



# Regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services for Asia and the Pacific

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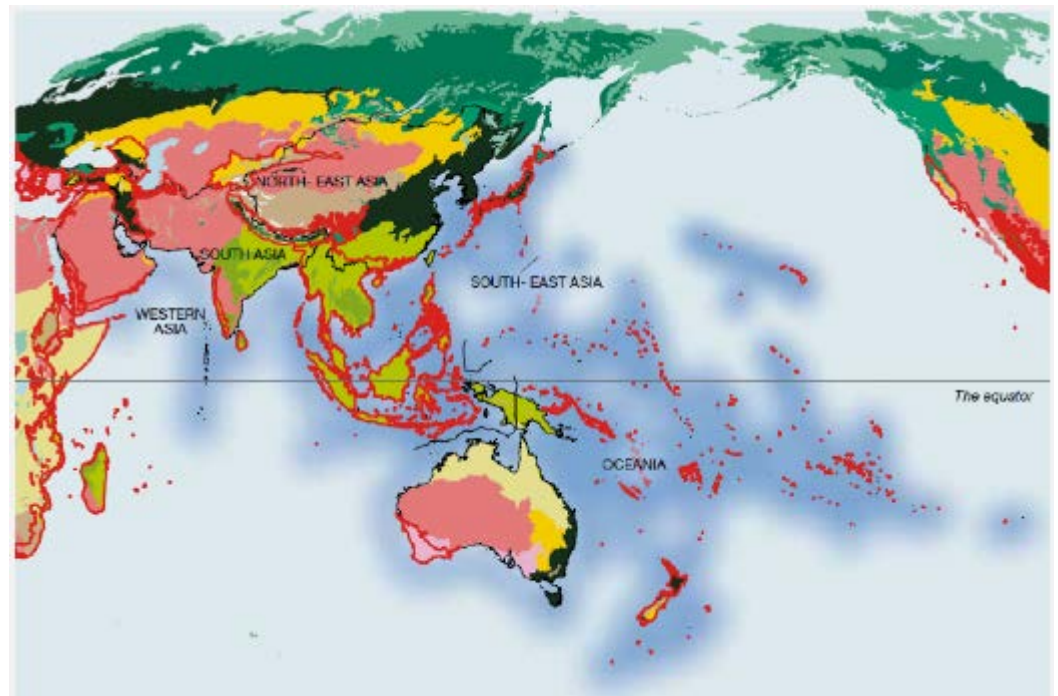


# What is an IPBES assessment?

- An assessment is:
  - A **critical evaluation of the state of knowledge** by selected experts, interacting with Government and peers in a sequential process to ensure legitimacy, relevance and credibility.
- An assessment report is composed of 4 main parts:
  - I- **Front matter** (Table of content, Foreword, Statement by key partners, Acknowledgements, Preface)
  - II- **Summary for policymakers** (includes key messages)
  - III- **Chapters** (and their executive summaries)
  - IV- **Back matter** (Glossary; Acronyms; List of authors and review editors; List of expert reviewers)

# The assessment process for Asia-Pacific region

- Prepared by over 120 experts from 27 countries over 3 years
- Draws on more than 3,200 scientific papers, Government reports, indigenous and local knowledge & other sources
- Improved by over 3,450 comments from more than 90 external reviewers, including Governments
- Final approval in March 2018 by IPBES members in Medellín, Colombia, at the 6th session of its Plenary





## Chapter titles of the AP regional assessment

- Chapter 1: Setting the scene: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in the Asia-Pacific Region
- Chapter 2: **Nature's contributions to people** and quality of life
- Chapter 3: **Status, trends and future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems** underpinning nature's contributions to people
- Chapter 4: **Direct and indirect drivers of change** in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people
- Chapter 5: Current and **future interactions** between Nature and Society
- Chapter 6: **Options for governance and decision making** across scales and sectors





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## Current status of biodiversity and ecosystems and drivers of change

# Nature has benefitted the Asia-Pacific, but with consequences

- A region undergoing rapid economic growth and social change
  - 4.5 billion people
  - Rapid economic growth (7.6% average in 1990-2010)
  - Among fastest rates of urbanization (2-3% per year)
  - Agriculture lead employer but causing extensive land-use change since 1960s
- High poverty levels in some subregions resulting in high demand for provisioning services
  - More than 400 million poor (52% of global poor earning below \$1.90/day)
  - Nearly 200 million people depend directly on the forest for their non-timber forest products, medicine, food, fuel as well as other subsistence needs



