



ISAP 2017

International forum for Sustainable
Asia and the Pacific

25 July 2017, Yokohama, Japan

Dr. Anne Larigauderie
Executive Secretary
IPBES



www.ipbes.net



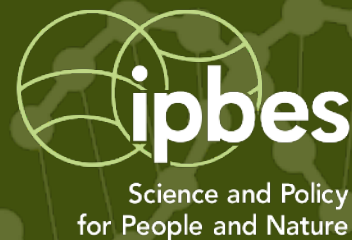
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations





1.

**Biodiversity conservation and
climate mitigation are
two interrelated issues**





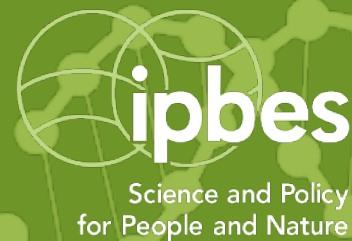
Conserving biodiversity can help mitigate climate change

- Protecting natural ecosystems and restoring degraded ones could make a significant contribution to climate mitigation (uncertainty in the magnitude of these contributions).
 - Bioenergy (as a land based mitigation strategy) could be either beneficial or detrimental to biodiversity.
-



2.

What is IPBES?



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

- **Overall objective:** To provide policy relevant knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform decision making
- An independent intergovernmental body, with currently 127 Members (Governments)
- IPBES is currently implementing its first work programme (2014-2018)



Secretariat hosted by Germany, in Bonn

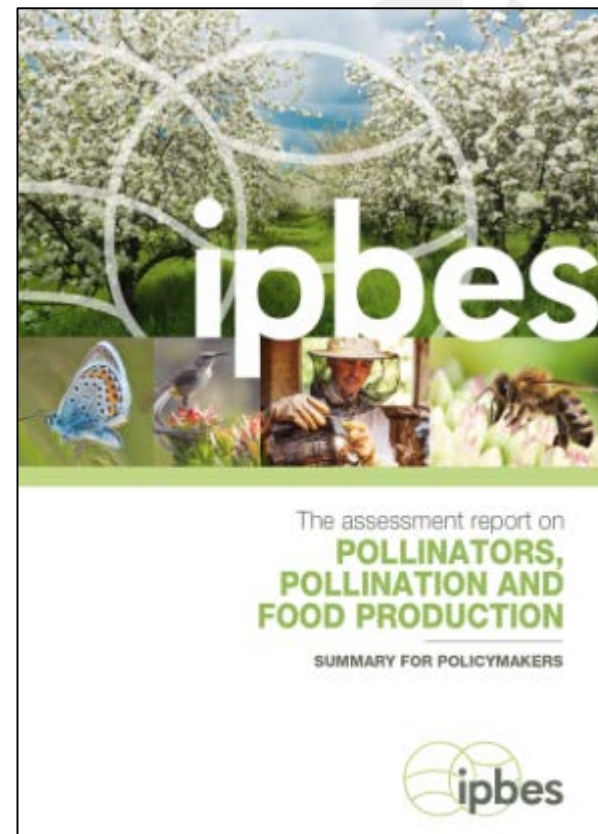
What does IPBES do?

The work of IPBES is grouped around four complementary functions:

- **Assessing knowledge (synthesis & critical evaluation of available knowledge)**
 - On specific themes: “Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production” (2016); “Land Degradation and Restoration” (2018)
 - On methodological issues: “Scenarios and Models” (2016)
 - At both the regional and global levels: 4 Regional assessments of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2018); “Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2019)
 - **Policy support**
 - Identifying policy-relevant tools and methodologies
 - Facilitating their use & catalysing their future development
 - **Building capacity**
 - Identifying & meeting priority capacity needs of IPBES Members, experts & stakeholders.
 - **Catalysing the generation of new knowledge**
 - Identifying and communicating gaps in knowledge to help fill gaps
-

1st report: The IPBES thematic assessment on Pollinators, Pollination & Food Production

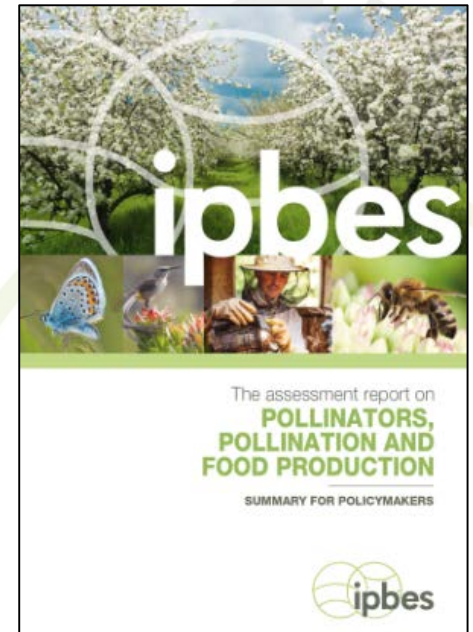
- Completed in 2016
- Result of 2 years of work
- Cites about 3,000 scientific papers
- Includes info about indigenous & local knowledge from more than 60 locations



The IPBES thematic assessment on Pollinators, Pollination & Food Production

Examples of Key Messages:

