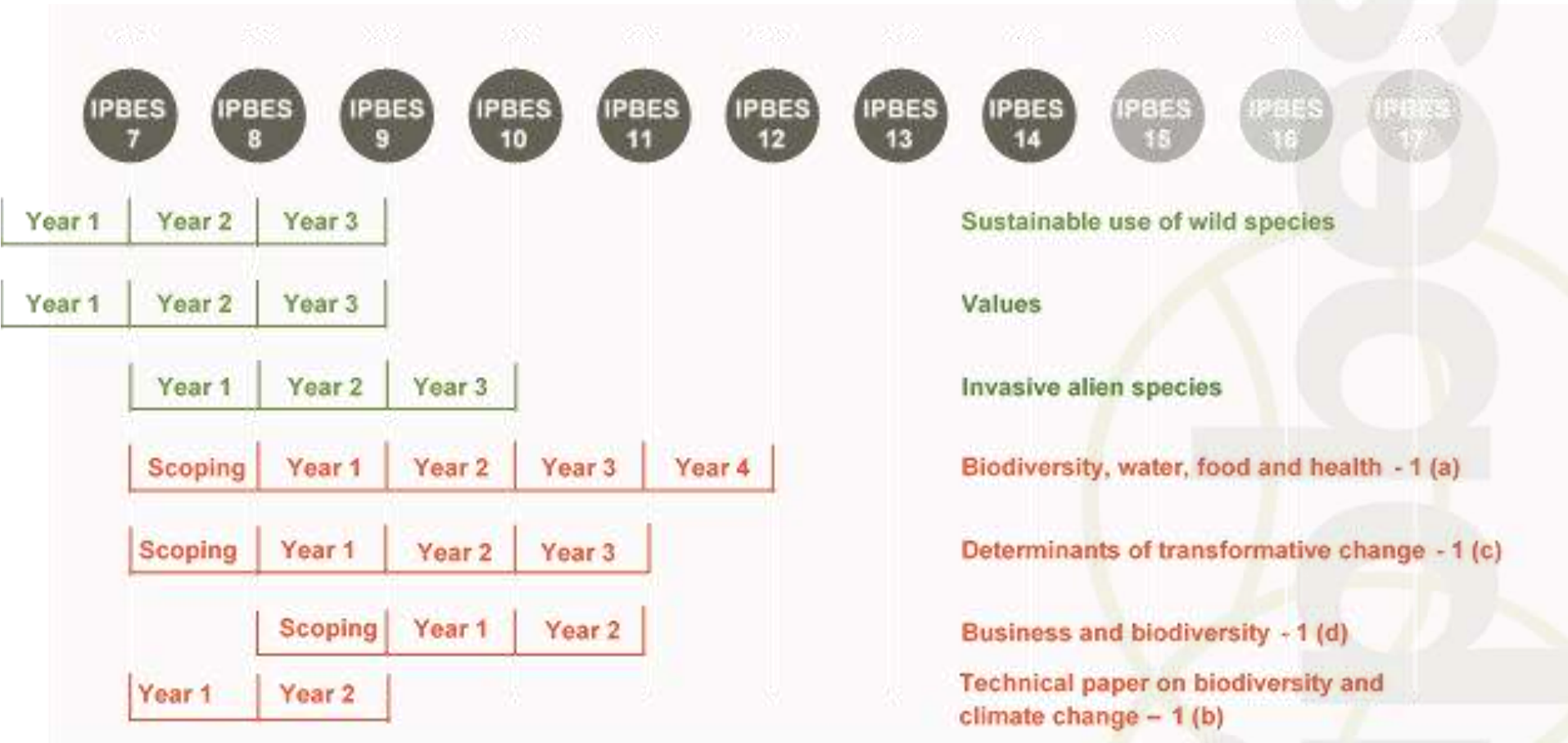
## 5. Communicating and engaging

## 6. Improving the effectiveness of the Platform

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# IPBES assessments





# How is IPBES structured?

## ■ The Plenary

- Governing body of IPBES
- Made up of member States: currently 132
- Usually meets once per year

