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)

(アン・ラリゴーデリー事務局長)

講演スライド集

生物多様性科学の10年間
ーより良い政策と行動のために

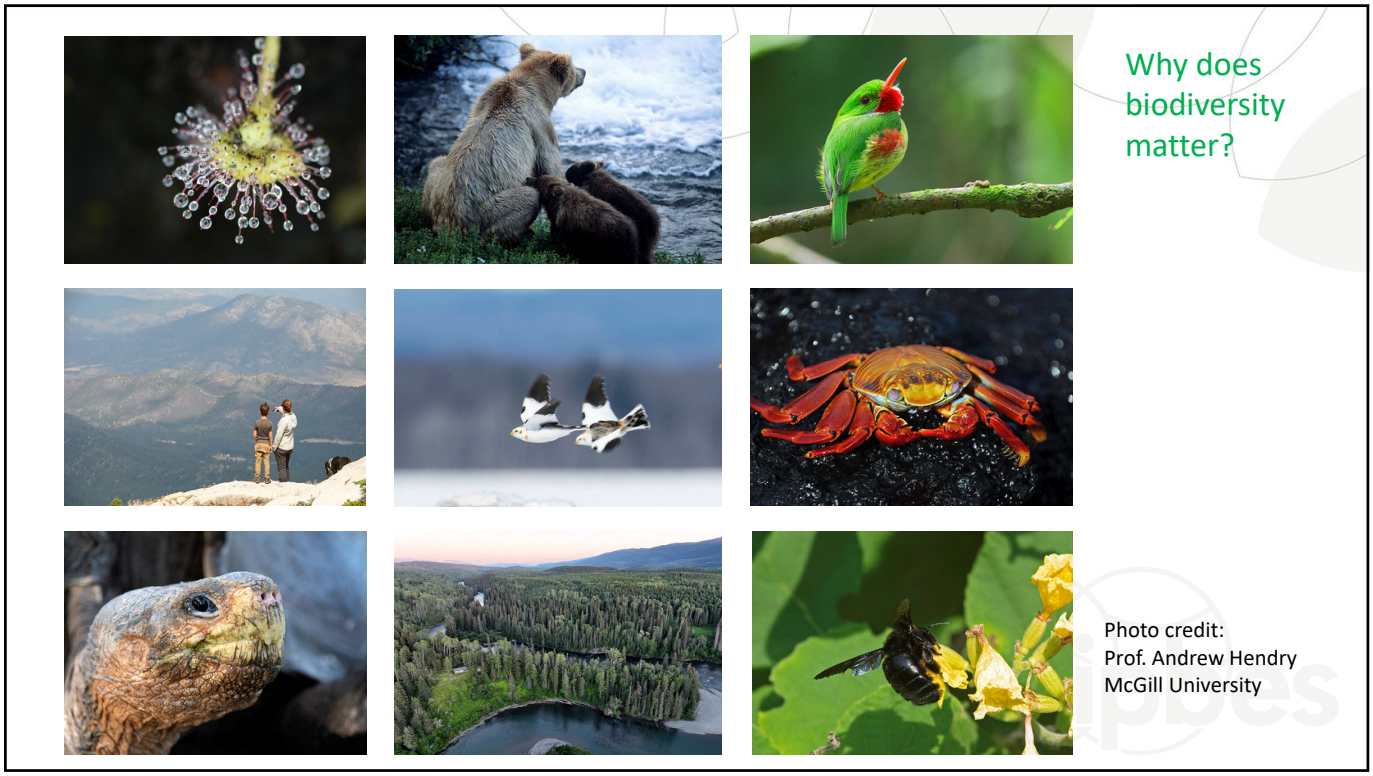
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
(Dr. Anne Larigauderie)

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
Tokyo, 24 October 2024
Dr Anne Larigauderie
Executive Secretary, IPBES
UN environment programme
unesco
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNDP

1


Why does biodiversity matter?
Photo credit:
Prof. Andrew Hendry
McGill University

2

IPBES: a bit of history

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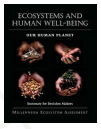
3

Science and policy for climate and biodiversity

	Climate	Biodiversity
1988	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	
1992 (Rio Earth Summit)	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
2005		Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 
2012		Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (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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About IPBES

6

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 ensure credibility, relevance and legitimacy through peer review

to take an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach

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

to recognize and respect the contribution of indigenous and local knowledge

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

to recognize the need for the full participation of developing countries

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

7

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)

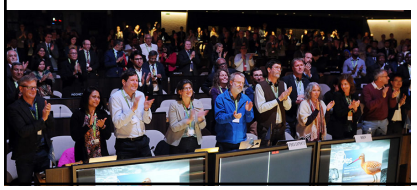
    Example of a key message:

    "More than 37,000 established alien species, including more than 3,500 invasive alien species with documented impacts, have been recorded worldwide (*well established*)".

