



2024年(第33回) ブループラネット賞
受賞者記念講演会

2024 Blue Planet Prize
Commemorative Lectures

生物多様性及び生態系サービスに関する政府間科学

-政策プラットフォーム (IPBES)
(ルサンド・ディジバ博士)

講演スライド集

生物多様性科学の10年間
—より良い政策と行動のために

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
(Dr. Dr Luthando Dziba)

Slides for the Lecture

IPBES: A Decade of
Biodiversity Science for
Better Policy and Action



ipbes

Blue Planet Prize 2024
Commemorative lecture
IPBES: A decade of biodiversity science for better policy and action

Dr Luthando Dziba and Dr Anne Larigauderie
 Kyoto, 26 October 2024



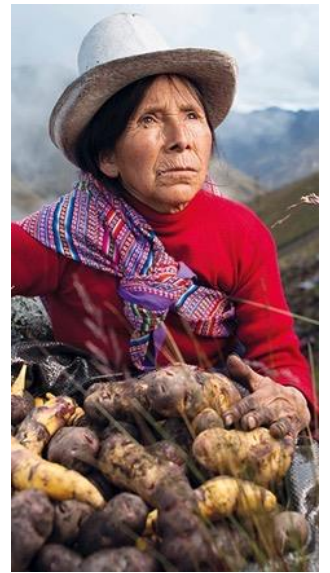

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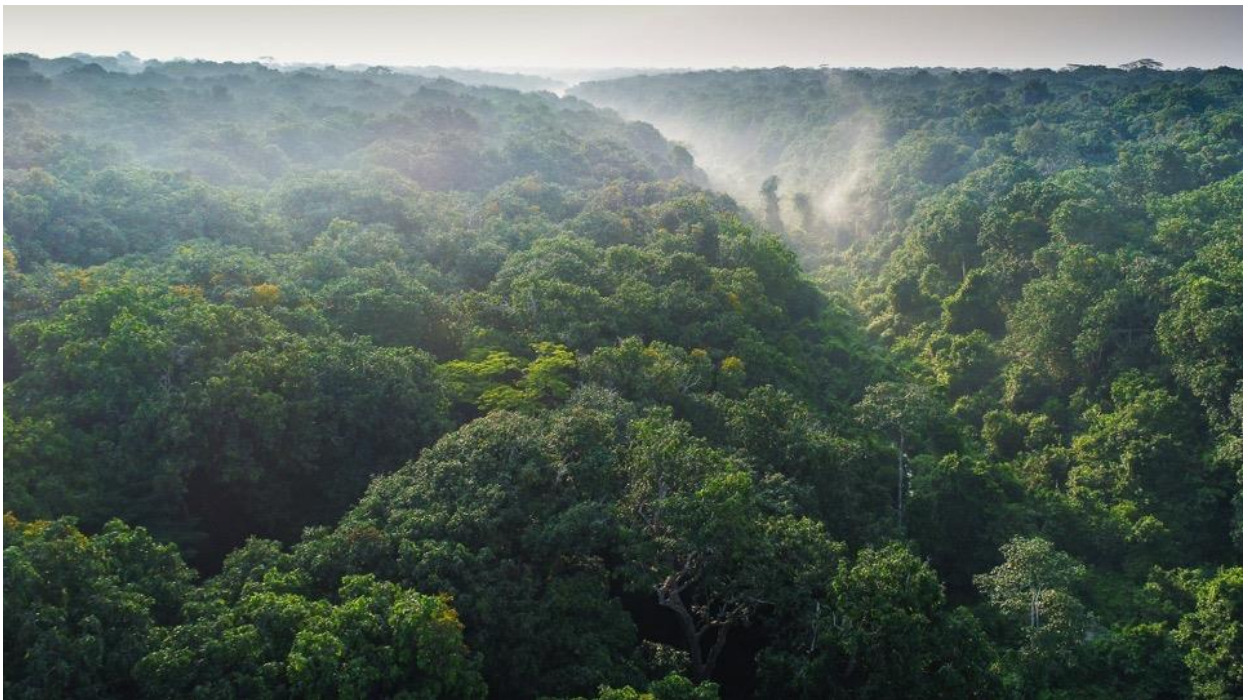
Why does biodiversity matter?