## ■ Observers to the Plenary

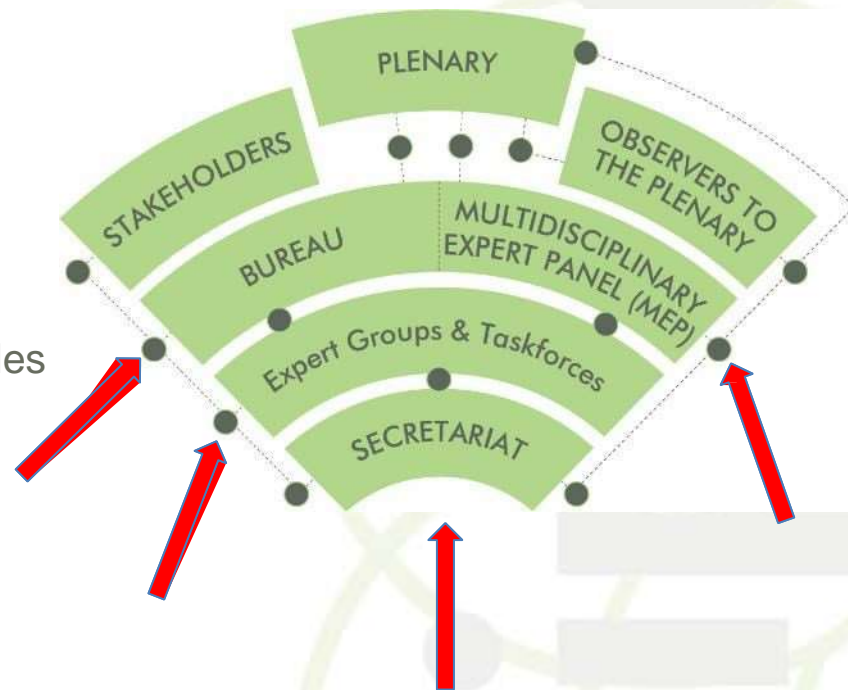
- States not yet Members
- Biodiversity-related conventions (e.g. CBD)
- Related UN bodies
- Other accredited organizations & agencies



IPBES-5, March 2017, Bonn, Germany

# How is IPBES structured?

- **The Bureau**
  - Oversees all administrative functions
  - Comprises Chair, four Vice-Chairs & five additional officers.
- **Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP)**
  - Oversees all scientific & technical functions
  - 5 Experts from each of the 5 UN regions
- **Expert groups & Task forces**
  - Selected scientists & knowledge-holders
  - Carrying out assessments & other deliverables
- **Secretariat (incl. Technical support units)**
  - Implements IPBES work & administration
  - Supports Plenary, Bureau & MEP
  - Led by Executive Secretary





# Current task forces and expert groups

## 5 task forces

- Capacity-building
- Data and knowledge
- Indigenous and local knowledge
- Scenarios and models
- Policy support tools and methodology

## 3 expert groups

- Assessment of values
- Assessment of the sustainable use of wild species
- Assessment on invasive alien species