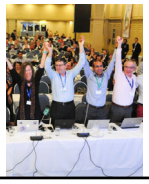
8

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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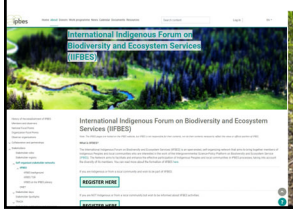
Implementing the IPBES approach to working with Indigenous and local knowledge

- 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
- Technical support unit hosted by UNESCO (Paris)




Nexus assessment 2nd dialogue workshop, Chiang Mai, Thailand, Jan 2023, Hin Lad Nai community

Transformative change 2nd dialogue workshop, Leticia, Colombia, Feb 2023, Arara community

Transformative change 3rd dialogue workshop, Agadir, Morocco, Dec 2023, visit to a traditional grain store

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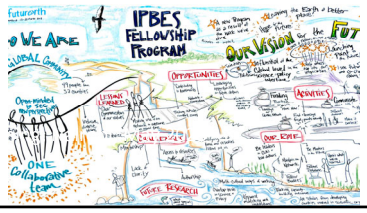
Building capacity within IPBES: the IPBES fellowship programme

- 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
- Training and mentoring programme
- Technical support unit hosted by the Norwegian Environmental Agency (Trondheim)


IPBES fellows' training, Nairobi, May 2023

Capacity-building forum, Nairobi, May 20




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

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What has IPBES achieved?

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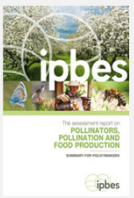
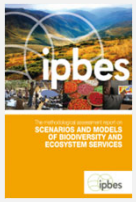
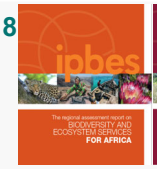
IPBES:
Establishing the knowledge base for decision making

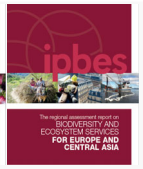
2016

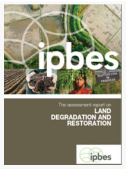


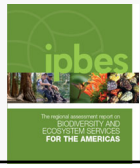


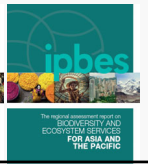
2018



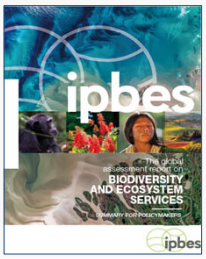




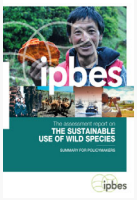


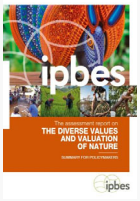


2019

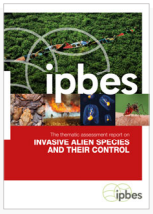


2022





2023



- 11 reports
- 2,800 experts

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

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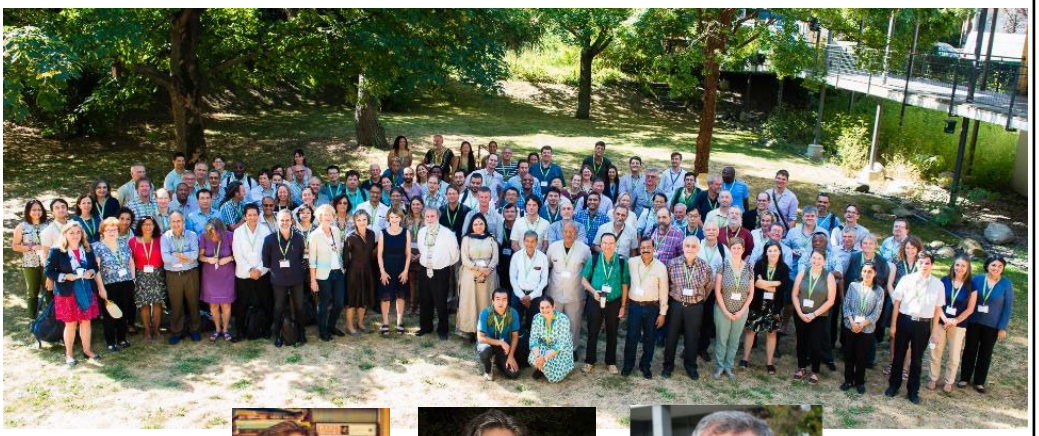
The IPBES Global Assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services (2019)