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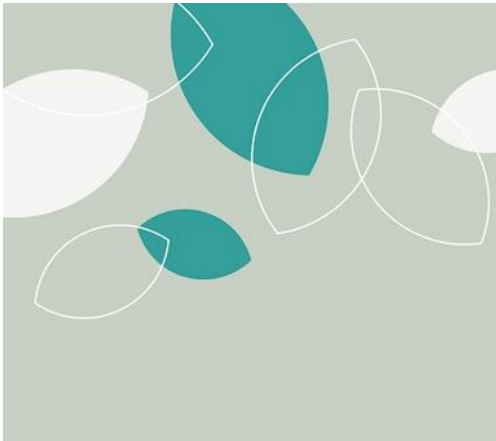
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About IPBES



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A bit of history

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

- IPBES was established in 2012 as an independent intergovernmental body – currently 147 members (Governments)
- Its mission is:
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
- Secretariat hosted by Germany, in Bonn.



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What does IPBES do?

- IPBES provides, in response to requests from Governments and other stakeholders, **assessments of scientific knowledge** regarding biodiversity, its contributions to people, and options for responses.
- The work of IPBES is guided by several **operating principles**:

to provide **policy-relevant information**, but not **policy-prescriptive** advice

to take an **interdisciplinary** and multidisciplinary approach

to recognize the need for **gender equity** in all relevant aspects of its work

to ensure **credibility, relevance** and **legitimacy** through **peer review**

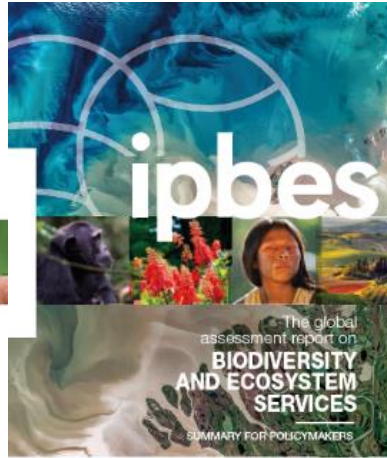
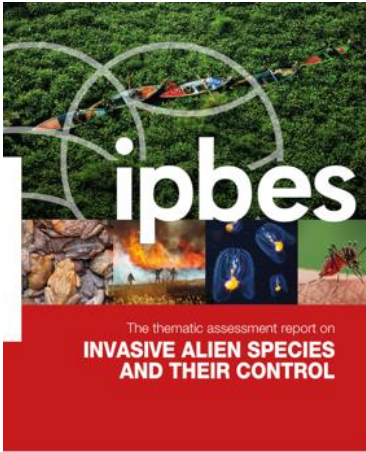
to address **terrestrial, marine** and **inland water** biodiversity and ecosystem services and their interactions

to recognize the need for the full participation of **developing countries**

to recognize and respect the contribution of **indigenous and local knowledge**

to integrate **capacity-building** into all relevant aspects of its work

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What does an IPBES assessment look like?

- An assessment is:
 - A **critical evaluation** of the state of knowledge by selected experts, who interact with Governments and peers in a sequential process to ensure **legitimacy, relevance** and **credibility**.
- An assessment is composed of:
 - **Chapters**
 - **Summary for policymakers** (includes key messages with **degree of confidence**)

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How is an IPBES assessment prepared?

- Key steps:
 - **Scoping phase** (chapters' outline)
 - Conduct of the **assessment** (several rounds of external review)
 - Consideration by **Plenary** (approval of **summary for policymakers**)
 - **Outreach**

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Implementing the IPBES approach to working with Indigenous and Local Knowledge



- **Before** : Launch of calls for contributions on Indigenous and local knowledge
- **During** : Host dialogue workshops with Indigenous and local communities
- **After**: Produce materials and webinars for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, on relevant messages from completed assessments

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Building capacity within IPBES

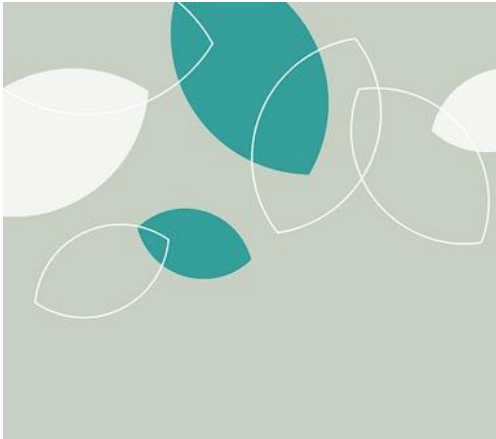
The IPBES fellowship programme

- Aims at developing the capacities of early career scientists (the fellows) in undertaking assessments
- Has trained 129 fellows from all backgrounds and disciplines (including 75 alumni) from over 60 countries



Dialogue with new IPBES member States and observers, Rome, 2023

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What has IPBES achieved?



