

ISAP 2019

Communication for science-based decision making (IPBES messages)

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IIASA

- *international research institute*
- *multidisciplinary research aimed at policy making*
- *global and universal challenges*



Context

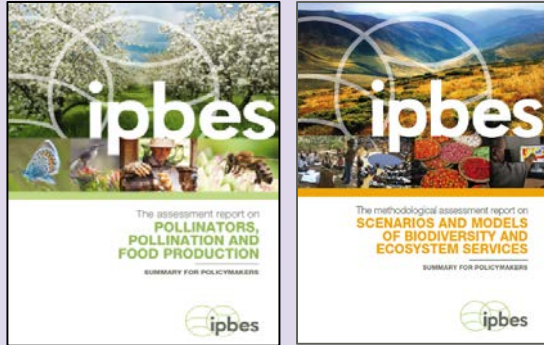
The World Economic Forum Global Risks Report for 2019 features, *inter alia*, biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse. Attention of business and political leaders is now focusing on these issues, and the links and feedbacks between them.

This means there is a vital need for clear, unambiguous advice on the status of, and drivers that change the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services *and importantly options and solutions to address these challenges in an integrated way to achieve sustainable development.*

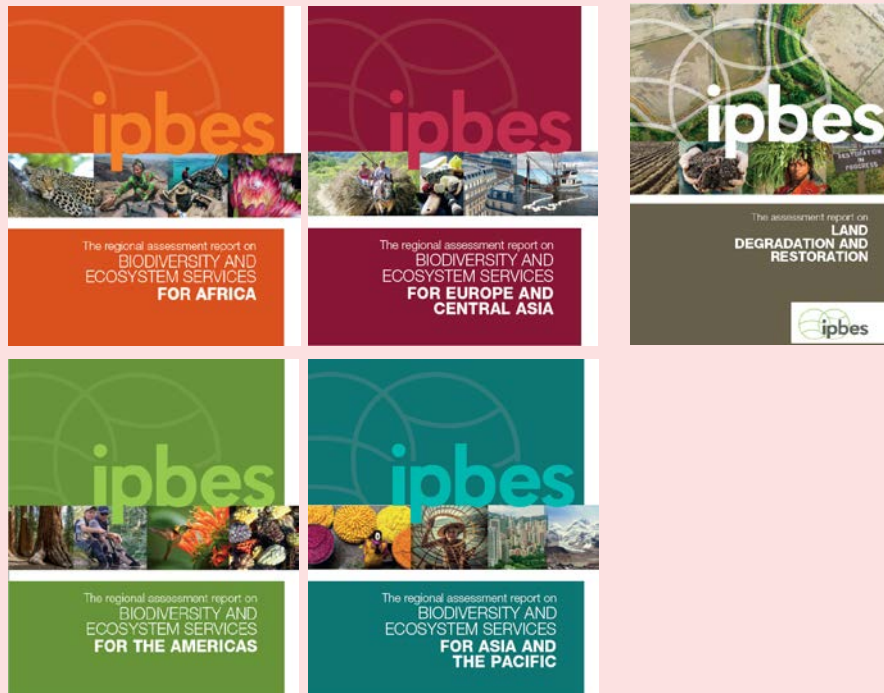


The IPBES assessments

2016



2018



2019

IPBES global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services

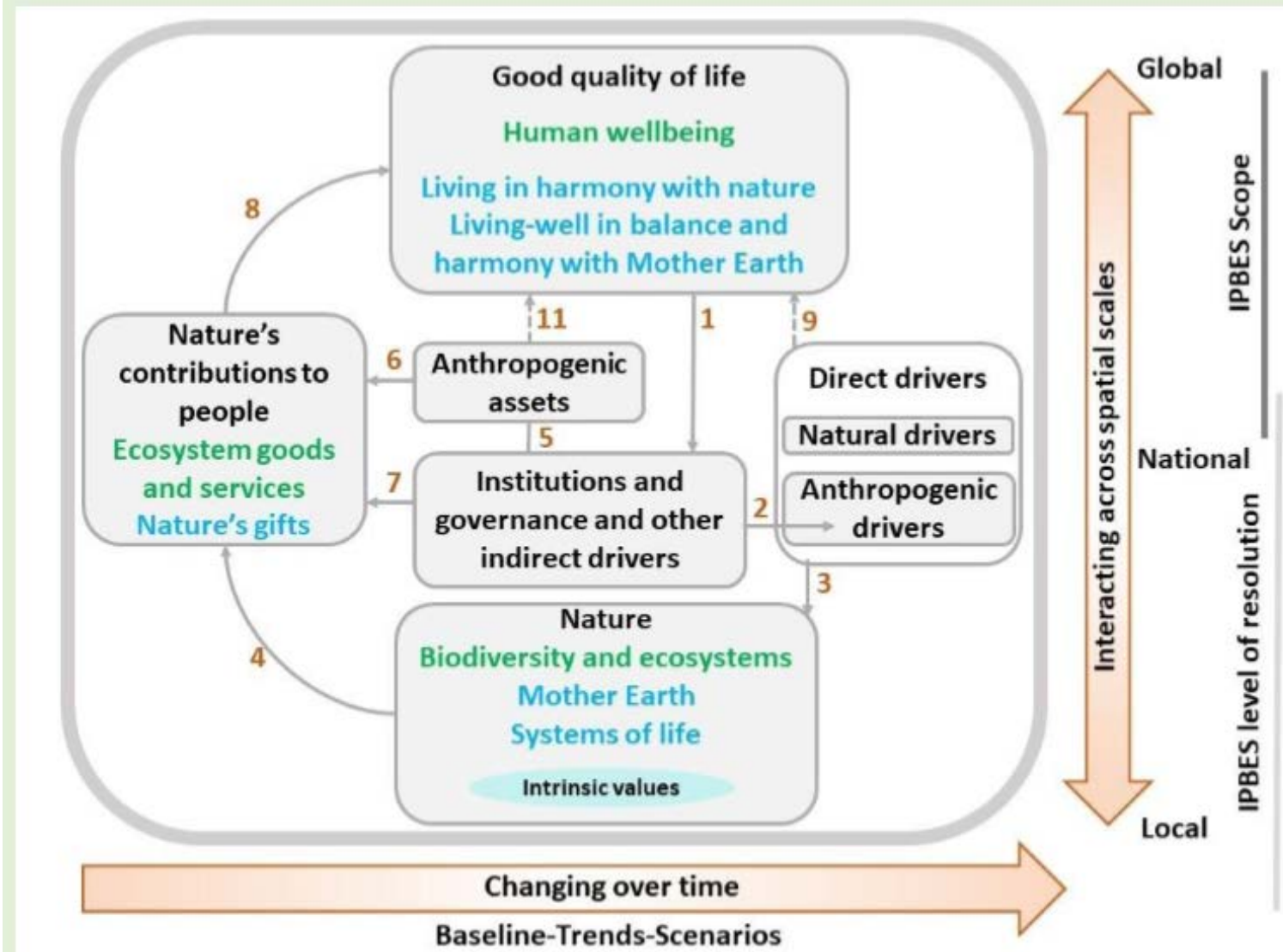


S. Diaz, J. Settele,
E. Brondizio, co-chairs

Source: IPBES Secretariat

Achieving a “good quality of life” in balance with “nature” and “nature’s contribution to people” is the goal of IPBES. IPBES is not just about biodiversity and ecosystems

Textbox 1.2: The Main Elements of the IPBES Conceptual Framework



Source: IPBES Secretariat



Life on Earth is deteriorating fast worldwide.