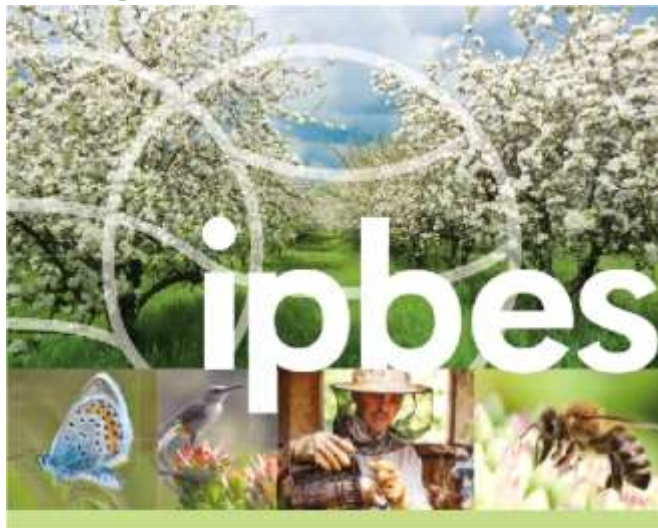
## Part II

### About IPBES assessments and their early impact



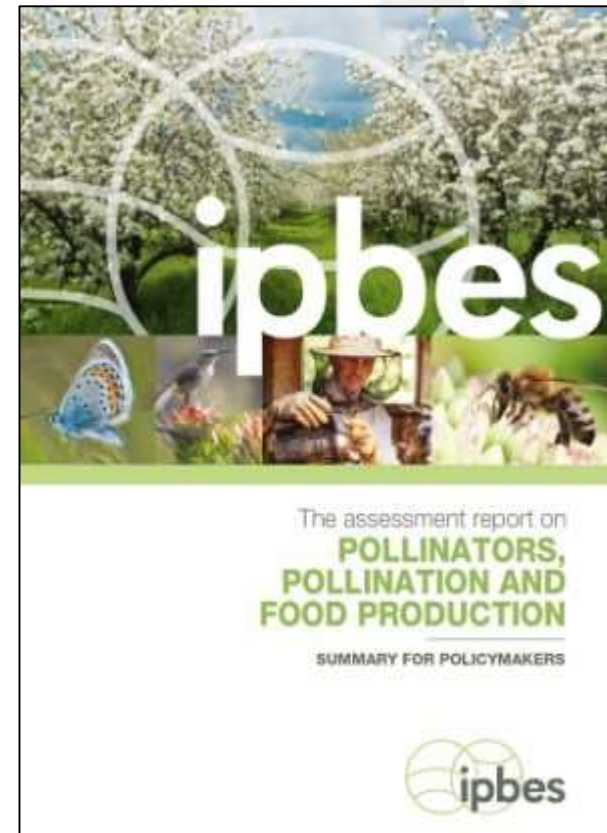
# Output

- Assessment of an evidence base = scientific literature, grey literature and Indigenous and local knowledge
- 550 pages



# The Thematic Assessment on Pollinators, Pollination & Food Production

- Completed in 2016
- Result of 2 years of work by 77 experts from around the world
- Co-chairs: Profs. Simon Potts (UK), and Vera Imperatriz Fonseca (Brazil)
- Cites about 3,500 scientific papers
- Piloted the idea of the inclusion of different knowledge systems including indigenous & local knowledge from more than 60 locations
- Summary for Policymakers (SPM) approved word-by-word by the IPBES Plenary





# IPBES Pollination assessment: Impact

## International level

- World Bee Day: Bee with us on 20 May!  
(<https://www.worldbeeday.org/en/>)
- Decision CBD COP 14 (Nov. 2018) adopted a Plan of Action 2018-2030 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators (FAO)
- UNDP: “Dialogues on pollination” (UNDP/BES-Net)



## National level

- An expanding list of national strategies and action plans on pollination (e.g. Argentina, Canada, Colombia, India, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Brazil, Republic of Korea, USA).
- Coalition of the willing to protect pollinators and to promote pollination (<https://promotepollinators.org/>)



## Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- The Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) (Cancun, Mexico, December 2016) adopted decision XIII/15 on the **Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production** for the work of the Convention, in which the Conference of the Parties welcomed the IPBES summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production and endorsed its key messages.



## Declaration - Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators

The Netherlands announced at the high level segment of COP-13, the launch of a new initiative, called the **Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators**.

Signatories include:

France, Germany,  
the United Kingdom,  
Belgium, Austria,  
Denmark,  
Luxembourg, Finland,  
Spain, the Netherlands,  
Uruguay, Peru and  
Slovenia (n=13)

**\*Ethiopia** signed the Declaration on the Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators (2017)





# Many National Initiatives

**Established** or **in development**

England

Scotland

Wales

All Ireland

France

Switzerland

Netherlands

Norway

USA

Canada

Brazil

Argentina

Colombia

South Africa

India

Republic of Korea

EU and global and others



# IPBES Pollination assessment: Impact



- Exploiting road sides and other green corridors to promote pollinators (D. Francois and V Le Feon, 2017)

## L'Université des abeilles or **Bee schools** by Guerlain

- How to protect bees which are providers of most of this luxury brand's raw material?
- 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in June 2018



- Guerlain:  
A global education programme on bee protection aimed at primary school children

- 1) Settele, J. et al. 2016. Climate change impacts on pollination. **Nature Plants** 2: 16092
- 2) Potts, S. G. et al. 2016. Safeguarding Pollinators and Their Values to Human Well-Being. **Nature** 540 (7632): 220-229
- 3) Dicks, L. V. et al. 2016. Ten policies for pollinators. **Science** 354 (6315): 975-976. DOI: 10.1126/science.aai9226
- 4) Breeze, T. D. et al. 2016. Economic Measures of Pollination Services: Shortcomings and Future Directions. **Trends in Ecology and Evolution** 31(12): 927–939
- 5) Kovács-Hostyánszki, A., et al., 2017. Ecological intensification to mitigate impacts of conventional intensive land use on pollinators and pollination. **Ecology Letters** 20:673-689
- 6) Hill et al. 2019. Biocultural approaches to pollinator conservation. **Nature Sustainability** 2: 214–222
- 6) Aizen et al. 2019. Global agricultural productivity is threatened by increasing pollinator dependence without a parallel increase in crop diversification. **Global Change Biology** 00:1–12



# Science Outreach

Potts, S. G. et al. 2016. **Safeguarding Pollinators and Their Values to Human Well-Being**. Nature 540 (7632): 220-229

