



Biodiversity science-policy interfaces / Scientific input into Aichi targets

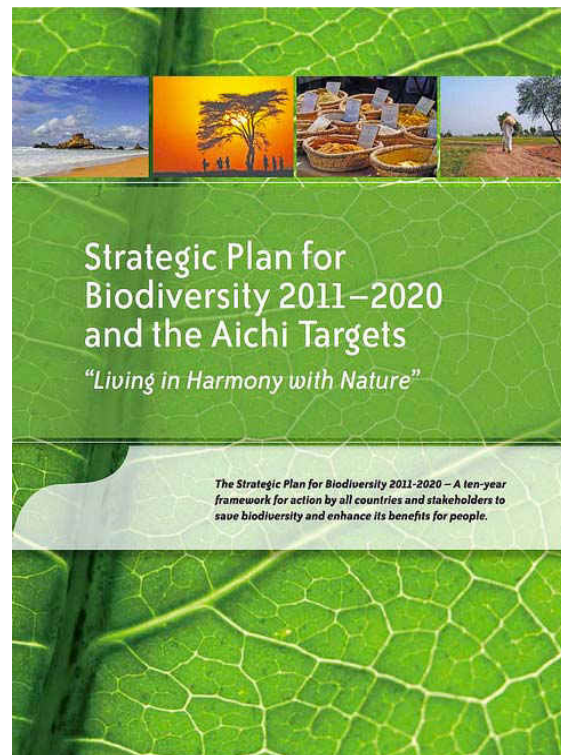
Finn Katerås, Unitar workshop, Berlin, 15 January 2018



Science-policy interface
underpinning the Aichi targets and
the CBD strategic plan 2011-2020