# Nature has benefitted the Asia-Pacific, but with consequences

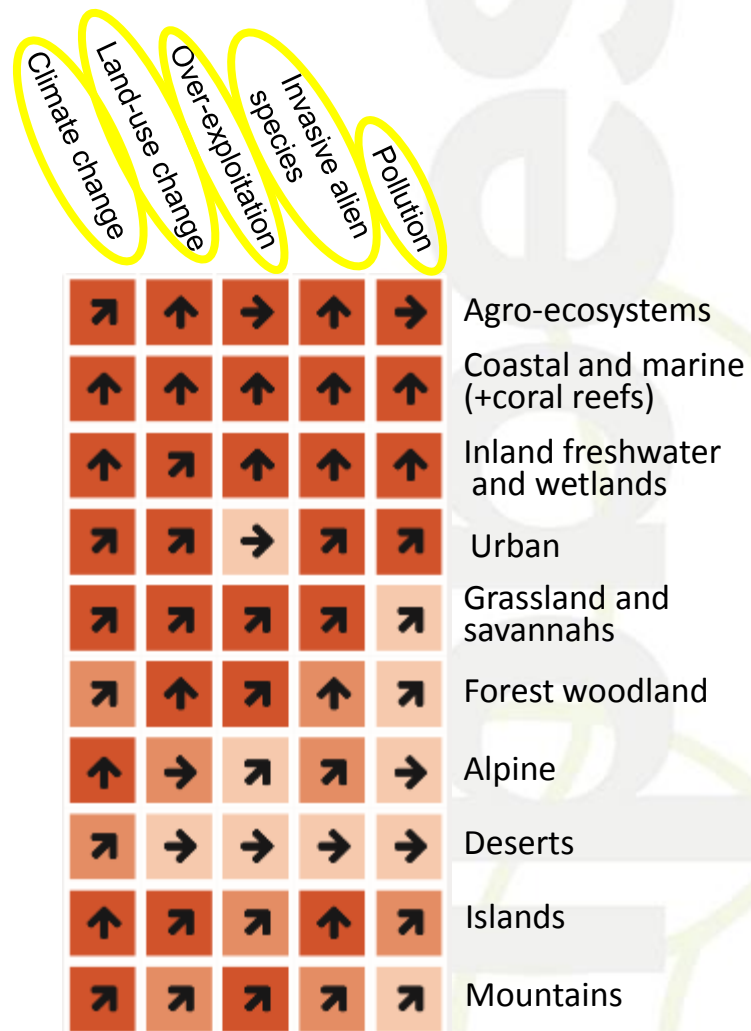
- Contrasting trends in the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services
  - All **major ecosystems** are threatened and habitats fragmented/degraded
  - Steep decline in **key emblematic wildlife**
  - Declining **traditional agrobiodiversity** and **crop genetic resources**
  - Growing number and abundance of **Invasive Alien Species**
  - Increase in **forest cover** (South Asia and North-East Asia) but **impact on biodiversity unclear**
  - Increase in both terrestrial and marine **protected areas**, but most **key biodiversity areas** still remain **unprotected**





# Nature has benefitted the Asia-Pacific, but with consequences

- Major ecosystems are directly threatened by a combination of drivers
  - **Climate change**: sea level and temperature rise, glacier melting
  - **Land-use change**: conversion of forest cover to agriculture and urban areas
  - **Overfishing**: capture fisheries declining from 70 to 40% of the region total fisheries
  - **Invasive alien species**: Increase due to international trade, transportation, cross-border migration, causing \$33.5 billion economic loss in South-East Asia
  - **Wastes and pollution**: threat to marine, freshwater, and human health