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



Eduardo Brondízio (co-chair)

Sandra Díaz (co-chair)

Josef Settele (co-chair)

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IPBES Global Assessment (2019)

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

75%
of the land area has been significantly altered

3%
of the ocean surface considered as wild

>85%
of wetland area has been lost

90%
of land is projected to be significantly altered, by 2050

1 million
of plants and animal species out of an estimated total of 8.1 million species are at risk of extinction

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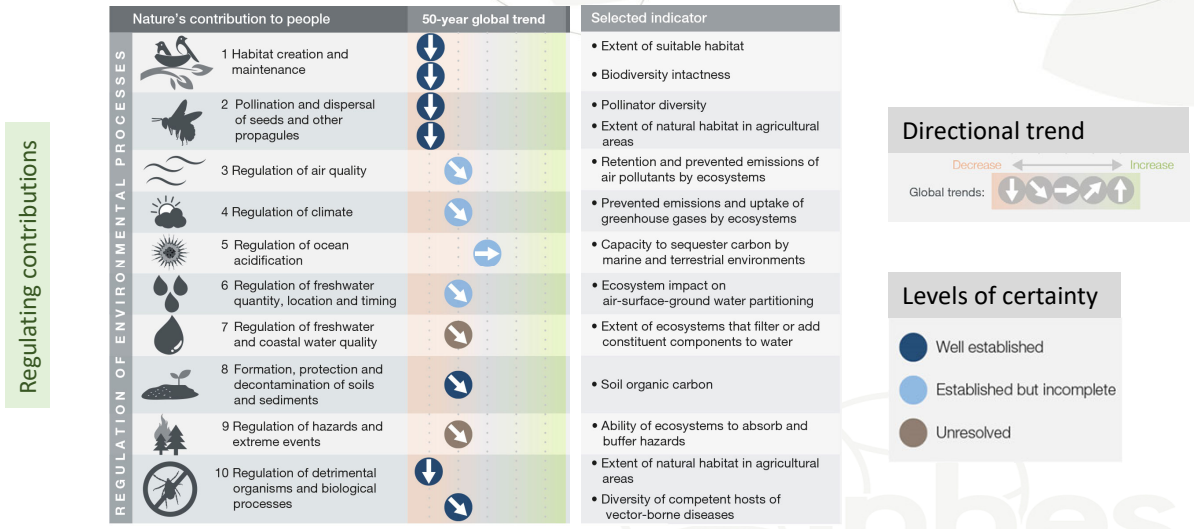
IPBES Global Assessment (2019):

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



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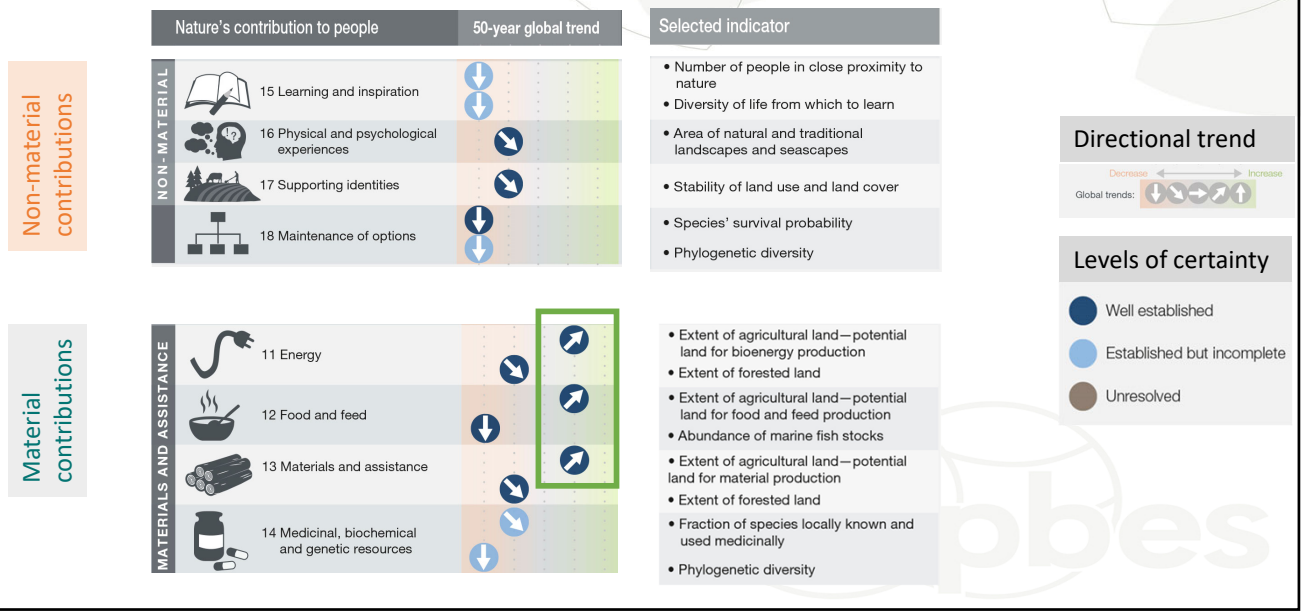
IPBES Global Assessment (2019)

