



The Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers approved by the IPBES-7 Plenary (May 2019)



- 145 experts (+310 CAs)
- 15,000 publications
- 15,000 comments

Statistics about the GA



IPBES-7 and the Global

Coverage metrics

(Jan 1 to 10 am EDT June 3):

Languages: 49

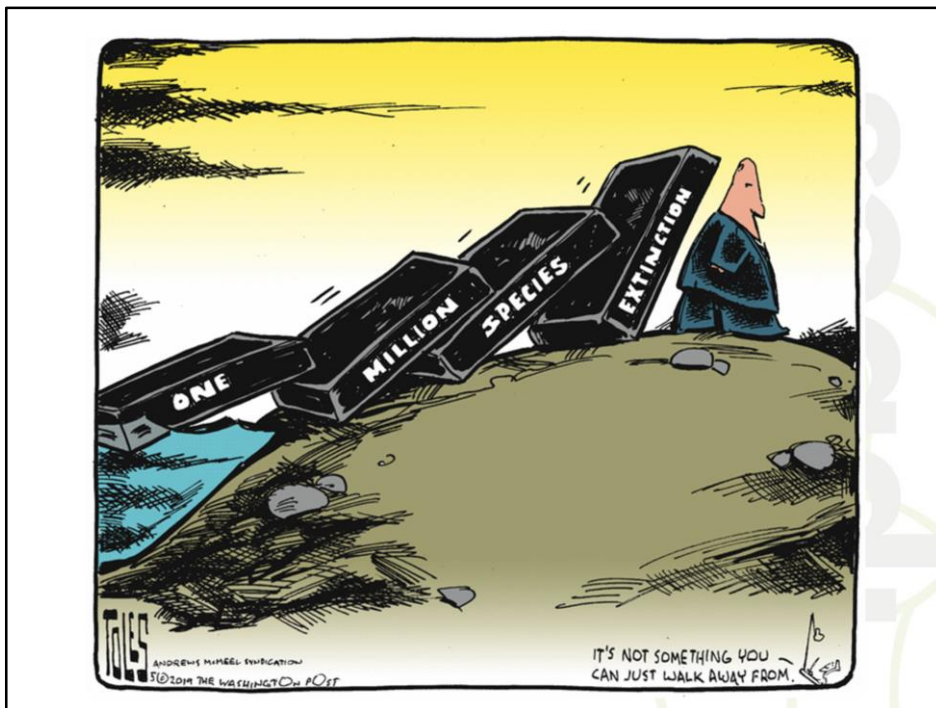
Countries / territories: 165

Different online news sites that published one or more articles: 8,311

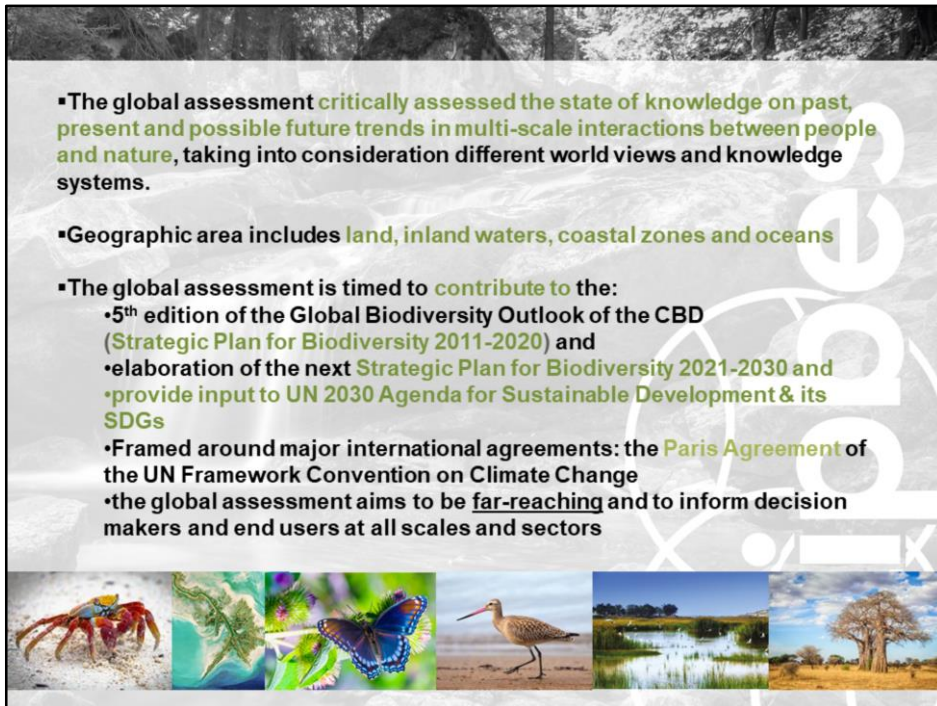
Total hits at online news sites (earned media coverage): 26,387