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IPBES: establishing the knowledge base for decision making



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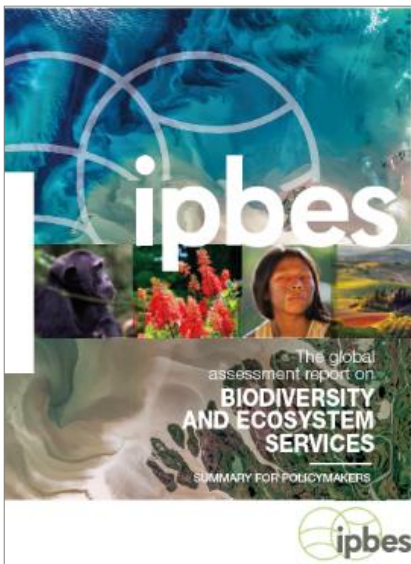


The IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2019)



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The IPBES Global Assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services (2019)



- 3 years
- 500 scientists
- 15,000 references
- 20,000 individual comments received



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1- Nature is deteriorating at a rate and scale unprecedented in human history because of human activities



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2- Nature's contributions to people are deteriorating worldwide (14 out of the 18 categories have declined over the past 50 years)

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

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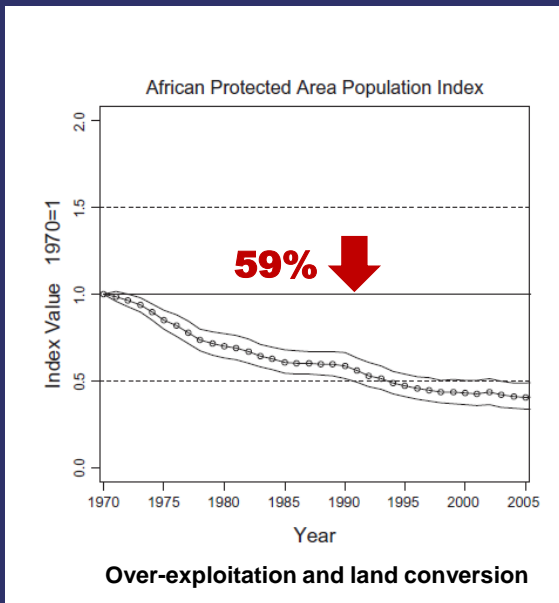
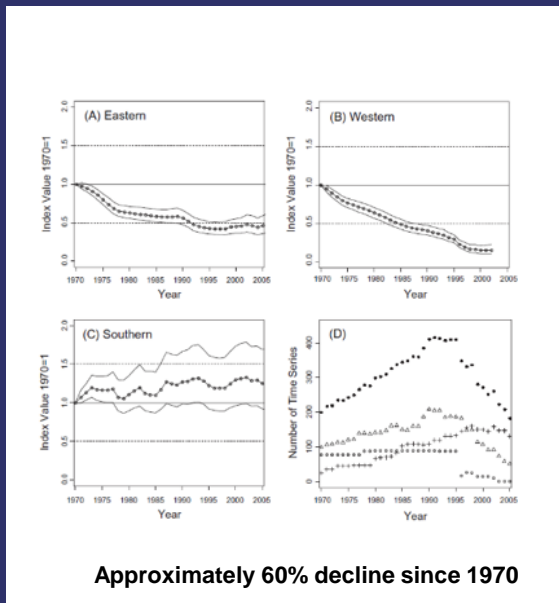


Nature's recovery is possible!



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Large mammal population declines in Africa's protected areas