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



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IPBES Global Assessment (2019)

4- Which actions?

It is critical to address the causes of biodiversity loss: 5 direct causes

1- Land use change


2- Overexploitation of organisms


3- Climate change

4- Pollution


5- Invasive alien species

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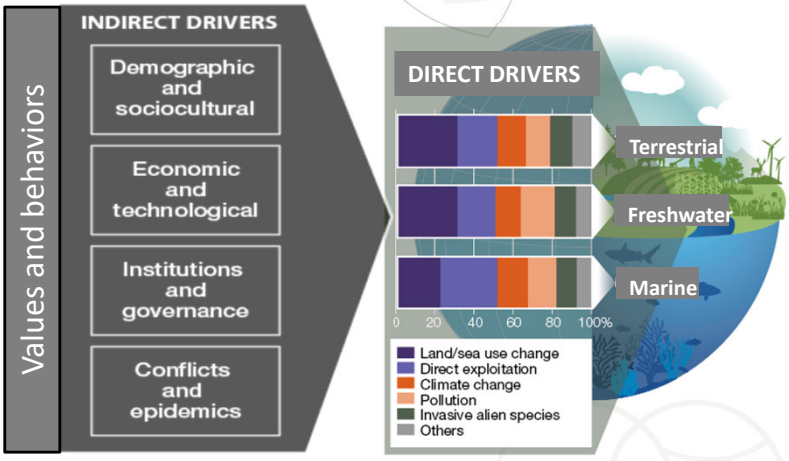
IPBES Global Assessment (2019)

5- Which actions?

It is critical to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss



The indirect drivers of biodiversity loss

The 5 direct drivers of biodiversity loss

20

IPBES Global Assessment (2019)

6- Which actions?

Expand and effectively manage protected areas on land and at sea

- Protect 30% of land & sea areas (Global Biodiversity Framework - CBD COP 15)
  - Support and expand protected areas which are:
    - Ecologically representative
    - Effectively managed
    - Well connected (to take into account climate change)

- Protecting land and seas is not enough: biodiversity needs to be integrated in all economic sectors

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IPBES Global Assessment (2019)

7- Which actions?

Integrate biodiversity to agriculture and fisheries policies

- Transforming agriculture and food systems
  - Promote agroecological practices (less pesticides and fertilizers, protect pollinators, promote genetic diversity and conserve soil biodiversity)
  - Promote healthier diets (less animal proteins)
  - Reduce food waste
- Transforming fisheries and promoting ocean biodiversity
  - Rebuild overfished stocks
  - Eliminate illegal fishing
  - Halt harmful subsidies which promote overfishing
  - Reduce use of fertilizers on land (dead zones)

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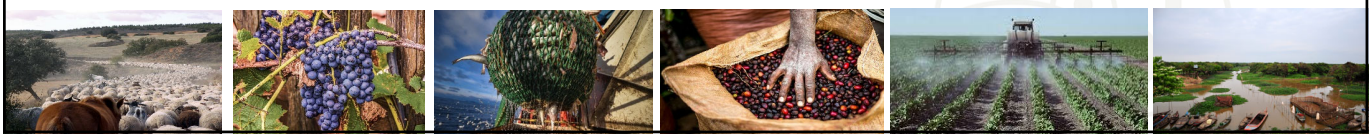
IPBES Global Assessment (2019)

8- Which actions?