Aggregate circulation / potential reach (*online* only, does not include radio, newspapers): 20.1 billion

Assessment



the report has benefited from an unprecedented media coverage and is already having a significant impact on policy worldwide – but it is not solely a report on the number of species committed to extinction.



Chap. 1

Setting the stage

Scope, conceptual and analytical foundations, chapter organization, main themes

Chap. 2

Status & Trends: last 50 years

What is the status of and trends in nature, nature's benefits to people and indirect and direct drivers of change?

Chap. 3

Assess Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs

How do nature and its benefits to people contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals? What is the evidence base that can be used for assessing progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets?

Chap. 4

Plausible future 10/20/30 years

What are the plausible futures for nature, nature's benefits to people and their contribution to a good quality of life between now and 2050?

Chap. 5

Desirable sustainable futures and possible pathways

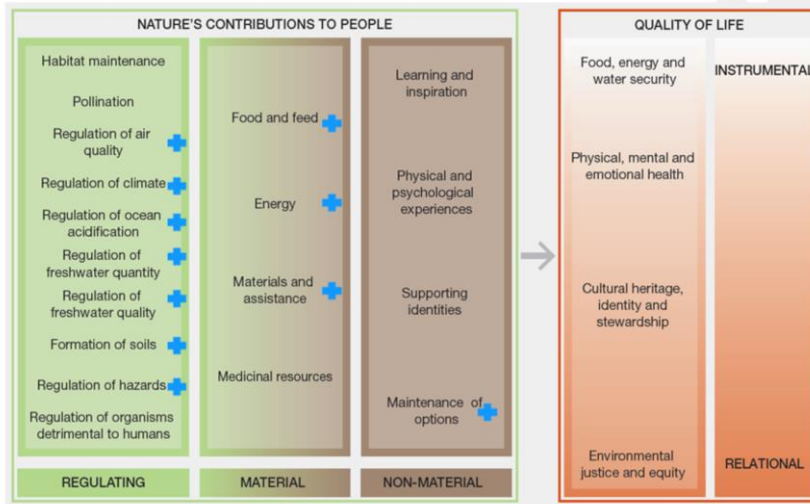
What pathways and policy intervention scenarios relating to nature, nature's benefit to people and their contributions to good quality of life can lead to sustainable futures?

Chap. 6

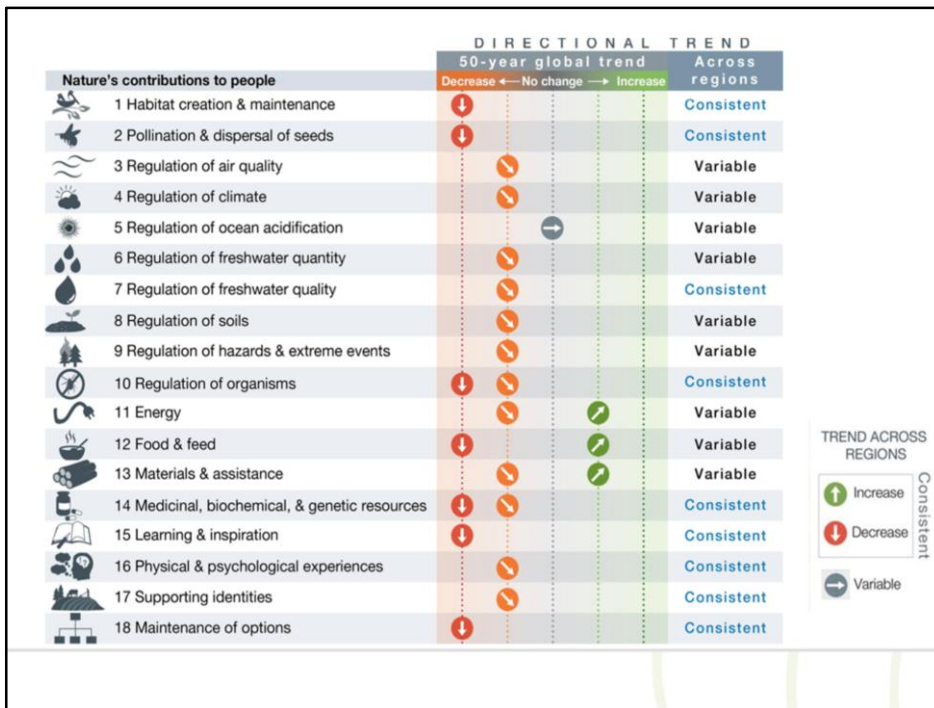
Opportunities, challenges and options for decision makers