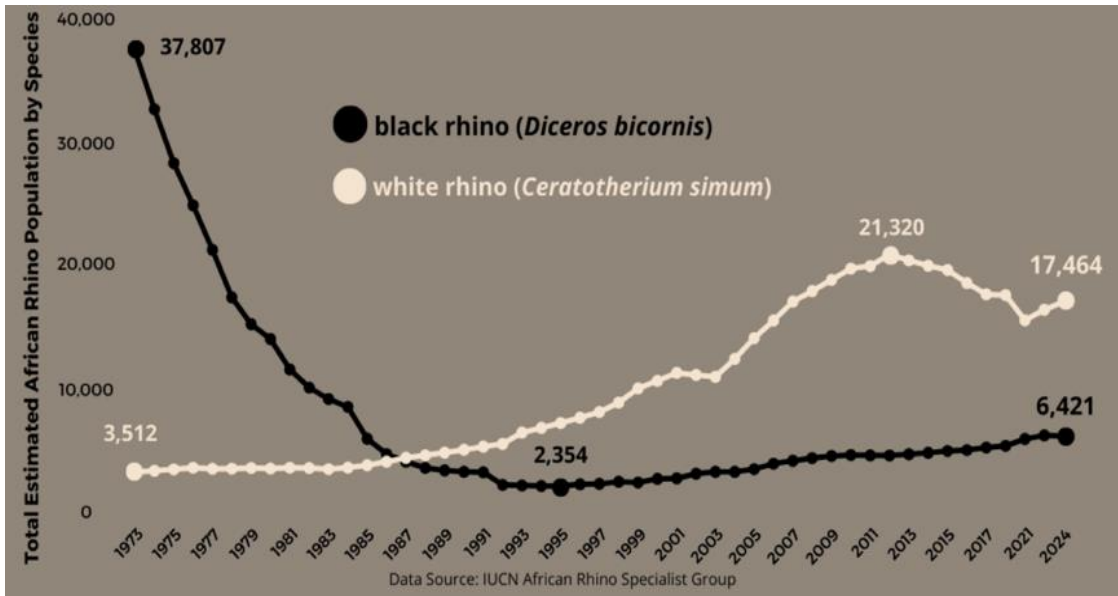


Craige et al 2010

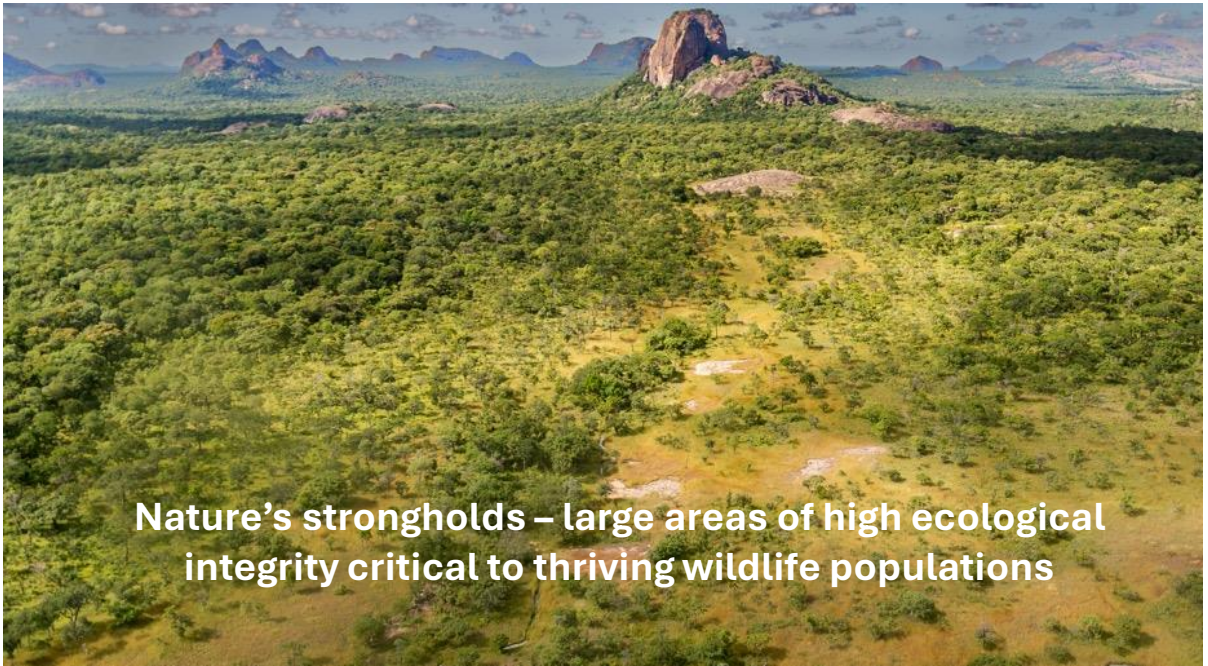
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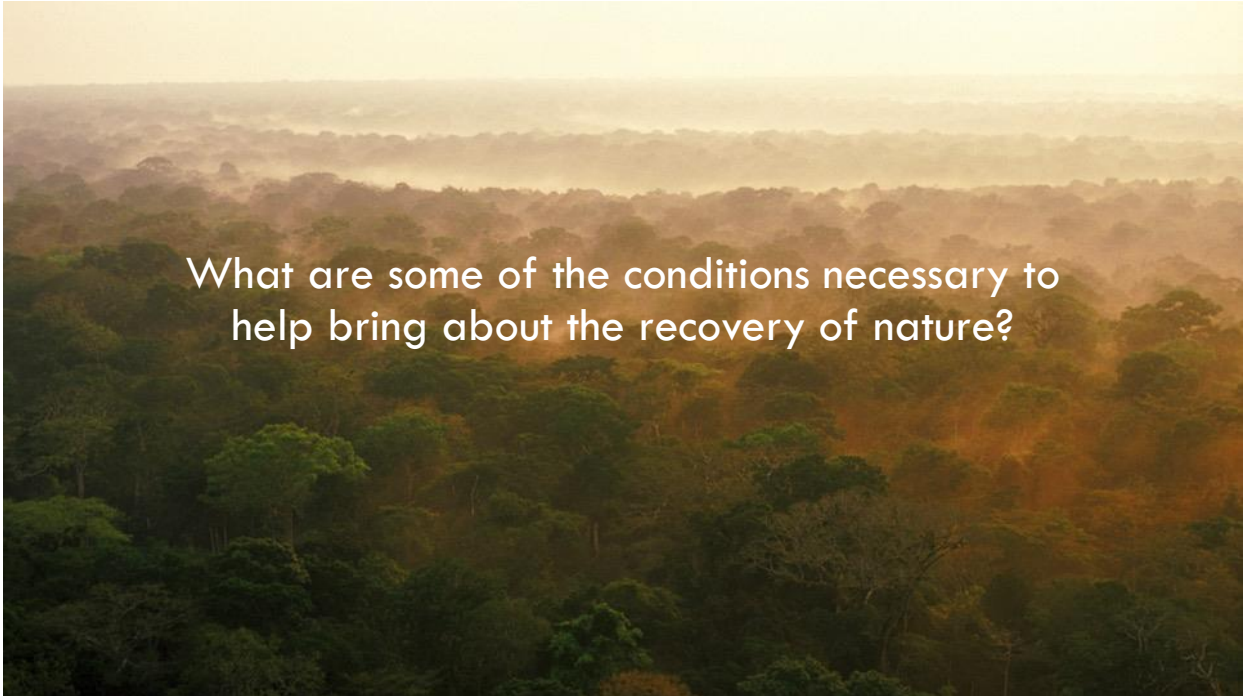