Virtually all indicators of the global state of nature are decreasing:

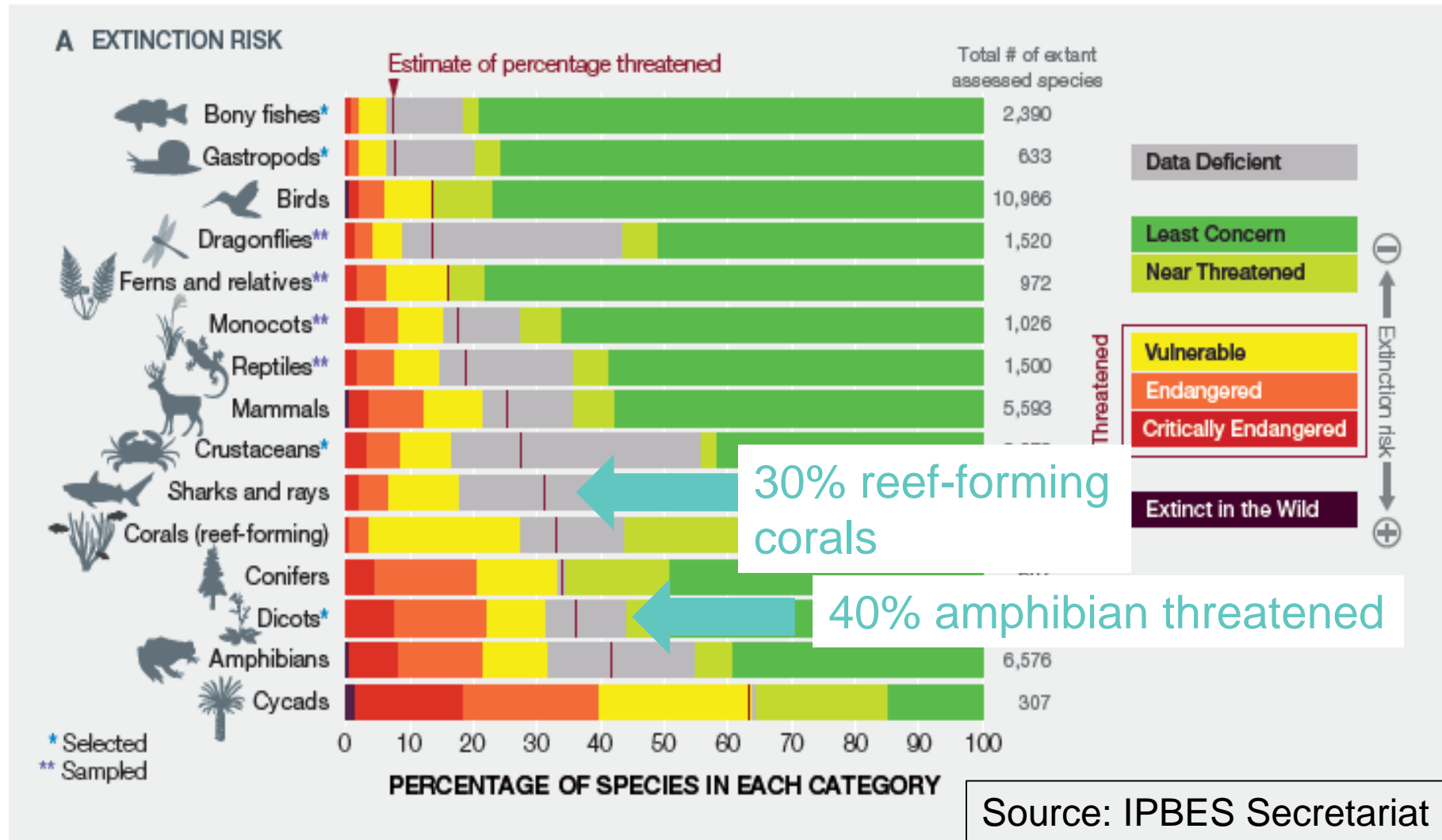
biomes, ecosystems, species, varieties and breeds