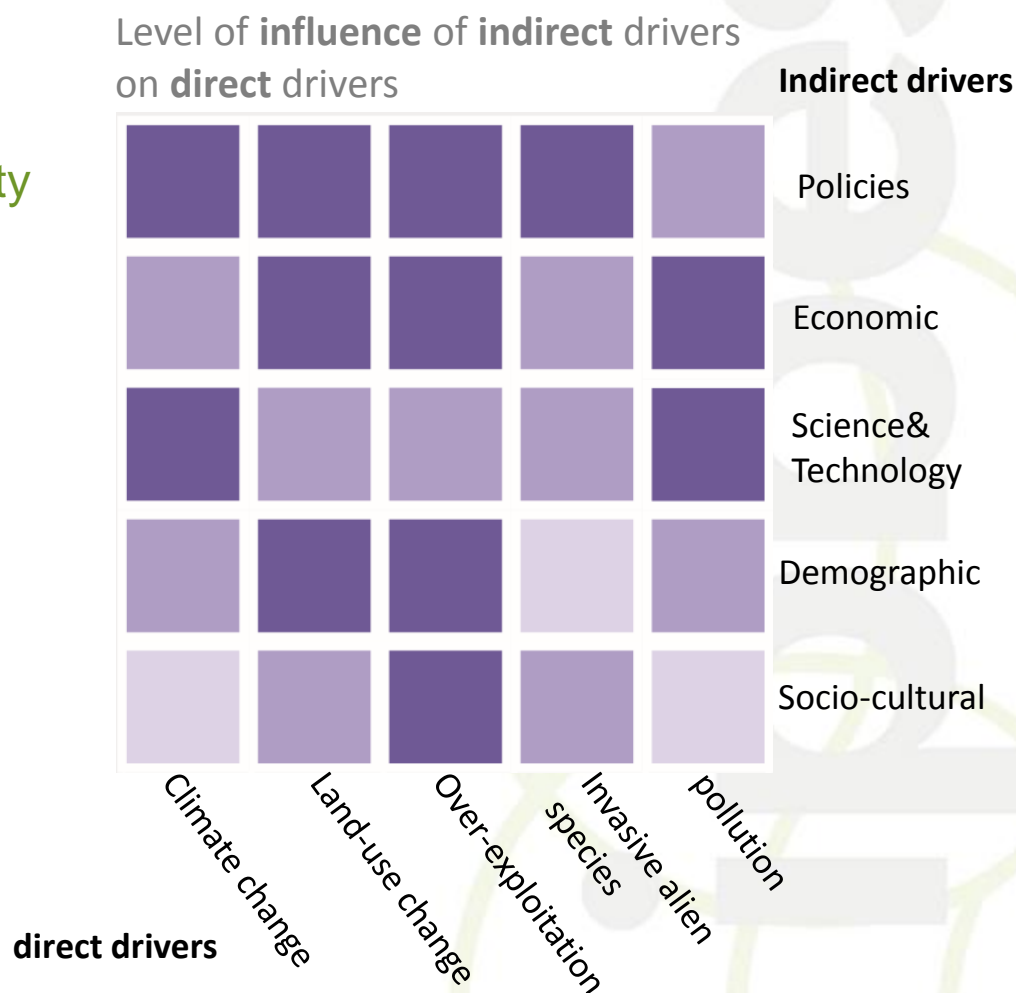


# 2.

## Projections to 2050 and implications

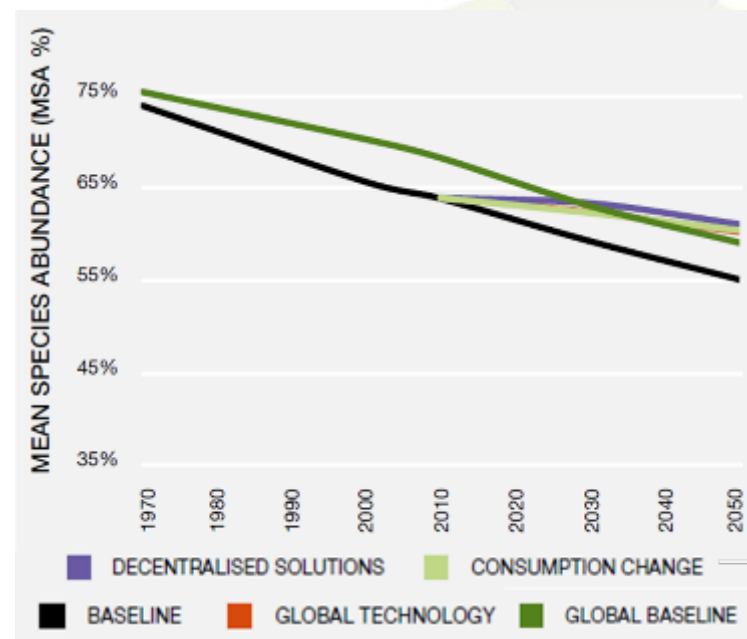
# Projections to 2050 and implications for SDGs and Aichi targets

- Interacting drivers with climate change exacerbating biodiversity loss by:
  - accelerating biodiversity loss
  - posing an increasing risk to ecosystem services
- Indirect drivers are playing an increasingly prominent role
- Proper understanding of the complex interactions can help find solutions for reducing the negative impacts



# Projections to 2050 and implications for SDGs and Aichi targets

- Increases in protected area coverage support the Aichi Targets and the SDGs, but biodiversity loss continues
- If business continues as usual, by 2050:
  - 45 % anticipated loss of habitats and species
  - Up to 90% severely degraded corals
  - 24% and 29% of mammal and bird species likely to go extinct in lowland forests of Sundaland in South-East Asia in coming decades;
  - Rapid decline in fish stocks



**Biodiversity loss in the Asia-Pacific region under different scenarios**





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## Key policy options

# Key Policy Options

- Ensure meaningful participation of **local communities** in biodiversity conservation
- Integrate **biodiversity conservation** into **key development sectors**
  - Can help meet Strategic Goal A of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the Sustainable Development Goals
  - Enhance participation from different sectors and multiple stakeholders
  - Ensure policy coherence and synergy
  - Proper accounting of nature's contributions to socio-economic development can support this integration