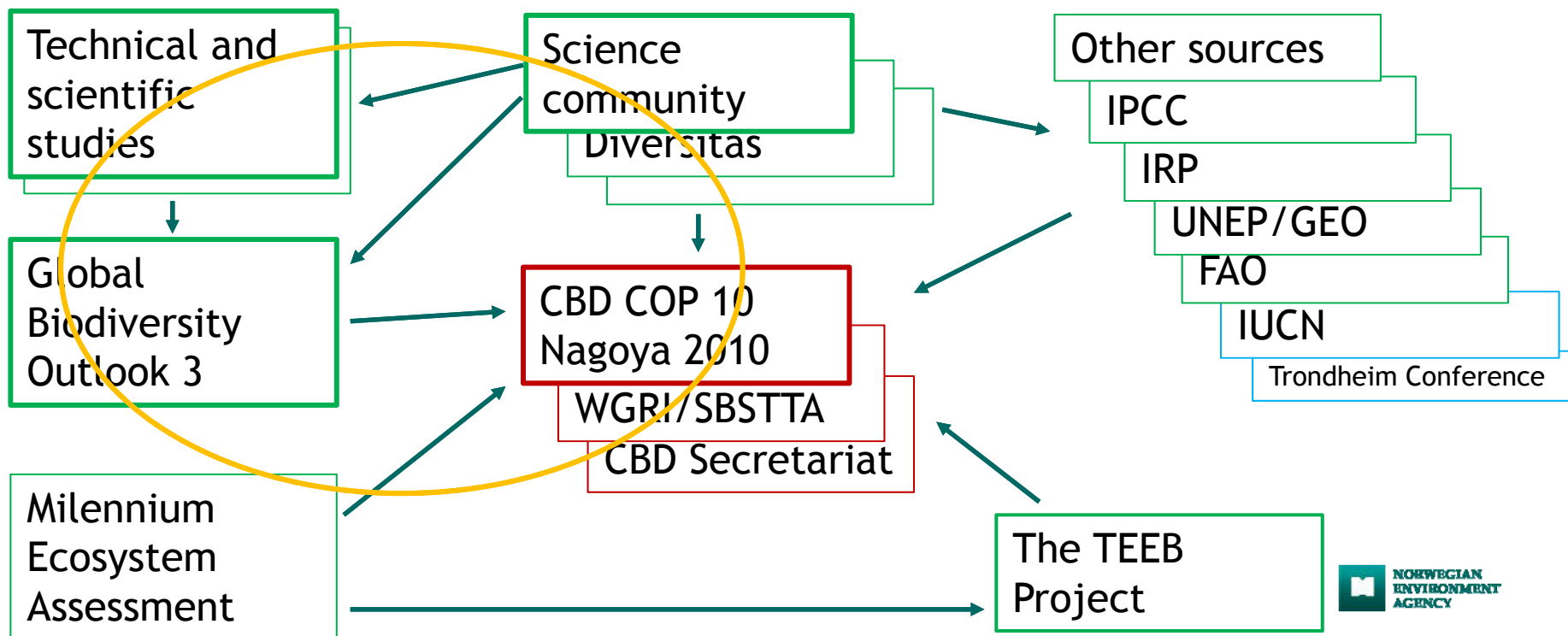
Process and input to the Aichi targets

- Structure and set-up
- Country priorities
- Scientific input
- Civil society input
- Negotiations
- ...



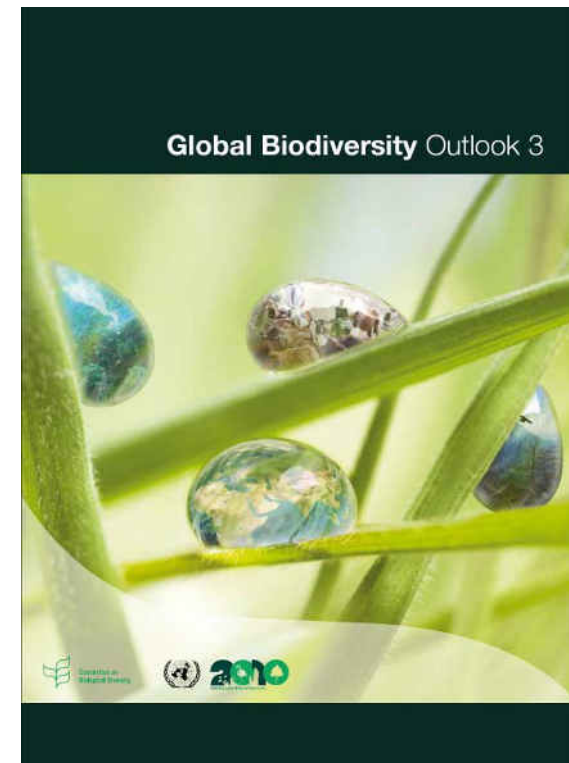
- Vision
- Mission
- Strategic goals
- Targets
- Decision document
- Resources
- Support mechanisms
- ...