Source: IPBES Secretariat

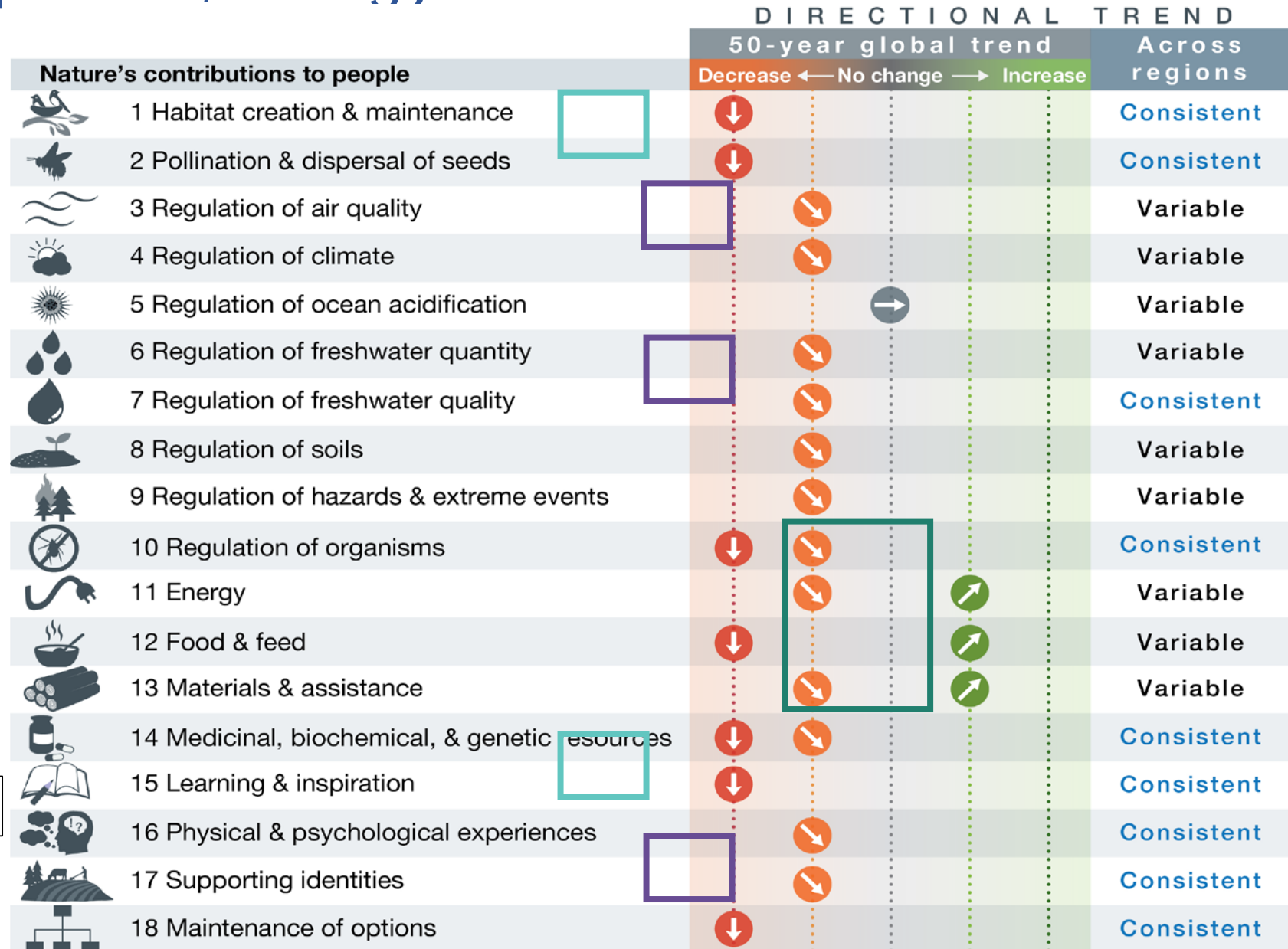
Nature is being degraded at a rate and scale unprecedented in human history

- 75% of the land surface is significantly altered by human actions
- >85% of wetlands have been lost
- Only 13% of oceans can still be viewed as wilderness

1 million animal and plant species threatened with extinction (from estimated total of 8 million)