## REVIEW

doi:10.1038/nature20588

### Safeguarding pollinators and their values to human well-being

Simon G. Potts<sup>1</sup>, Vera Imperatriz-Fonseca<sup>2</sup>, Hien T. Ngo<sup>3</sup>, Marcelo A. Aizen<sup>4</sup>, Jacobus C. Biesmeijer<sup>5,6</sup>, Thomas D. Ilsezz<sup>4</sup>, Lynn V. Dicks<sup>7</sup>, Lucas A. Garibaldi<sup>8</sup>, Rosemary Hill<sup>9</sup>, Josef Settele<sup>10,11</sup> & Adam I. Vanbergen<sup>12</sup>

Wild and managed pollinators provide a wide range of benefits to society in terms of contributions to food security, farmer and beekeeper livelihoods, social and cultural values, as well as the maintenance of wider biodiversity and ecosystem stability. Pollinators face numerous threats including changes in land-use and management intensity, climate change, pesticides and genetically modified crops, pollinator management and pathogens, and invasive alien species. There are well-documented declines in some wild and managed pollinators in several regions of the world. However, many effective policy and management responses can be implemented to safeguard pollinators and sustain pollination services.

**P**ollinators are inextricably linked to human well-being through the maintenance of ecosystem health and function, wild plant reproduction, crop production and food security. Pollination, the transfer of pollen between the male and female parts of flowers

#### Diversity of values of pollinators and pollination

Pollinators provide numerous benefits to humans, such as securing a reliable and diverse seed and fruit supply, sustaining populations of wild plants that underpin biodiversity and ecosystem function, producing honey and





# The IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

- 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**
- will examine status, trends (past and future), direct and indirect drivers of change, values and response options regarding nature, nature's contributions to people **and the interlinkages** between the elements in the conceptual framework.
- Will represent one of the main body of work on which COP 15 will decide on achievement of Aichi targets and shape the post 2020 biodiversity framework

# 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

## Part of an important sequence toward 2020:

- G7 Environment (4-6 May, Metz, France)
- Scientific basis for the post 2020 biodiversity framework (COP 15, Nov. 2020)





# The Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers approved by the IPBES-7 Plenary (May 2019)



- 145 experts
- 15,000 publications
- 15, 000 comments

# An unprecedented global interest in biodiversity

- 30,000 articles in the press
- 163 countries
- 49 languages



President Emmanuel Macron meets IPBES Global Assessment co-Chairs and IPBES Chair (6 May 2019)

# An unprecedented global interest in biodiversity – immediate policy impact

NEWS / PRESS RELEASES

MAY 16, 2019

## Following UN Report, Udall & Beyer Introduce Bipartisan Wildlife Corridors Conservation Act to Protect America's Precious Biodiversity and Help Combat Mass Extinction Crisis

Would reverse the tide of habitat destruction and help protect native fish, wildlife, and plant species from decline

Legislation follows sweeping new UN report warning that one million plant and animal species are facing extinction because of human activity

**WASHINGTON** – Today, ahead of Endangered Species Day on May 17, **U.S. Senator Tom Udall (D-N.M.)** and **U.S. Representative Don Beyer (D-Va.)** introduced the bipartisan *Wildlife Corridors Conservation Act of 2019* to begin reversing the tide of habitat loss and fragmentation for America's fish, wildlife, and plant species – a major factor in species decline and extinction. The legislation would give authority to key federal agencies to designate National Wildlife Corridors on federal lands in order to create a comprehensive corridor network that would boost biodiversity, protect ecosystems, and help safeguard America's most iconic species from a mass extinction crisis.



# An unprecedented global interest in biodiversity – immediate policy impact – U.S. legislation

- US Congressional hearing Subcommittee on Water, Oceans & Wildlife (22 May, 2019)
- US Congressional hearing Committee on Space, Science and Technology (6 June, 2019)



# An unprecedented global interest in biodiversity – The 45th G7 summit was held on 24–26 August 2019, in Biarritz, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France

France would seek to **increase the size of natural areas under protection** and take **tax and budget measures to support biodiversity**. He added that he also wants the European Union to **encourage financing of sustainable** crops as part of its common agriculture policy.

“It will be signed by **India**, which is also very important,” he added.