What are the opportunities and challenges, as well as options available to decision makers, at all levels relating to nature, nature's benefit to people and their contributions to good quality of life?

Nature's contributions to people

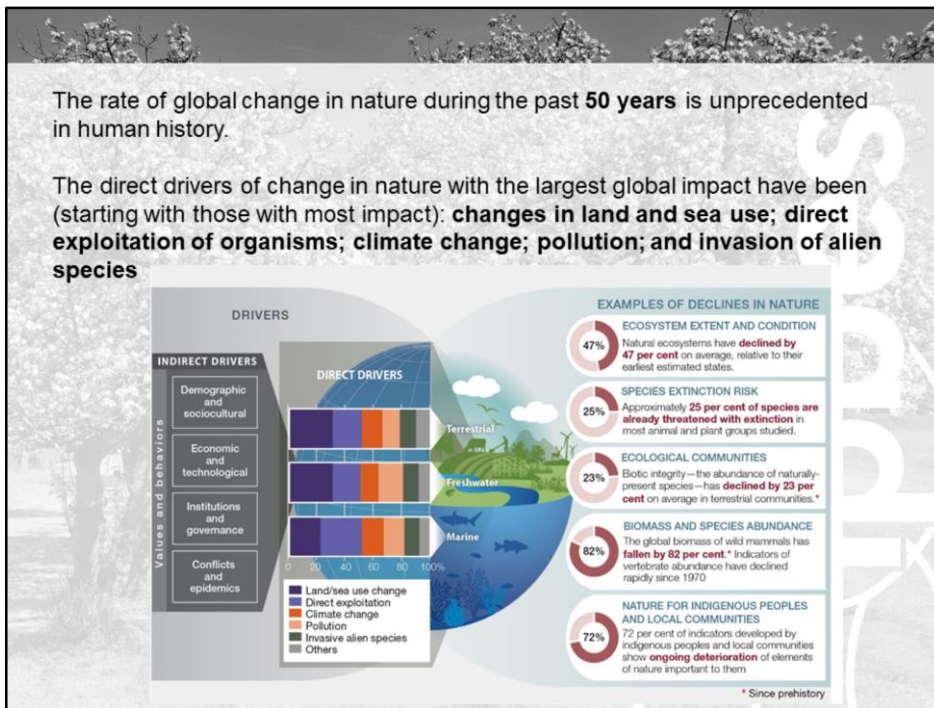


Diaz et al. (2018) Science, Pascual et al. (2017) Curr Opin Sust Dev



Producing food, fiber and energy has caused declines in most other contributions of nature - The emphasis on producing material contributions to people has resulted in a decrease in most regulating contributions and non-material contributions.

- Africa: reductions in nature’s contributions to people increasingly and negatively impact daily lives, socio-economic development, and social relations, contributing to inequities and conflicts.
- Americas: 65% of nature’s contributions to people in all units of analysis are declining, with 21% declining strongly.
- Asia and the Pacific: the declining status and trends in nature’s material goods and services threaten sustainable livelihoods and equitable development.
- Europe and Central Asia: increase in the production of food and biomass-based energy, but declines in most nature’s regulating contributions and in some non-material contributions.