# Key Policy Options

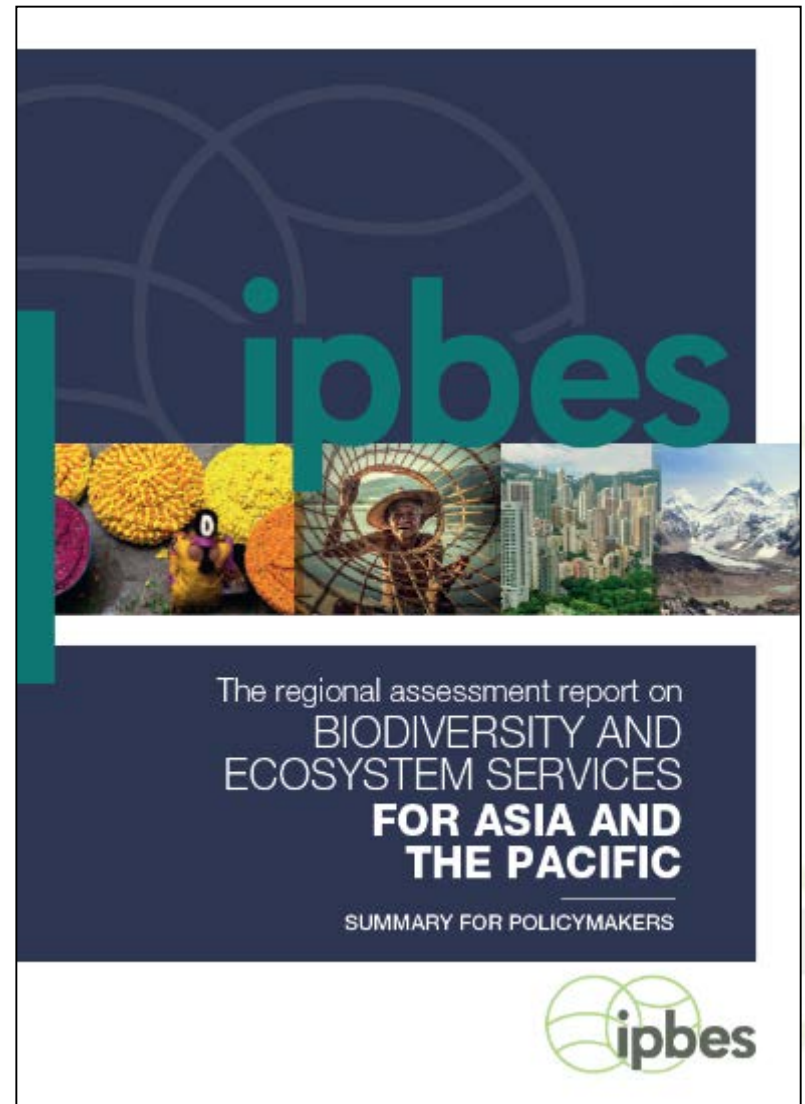
- Enhance **private sector partnerships** to leverage finance for biodiversity conservation
- Promote **regional collaboration on both land and sea**
  - Regional and transboundary management of important landscapes and seascapes is showing positive results
  - Creation of **regional cooperation platforms** can address knowledge gaps and expand cooperation
- Establish and implement **sustainable production and consumption policies**
  - Application of life-cycle costing, financial incentives, certification can enhance progress





# For more details:

- Media Release: Biodiversity and Nature's Contributions Continue Dangerous Decline, Scientists Warn
  - To access the media release go to <https://goo.gl/uoJrqU>
- Summary for policymakers (SPM)
  - To access the full text of the SPM go to <https://www.ipbes.net/outcomes>
  - The complete reports (inclusive of all data) will be published later in 2018



# Relevance to the Satoyama Initiative

## Challenge and opportunities

- Agricultural intensification and associated land use change is a major driver impacting biodiversity in Asia-Pacific
- Agro-ecosystems in Asia-Pacific (30% of global agricultural land) are seriously impacted by combination of drivers such as climate change, land use change, overexploitation and pollution.
- Traditional agrobiodiversity along with associated indigenous and local knowledge is in decline – due to spread of high yielding crop varieties

# Relevance to the Satoyama Initiative

## Need for development in harmony with nature

- More than 50% of global poor based in Asia-Pacific, and achieving SDG1 (no poverty) requires multiple strategies including sustainable management of food production systems
- Coverage of protected areas is showing significant increase, however most key biodiversity areas (KBAs) remain unprotected
  - ⇒ Other types of area-based conservation schemes are also required (e.g. community conserved areas)
- Indirect drivers playing a dominant role
  - ⇒ Urgent need for mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors
  - ⇒ Need for concrete information on interaction of multiple drivers



# Relevance to the Satoyama Initiative

## Many suggested policy options are in same direction with SI

- Local community's involvement
- Collaborative governance
- Integrated ecosystem-based management approaches
- Creation of regional cooperation platforms



# Thank you!