Scientific input into the Aichi targets



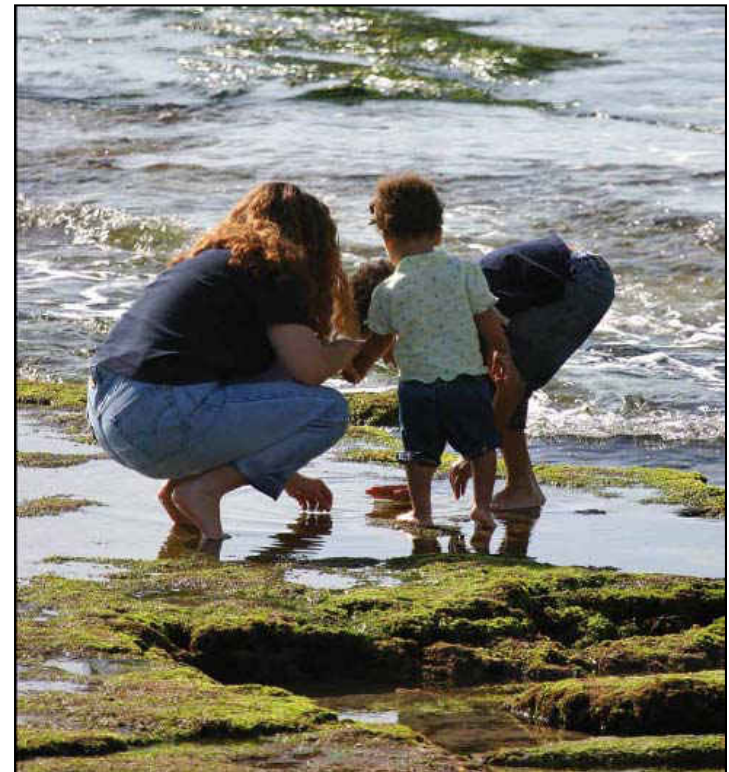
Global Biodiversity Outlook 3

- Prepared by CBD Secretariat with UNEP-WCMC
- Drew on range of information sources
 - 110 National Reports
 - Biodiversity indicators information
 - Scientific studies
 - Biodiversity futures study
- Summarized latest data on status and trends of biodiversity and drew conclusions for future CBD strategy



Key findings in biodiversity futures study

- Projections show continuing and accelerating extinctions, habitat loss, changes in distribution and abundance of biodiversity
- High risk of dramatic biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services from tipping points
- Loss preventable and even reversible with strong, urgent action



Intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES)

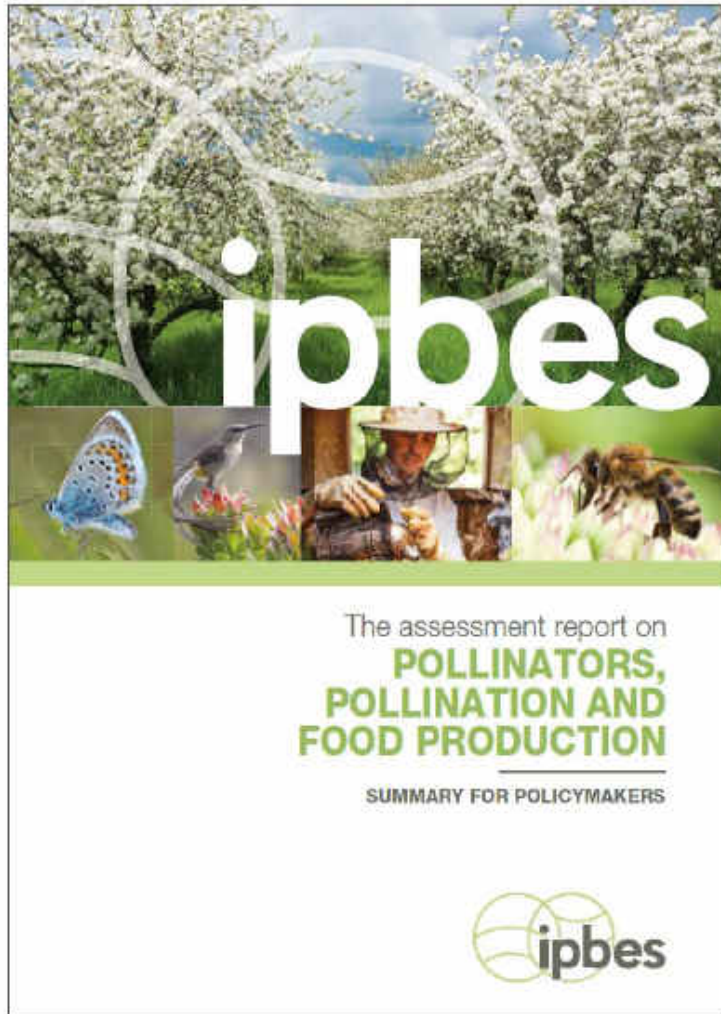


What is IPBES?