Integrate biodiversity to economic and financial systems

- Removing harmful subsidies (pesticides, fossil fuels)
- Explore alternative methods of economic accounting (e.g., natural capital accounting)
- Improve market-based instruments (e.g., voluntary certification, biodiversity offsetting)
- Create and improve supply-chain models that reduce the impact on nature



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The IPBES workshop reports (2020-2021)

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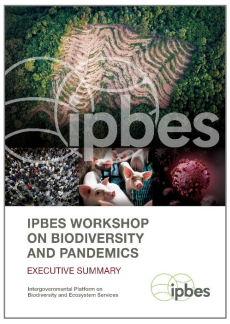
IPBES workshop report on biodiversity and pandemics (2020)

1-We can escape the era of pandemics, but it will require a major shift from reaction to prevention

- Pandemics emerge from microbes found in nature, mostly on animals;
- Microbes can spill over from infected animals into people when people are brought into contact with infected animals because of human driven activities (large scale);
- There are as many as 1.7 million undiscovered viruses circulating in the wild right now. Between 631,000 and 827,000 can infect us.



https://ipbes.net/pandemics

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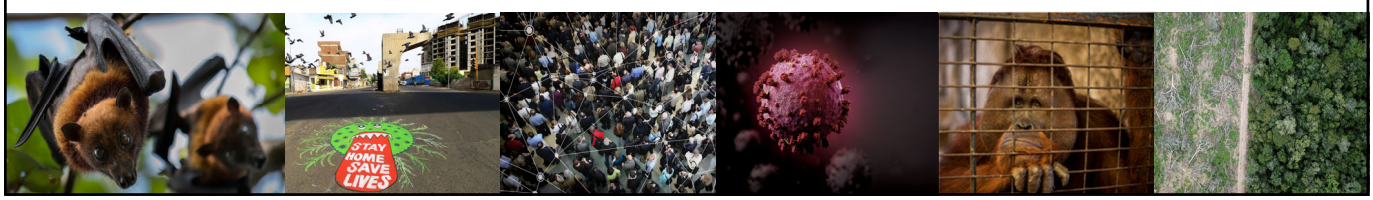
IPBES workshop report on biodiversity and pandemics (2020)

2-We can escape the era of pandemics, but it will require a major shift from reaction to prevention

- Act on the direct drivers of emergence (deforestation, wildlife trade)
- Detect hotspots of emergence (to avoid land use projects in those areas)
- Build bridges among medical, veterinarian, forestry and conservation communities ("One Health approach")
- Integrate biodiversity considerations into health policies



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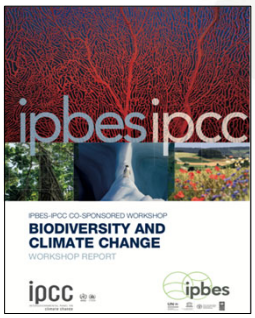
The IPBES-IPCC workshop report on biodiversity and climate change (2021)

Biodiversity loss and climate change are interconnected and mutually reinforcing: they can only be solved if addressed together

- 1- Climate change is already strongly modifying biodiversity and its contributions to people
- 2- There are solutions which benefit to both climate change and biodiversity (Nature based solutions)
  - Protecting, restoring and sustainably managing ecosystems
- 3- However, some climate mitigation and adaptation measures can have negative impacts on biodiversity
  - Massive deployment of bioenergy crops
  - Large scale planting of trees



To download:

https://ipbes.net/
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4659158

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Reach and impact of IPBES

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A Lot!!

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A Lot!!

Justin Trudeau
@JustinTrudeau

According to a new report by the @UN, nature is in more trouble now than at any other time in human history. But there's still time to take action. That's why we're:
✅ Putting a price on pollution
✅ Protecting our lands & oceans
✅ Investing in clean tech & public transit

10:32 PM · May 6, 2019 · Twitter for iPhone

Papa Francisco
@Pontifex_es

Cada criatura tiene una función y ninguna es superflua. Todo el universo es un lenguaje del amor de Dios, de su desmesurado cariño hacia nosotros. El suelo, el agua, las montañas, todo es caricia de Dios. #Biodiversity

Greta Thunberg @GretaThunberg · May 7

A new UN report concludes that 1mn spices risk **extinction** because of human activity. And that the destruction of nature threatens humanity.
And yet, this is not top news. As long as it continues like this, as long as the media fails to take responsibility, we stand no chance.