Agriculture is essential for humankind – it provides the food we eat, serves as the livelihood of millions of people worldwide, and manages a large share of the landscape.

Ag adds to greenhouse gases (GHG) released = climate change but then depends on climate to be idea for production - circular. Adaptation in agriculture and reducing emissions = joint objectives for food production and there are tradeoffs that need to be understood.

The state and trends in agriculture (in a nutshell)

- For terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, **land-use change** has had the largest relative negative impact on nature since 1970
- **Agricultural expansion** is the most widespread form of land-use change, with over one third of the terrestrial land surface being used for cropping or animal husbandry
 - agriculture accounts for 38% of Earth's terrestrial surface
- **Climate change** is a direct driver that is increasingly exacerbating the impact of other drivers on nature and human well-being
- Except in scenarios that include **transformative change**, negative trends in nature, ecosystem functions and in many of nature's contributions to people are projected to continue to 2050 and beyond, due to the projected impacts of **increasing land/and sea-use change, exploitation of organisms and climate change**
- Climate change is projected to become **increasingly important as a direct driver** of changes in nature and its contributions to people in the next decades. Scenarios show that meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity depends on **taking into account climate change impacts** in the definition of future goals and objectives

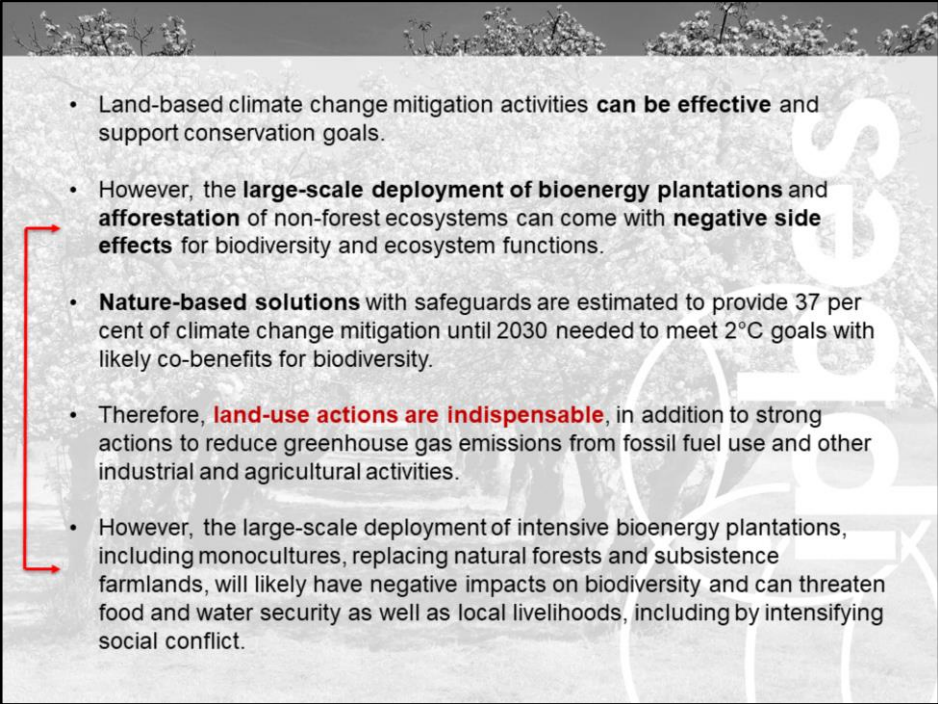


Feeding humanity and enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of nature are complementary and closely interdependent goals that can be advanced through:

- sustainable agricultural, aquacultural and livestock systems
- the safeguarding of native species, varieties, breeds and habitats
- ecological restoration

Specific actions:

- **promoting sustainable agricultural practices**, such as good agricultural and agroecological practices, among others,
- **multifunctional landscape planning**
- **cross-sectoral integrated management**, that support the conservation of genetic diversity and associated agricultural biodiversity which prompts ecological restoration
- **context-appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation**
- incorporating **knowledge** from various systems
- avoiding **food waste**
- empowering producers and consumers to **transform supply chains**
- **facilitating sustainable and healthy dietary choices**