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Nature's strongholds – large areas of high ecological integrity critical to thriving wildlife populations

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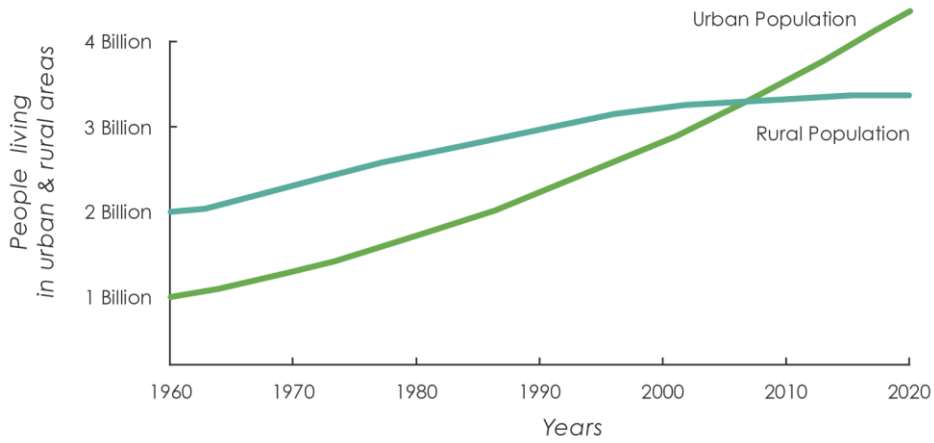


What are some of the conditions necessary to help bring about the recovery of nature?