## France's Macron to push for charter on biodiversity at G7 summit

2 MIN READ



French President Emmanuel Macron delivers a speech on environment and social equality to business leaders on the eve of the G7 summit in Paris, France August 23, 2019. Michel Spingler/Pool via REUTERS



# Social media:

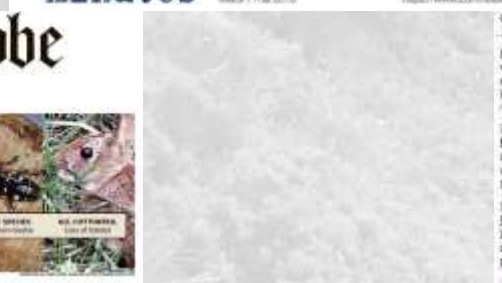
- 30 million+ exposure for #IPBES7 and #GlobalAssessment
- 500,000+ visitors to ipbes.net





# 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.





# adn

BOGOTÁ

Diario Gratuito  
MARTES 7 DE MAYO DE 2019  
Año 10, Número 2907 ISSN 2143-4108  
facebook.com/diariadn  
@diariadn

# EL PAÍS

EL PERIÓDICO GLOBAL

# FOLHA DE S. PAULO

DESDE 1921 ★ ★ ★ UM JORNAL A SERVIÇO DO BRASIL

ANO 99 • Nº 12.990

TERÇA-FEIRA, 7 DE MAIO DE 2019

EDIÇÃO NACIONAL • CONCLUSÃO ÀS 19H

## 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

1 MAY 2019 - 05:59 CEST

Si a medida Un millón de especies, amenazadas de extinción a un ritmo en precedentes



# EL UNIVERSAL

## Humanos, amenaza para las especies

07/05/2019 | @UACR | 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 @EE\_Universal\_Me



**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).



**THIS Nicaragua** @coratinill · May 6  
@Nicaragua | En este tweet 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 peligro. El informe en el que trabajaron 450 expertos durante tres años identifica a los cinco principales responsables.

## 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 espécies ameaçadas de extinção. Associação Castanga/Divulgação

# 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

# 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

# LA NACION



ECOLOGIA

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

# Global Assessment: 20 Selected High-Level Uptake Events

- G7 Environment Ministers (5 May)
- French President Macron (6 May)
- European Commission (7 May)
- German Bundestag and political groupings (7 May)
- Japanese Ministry Environment national dialogue meeting (14 May)
- US Congressional hearing Subcommittee on Water, Oceans & Wildlife (22 May)
- International Wildlife Law Conference (3-4 June)
- US Congressional hearing Committee on Space, Science and Tech. (6 June)
- Argentina Seminar on GA relevance for management tools and national action (13 June)
- Canadian Parliament Environment Committee Hearing (17 June)
- Biodiversity in Catalonia Panel (17 June)
- FAO 41<sup>st</sup> Conference side event (25 June)
- CSIS Global Food Security Project and FAO North America Event (25 June)
- Hungarian Parliament (27 June)
- UNFCCC SB50 Plenary and events (27 June)
- Trondheim Biodiversity Conference (2 July)
- World Conference of Science Journalists (3-4 July)
- French Parliament Commissions on Foreign Affairs and Sustainable Development Hearing (16 July)
- Columbia: Millions Species Extinction Event (16 July)
- Welsh Parliament (To be scheduled)



# Global Assessment: 20 Selected Impacts (All Scales)

- G7 Metz Biodiversity Charter (6 May)
- French President Macron Announces GA-inspired new French policy commitments (6 May)
- Irish Parliament Declares both Biodiversity and Climate Emergency (9 May)
- German Green Party MPs urge Bundestag to act to preserve biodiversity (10 May)
- Extinction Rebellion stages mass protest in light of GA in Paris (12 May)
- President of Palau makes international appeal to address both biodiversity and climate based on GA (14 May)
- Myanmar Parliament addressed GA and announces intention to join IPBES (15 May)
- Welsh MPs reference GA in debate on Zero-Carbon-Emissions Vehicles Bill (15 May)
- US Congress – Bipartisan legislation on wildlife corridors introduced citing GA (16 May)
- Citing GA, EU Commissioner for Environment announces 2020 #EUGreenWeek will be on biodiversity (17 May)
- Bonn and Bern Conventions cite GA announcing planned strategy against illegal bird killings in Europe and Mediterranean (20 May)
- US private company Gemperle Family Farms credits GA for decision to expand funding to biodiversity (21 May)
- Cambridge City Council cites GA in declaration of Biodiversity Emergency (22 May)
- GA given partial credit by media for boost to Green parties in EU elections (26 May)
- German State of Hessen cites GA in decision to double number of flower strips to protect pollinators (28 May)
- Welsh First Minister cites GA in decision to reject £1.6bn Welsh Highway Plans (4 June)
- EU Staffers use GA to launch petition calling on incoming EU leaders to act on biodiversity loss (20 June)
- UN experts quote GA saying impact of biodiversity loss may well constitute human rights violations (25 June)
- G20 Leaders cite GA and include biodiversity loss on agenda (29 June)
- Ireland cites GA in decision to halt roadside hedge cutting (16 July)



ipbes merci !

#IPBES7