- Independent intergovernmental body, established in 2012 by Governments, with currently 128 Member states
- Objective to provide policy relevant knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform decision making, in response to requests from decision makers
- Currently implementing first work programme (2014-2018)
- Secretariat hosted by Germany, in Bonn

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)
- **Support policy**
 - Identify policy-relevant tools and methodologies
 - Facilitate their use & catalyse their future development
- **Build capacity**
 - Identify & meet priority capacity needs of IPBES Members, experts & stakeholders.
- **Catalyse the generation of new knowledge**
 - Identify and communicate gaps in knowledge to help fill them



- 23 key messages:
 - Values of pollinators and pollination
 - Status and trends in pollinators and pollination
 - Drivers of change, risks and opportunities, and policy and management options

Adopted by CBD COP13 (2016)

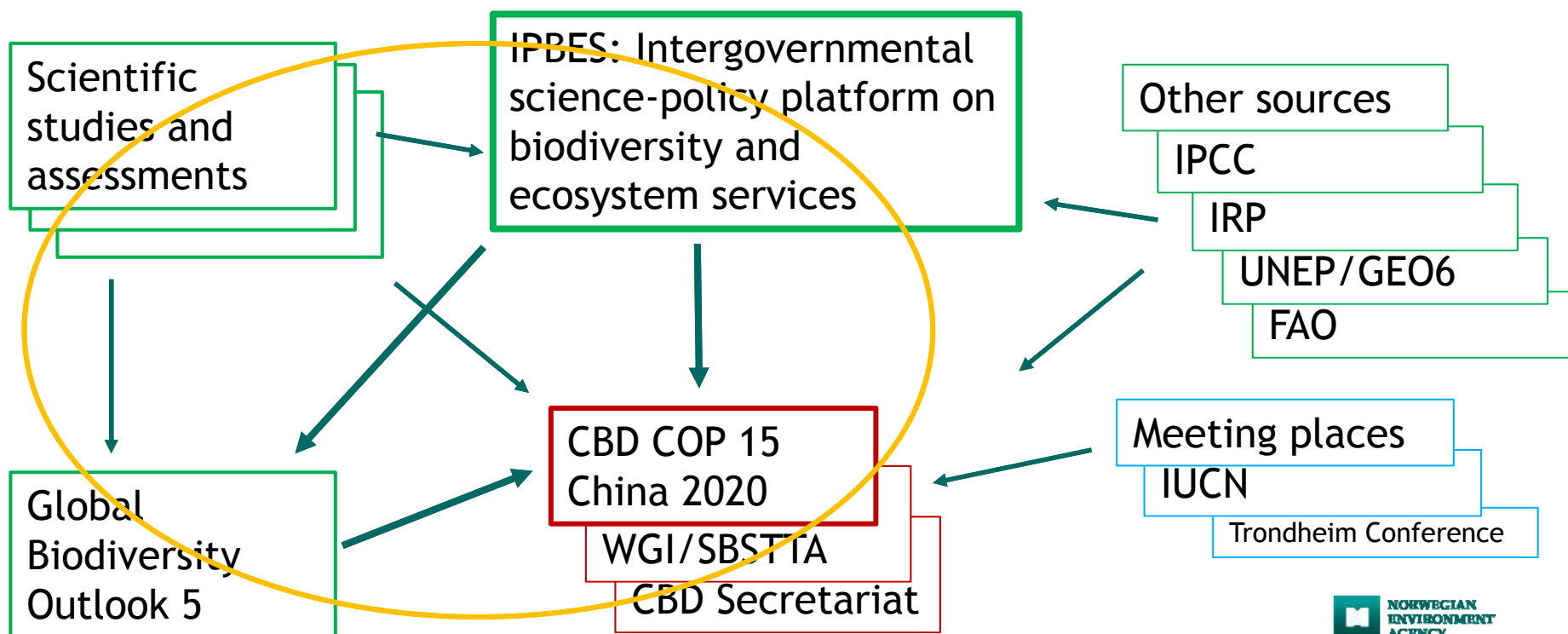
Science-policy interface
underpinning the CBD and
post 2020 targets today

Key input to COP15 and post 2020 targets

- IPBES Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services to come in 2019
 - Status and trends in interactions between society and nature
 - Assess progress on Aichi targets and SDGs
 - Scenarios and responses - plausible futures
- CBD Global Biodiversity Outlook 5
 - Final evaluation of Aichi targets and Strategic plan 2011-2020
 - Outlook on follow-up from 2021
 - Input from IPBES methodology and assessments, supplemented by national reports and evaluation of global indicators

IPCC Special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global green-house gas emission pathways (2018)

Scientific input into CBD post 2020 targets





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