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- Land-based climate change mitigation activities **can be effective** and support conservation goals.
 - However, the **large-scale deployment of bioenergy plantations and afforestation** of non-forest ecosystems can come with **negative side effects** for biodiversity and ecosystem functions.
 - **Nature-based solutions** with safeguards are estimated to provide 37 per cent of climate change mitigation until 2030 needed to meet 2°C goals with likely co-benefits for biodiversity.
 - Therefore, **land-use actions are indispensable**, in addition to strong actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel use and other industrial and agricultural activities.
 - However, the large-scale deployment of intensive bioenergy plantations, including monocultures, replacing natural forests and subsistence farmlands, will likely have negative impacts on biodiversity and can threaten food and water security as well as local livelihoods, including by intensifying social conflict.

Feeding the world in a sustainable manner, especially in the context of climate change and population growth, entails food systems that ensure **adaptive capacity, minimize environmental impacts, eliminate hunger, and contribute to human health and animal welfare**

Pathways to sustainable food systems entail **land use planning and sustainable management** of both the **supply/producer** and **the demand/consumer** sides of **food systems**

Options for sustainable agricultural production are available and developing further:

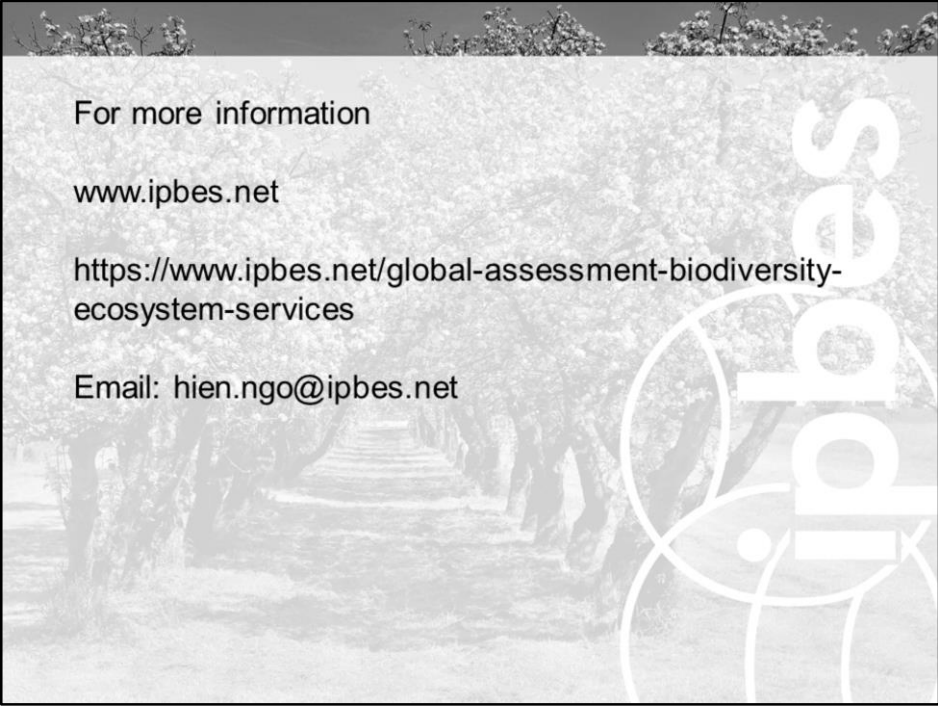
- integrated pest and nutrient management
- organic agriculture
- agroecological practices
- soil and water conservation practices
- conservation agriculture, agroforestry, silvopastoral systems
- irrigation management
- small or patch systems
- practices to improve animal welfare.



These practices could be enhanced through well-structured regulations, incentives and subsidies, the removal of distorting subsidies and--at landscape scales--by integrated landscape planning and watershed management.

Ensuring the adaptive capacity of food production incorporates measures that conserve the diversity of genes, varieties, cultivars, breeds, landraces and species which also contribute to diversified, healthy and culturally-relevant nutrition.

Some incentives and regulations may contribute to positive changes at both the production and consumption ends of supply chains, such as the creation, improvement and implementation of voluntary standards, certification and supply-chain agreements (e.g., the Soy Moratorium) and the reduction of harmful subsidies.



For more information

www.ipbes.net

<https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment-biodiversity-ecosystem-services>

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