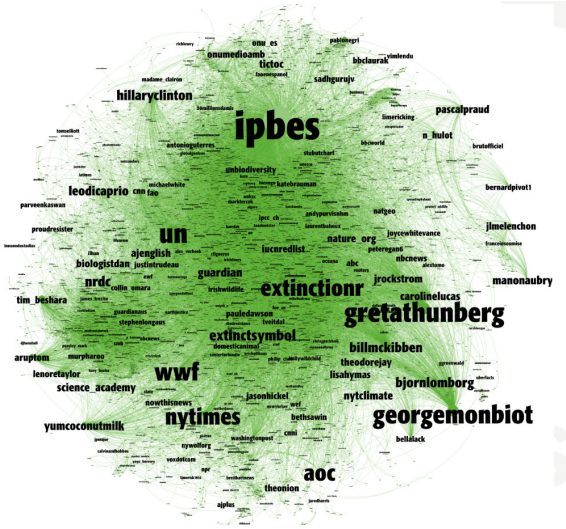
Leonardo DiCaprio @LeoDiCaprio · May 7
It's time for a #GlobalDealForNature, globaldealfornature.org #IPBES7

Hillary Clinton @HillaryClinton · May 7
These facts are stark: "Around 1 million species already face **extinction**, many within decades." We urgently have to protect natural habitats and tackle climate change. This cannot be our legacy.

Humans Are Speeding Extinction and Altering the Natural World at an 'Un...
A dire United Nations report, based on thousands of scientific studies, paints an urgent picture of biodiversity loss and finds that climate change...
nytimes.com

Al Gore @algore · May 7
Robert Watson was heroic as the key manager of the @IPCC_CH's historic work on climate. And now he is the architect of this historic @IPBES assessment on biodiversity!

Loss of biodiversity is just as catastrophic as climate change | Robert Wats...
Nature is being eroded at rates unprecedented in human history, says scientist Robert Watson
theguardian.com



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A few examples of IPBES impact (out of >550)

Global examples

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD-COP 15, 2022)
- G20 Commitment to Biodiversity (2019)
- G7 Commitments (2019; 2020; 2021 & 2022; 2023)
- World Economic Forum Global Risks Reports list biodiversity in top 5 risks for businesses (2020-2024)

Japanese examples

- IPBES Global Assessment informs "Transition Strategies toward Nature Positive Economy" by Japanese Government (Ministries of Environment; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Economy, Trade and Industry; Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) (2024)
- Japan's Environment Ministry, as host of G7, convenes an international webinar on Invasive Alien Species, based on IPBES Invasive Species Assessment (2023)
- Japanese researchers apply IPBES Nature Futures Framework to rural landscape study in Northeastern Japan to explore desirable futures (2023)
- IPBES work informs Japan's 2nd (2016) and 3rd National Biodiversity Outlook (2021)
- Japanese Vice Minister of Environment uses IPBES Asia-Pacific & Global Assessment findings in address to Tokyo Seafood Sustainability Symposium (2019)

Please see our impact tracking database "TRACK": www.ipbes.net/impact-tracking-view

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What is next?

Informing the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework

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Coming up at IPBES 11 (Windhoek, Namibia, Dec. 2024)

Nexus assessment

- Assess past, present and possible future trends in the interlinkages among **biodiversity**, **water**, **food**, **health** and **climate** (nexus elements) to inform policies and actions.

Transformative change assessment

- Assess the determinants of transformative change, how it occurs, which obstacles it may face, and which practical options for concrete action to foster, accelerate and maintain transformative change toward visions, scenarios and pathways of a sustainable world.

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Work has already started on the following:

Business and biodiversity assessment (2025)

- This methodological assessment will classify the impacts and dependences of business on biodiversity and nature's contribution to people, evaluate measurement techniques, and offer options for action.

Monitoring assessment (2026)

- This methodological assessment will evaluate gaps in data, capacity and resources to collect, analyse data at national and global scale, and will provide options to strengthen the monitoring capacity worldwide.

Second IPBES Global Assessment (2028)

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In conclusion

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THANK YOU !

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