- Up to \$577 billion in annual global food production relies on pollinators.
- Agricultural production dependent on animal pollinators increased 300% over past 50 years.
- Nearly 90% of wild flowering plants depend on animal pollination.
- 16% of vertebrate pollinators are threatened with global extinction.
- A range of actions can be taken to safeguard pollinators such as:
 - Ensure greater habitat diversity
 - Promote sustainable agriculture
 - Support traditional practices such as crop rotation
 - Improve managed bee husbandry

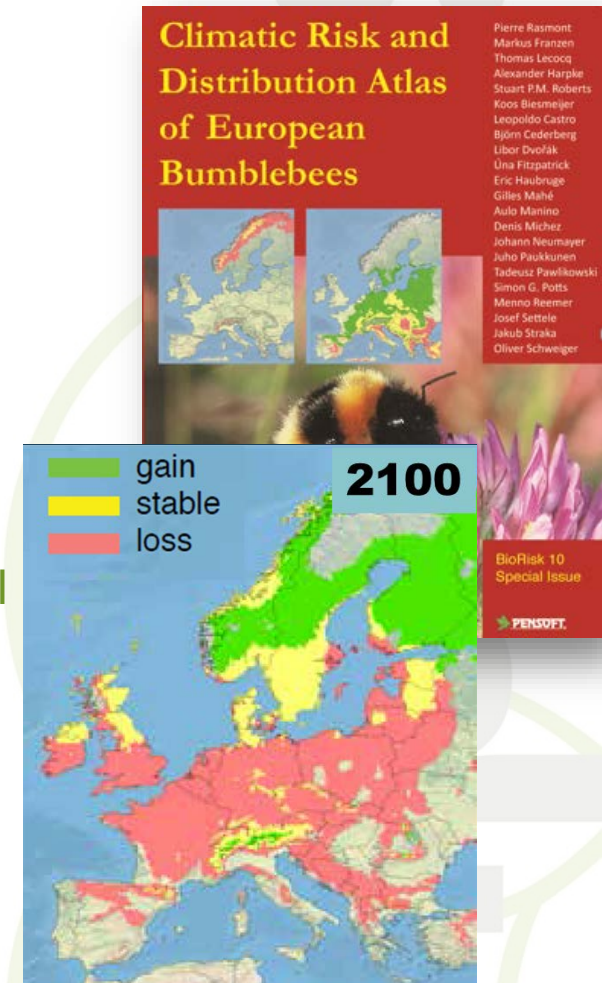


The IPBES thematic assessment on Pollinators, Pollination & Food Production

Climate change is regarded as **one** important factor contributing to the decline of pollinators

Over recent decades for some pollinators (e.g. bumble bees and butterflies):

- Range boundary changes/shifts
- Altered abundance
- Phenological – timing shifts (Phenological and functional mismatches)
- Shifts in seasonal activities
- Risk of disruption/security of crop pollination



Red-tailed bumblebee (*Bombus lapidarius*)

Media coverage

1,300 articles in 28 languages in 81 countries.

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Bees Are Dying And That Could Threaten Food Security

Bottom line: It's time to reduce the use of pesticides.

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Vital to food output, bees and other pollinators at risk

By REUTERS

PUBLISHED: 08:01 GMT 26 February 2016 | UPDATED: 09:01 GMT 26 February 2016

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Safeguarding pollinators and their values to human well-being

Simon G. Potts, Vera Imperatriz-Fonseca, Hien T. Ngo, Marcelo A. Aizen, Jacobus C. Biesmeijer, Thomas D. Breeze, Lynn V. Dicks, Lucas A. Garibaldi, Rosemary Hill, Josef Settele & Adam J. Vanbergen

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SHARE POLICY FORUM | BIODIVERSITY

Ten policies for pollinators

Lynn V. Dicks¹, Blandina Viana², Riccardo Bommarco³, Berry Brosi⁴, María del Coro Arizmendi⁵, Saul A. Cunningham⁶, Leonardo Galetto⁷, Rosemary Hill⁸, Ariadna V. Lopes⁹, Carmen Pires¹⁰, Hisatomo Taki¹¹, Simon G. Potts¹²

+ Author Affiliations

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comment

Climate change impacts on pollination

Climate change will pose diverse challenges for pollination this century. Identifying and addressing these challenges will help to mitigate impacts, and avoid a scenario whereby plants and pollinators are in the 'wrong place at the wrong time'.

Josef Settele, Jacob Bishop and Simon G. Potts

Gradiatic pollination improves the yield of 75% of crop types globally, and therefore

Gradual climate change Climate change Extreme weather events

Trends in Ecology & Evolution

CellPress

Review

Economic Measures of Pollination Services: Shortcomings and Future Directions

Tom D. Breeze,^{1,*} Nicola Gallai,² Lucas A. Garibaldi,³ and Xui S. Li⁴

Over the past 20 years, there has been growing interest in the possible economic impacts of pollination service loss and management. Although the literature

Trends

2nd report: The IPBES assessment of scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Methodological assessment
 - Result of 2 years of work by 80 experts

- Phase 2 of scenario work

To catalyze the development of a new generation of scenarios, which take into account goals for **both**:

- human development **and**
- nature stewardship

To create new multi-scale “**Nature Futures**” scenarios as a collaboration between climate and biodiversity communities