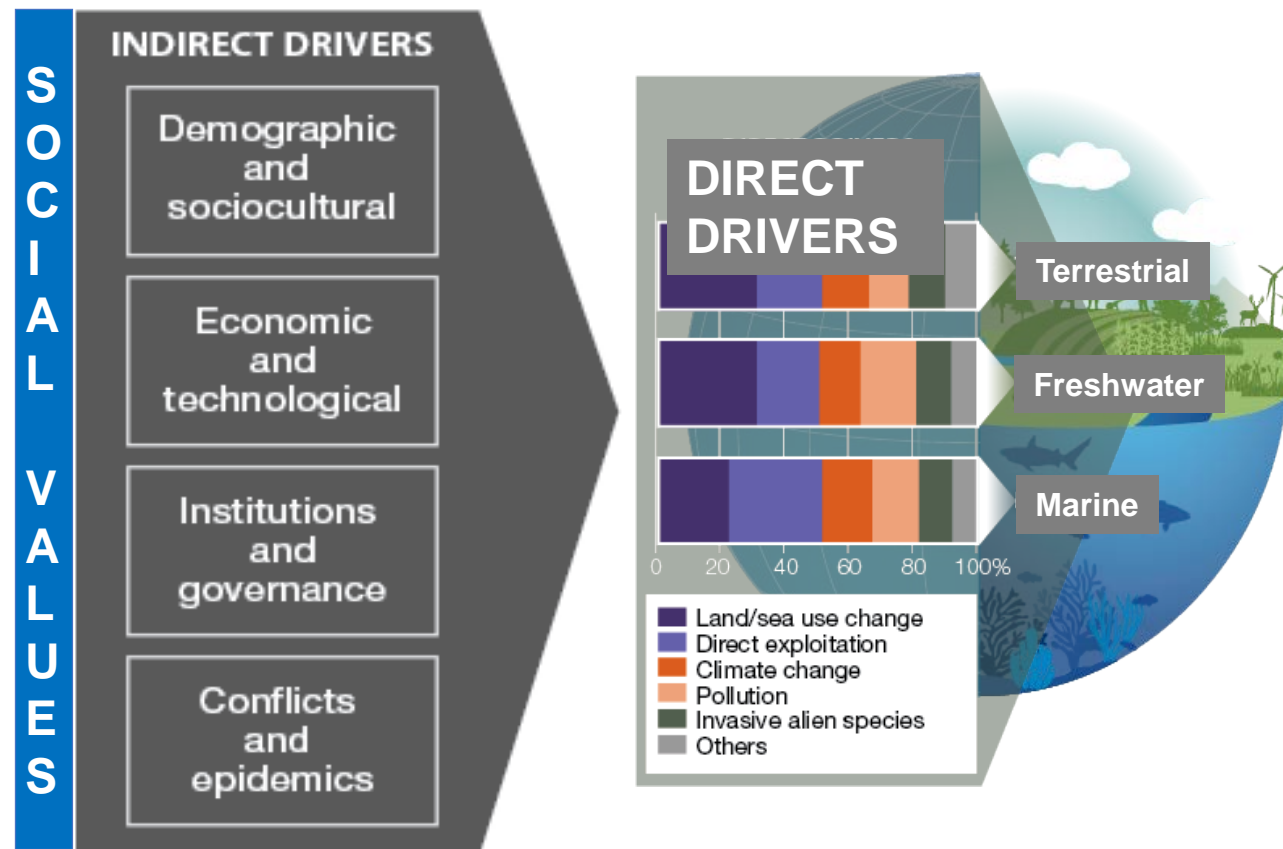


Nature's contributions to people are deteriorating worldwide (except food, energy and raw materials)



Source: IPBES Secretariat

Underpinning the proximate causes of deterioration in nature are the root causes, or indirect drivers of change.



Source: IPBES Secretariat



Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Sustainable Development Goals



Source: IPBES Secretariat



We have dramatically reconfigured the fabric of life of the planet.

The world is becoming much more interconnected, yet increasingly unequal.

Source: IPBES Secretariat

Proposed actions

1. Food, water, energy, health, human well-being, climate responses, nature conservation must be achieved in a synergistic manner (systems perspective)
2. Rapid implementation of existing instruments and bold decisions for transformative change – implementation
3. Urgent and concerted to address direct drivers and the root causes (indirect drivers) of nature deterioration
4. Knowledge, innovations and practices, institutions and values of indigenous peoples and local communities and their inclusion and participation in environmental matters
5. Global financial and economic systems that build a global sustainable economy (growth paradigm overcome)
6. Many societal responses and successful examples, rapid transformative change is already happening in many sectors.

Six Major Transformations (TWI2050.org)



Thank you

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