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1 Urbanization

Today, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas
By 2100, 80-90% of the people in most regions are projected to live in urban areas

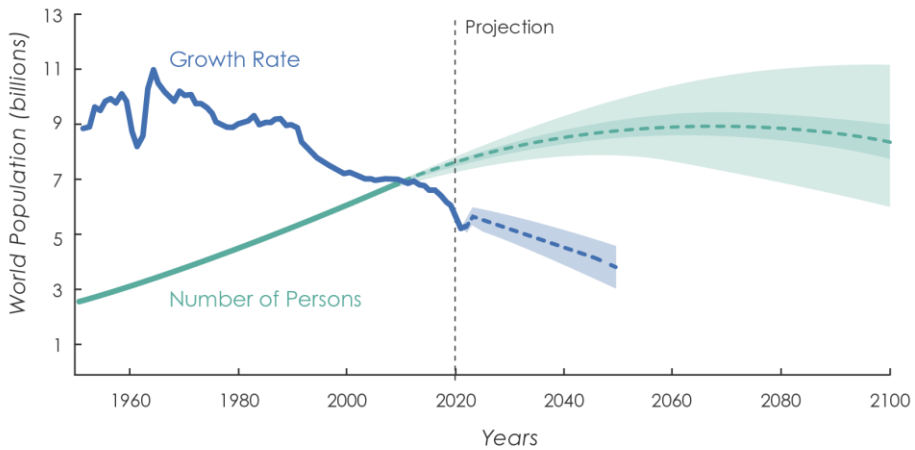


Source: UN Population Division (via World Bank)

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2 Demographic transition

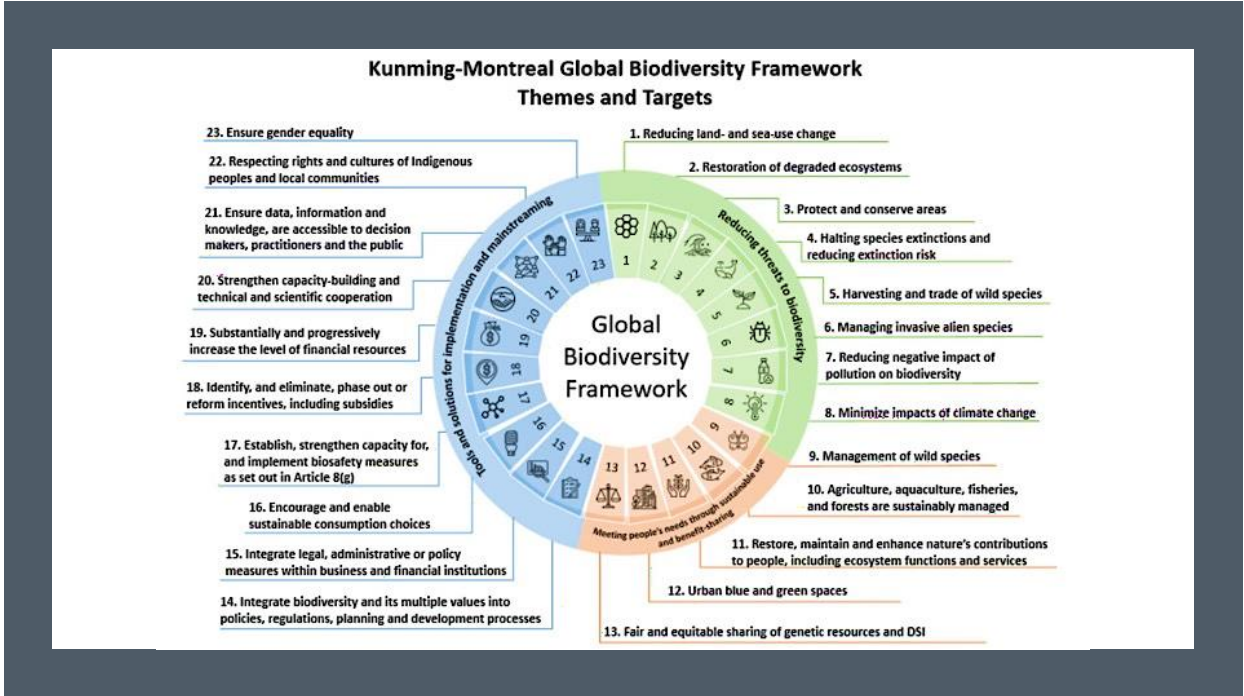
Population growth rate has been falling since the 1960s and the human population is set to stabilize around 2080 and then decline rapidly



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THANK YOU