

**Webinar on Landmark U.N. Biodiversity  
Report with Lead Co-Author**  
May 21 @ 1 pm EDT



# Leveraging Sustainability:

## Insights from the IPBES Global Assessment

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## Five things we've learned from nature crisis study

By Matt McGrath  
Environment correspondent

6 May 2019

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GETTY IMAGES

Global trends for insects are not known, but large declines have been recorded in some locations

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## World

## Nature is in its worst shape in human history, UN report says



'This is really our last chance to address all of that,' godfather of biodiversity says

The Associated Press · Posted: May 06, 2019 6:30 AM ET | Last Updated: May 6



The United Nations issued its first comprehensive global scientific report on biodiversity, which explored the threat of extinction for Earth's plants and animals. (Ben Curtis, File/Associated Press)

5174 comments





#IPBES7

**More than 450 of the  
worlds leading experts.  
One #GlobalAssessment**



# Outline

- IPBES Global Assessment intro
- Highlights (of the bad news)
- Levers & leverage points for interlinked goals
- Putting it together
- Negotiations
- A role for civic action
- CoSphere/Earth+

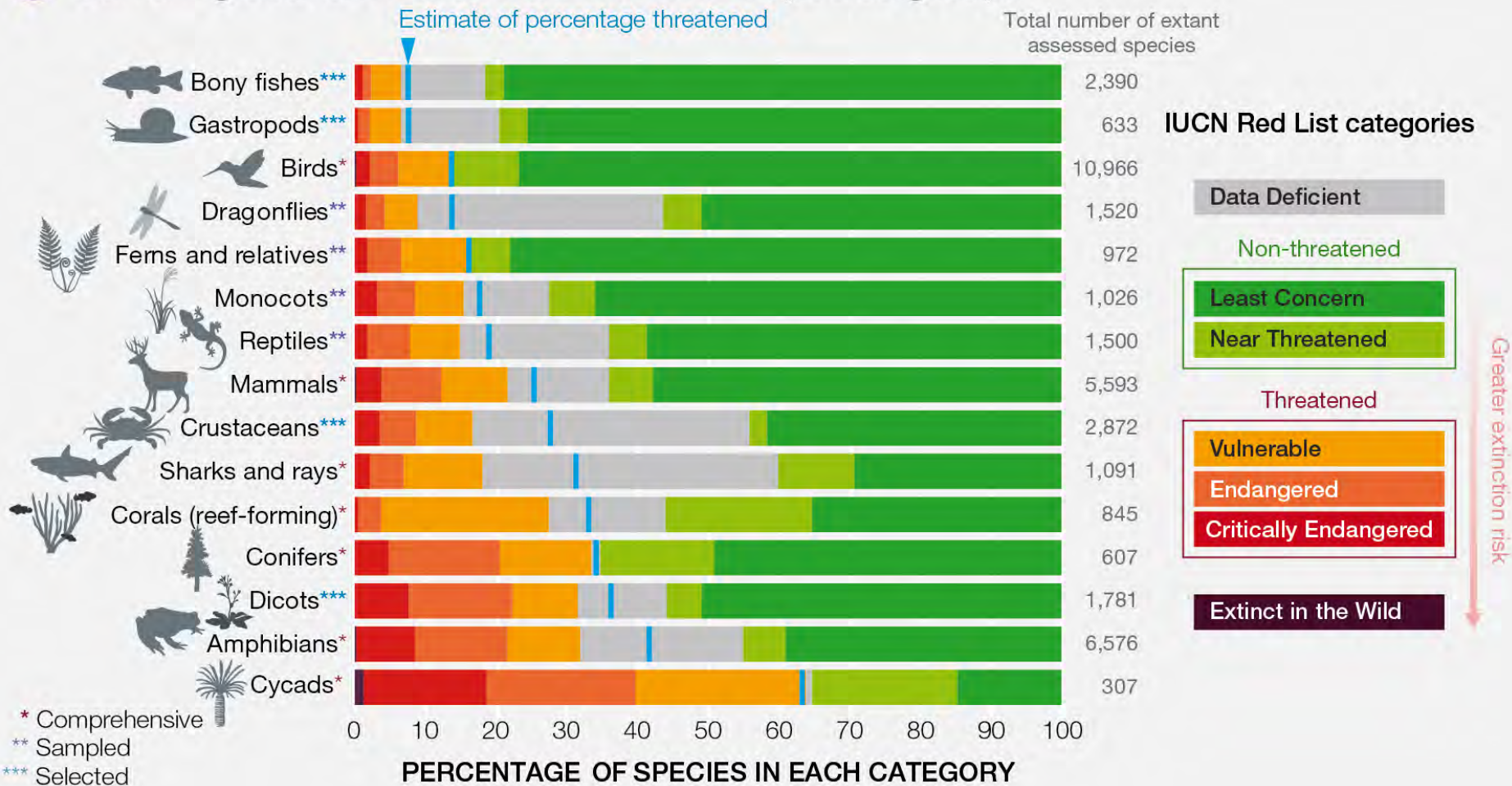
# IPBES GA Contents

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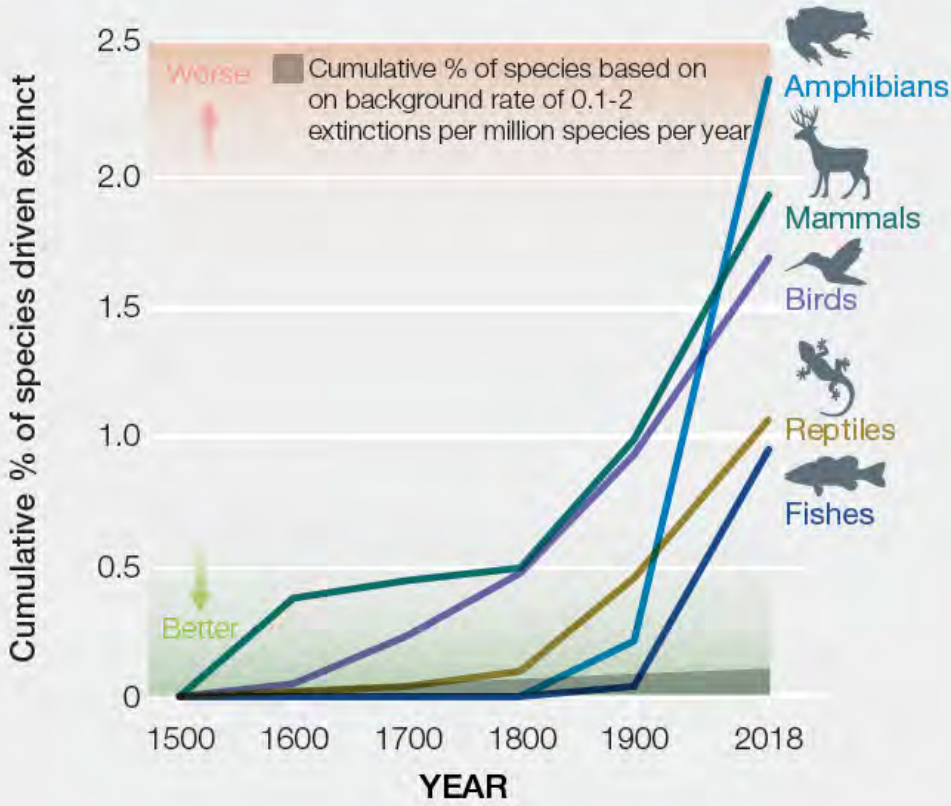
1. Introduction
2. Status & Trends: Nature, Its Contributions, Drivers
3. Progress and Prognosis towards Goals
4. Scenarios & Models
5. Pathways towards a Sustainable Future
6. Options, Obstacles, Opportunities



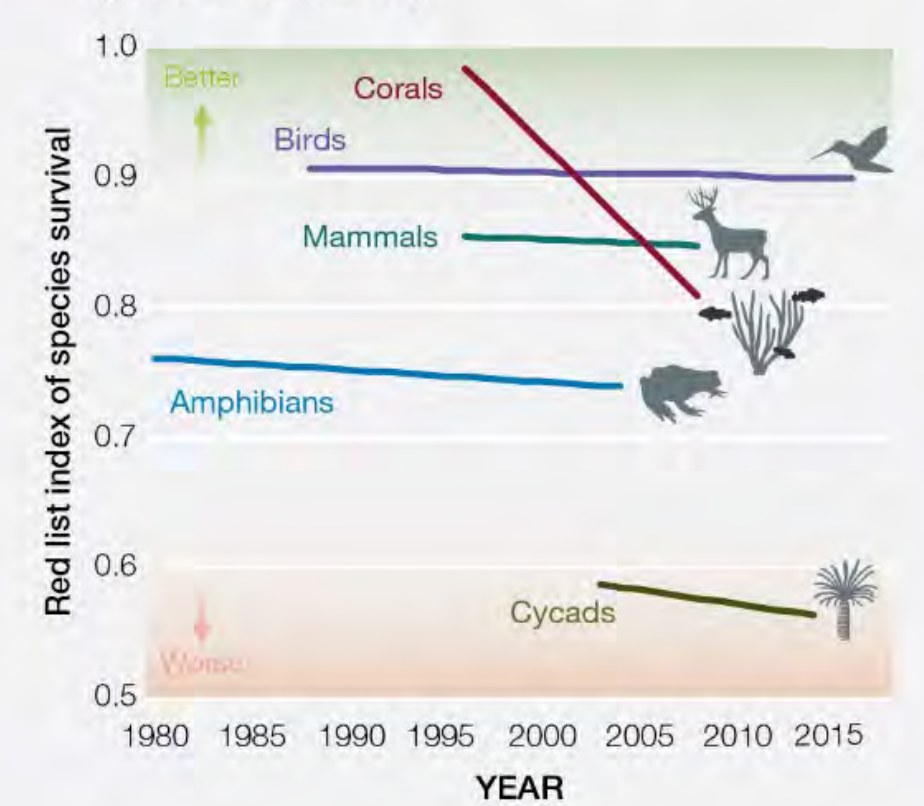
# A Current global extinction risk in different species groups



**B** Extinctions since 1500



**C** Declines in species survival since 1980 (Red List Index)







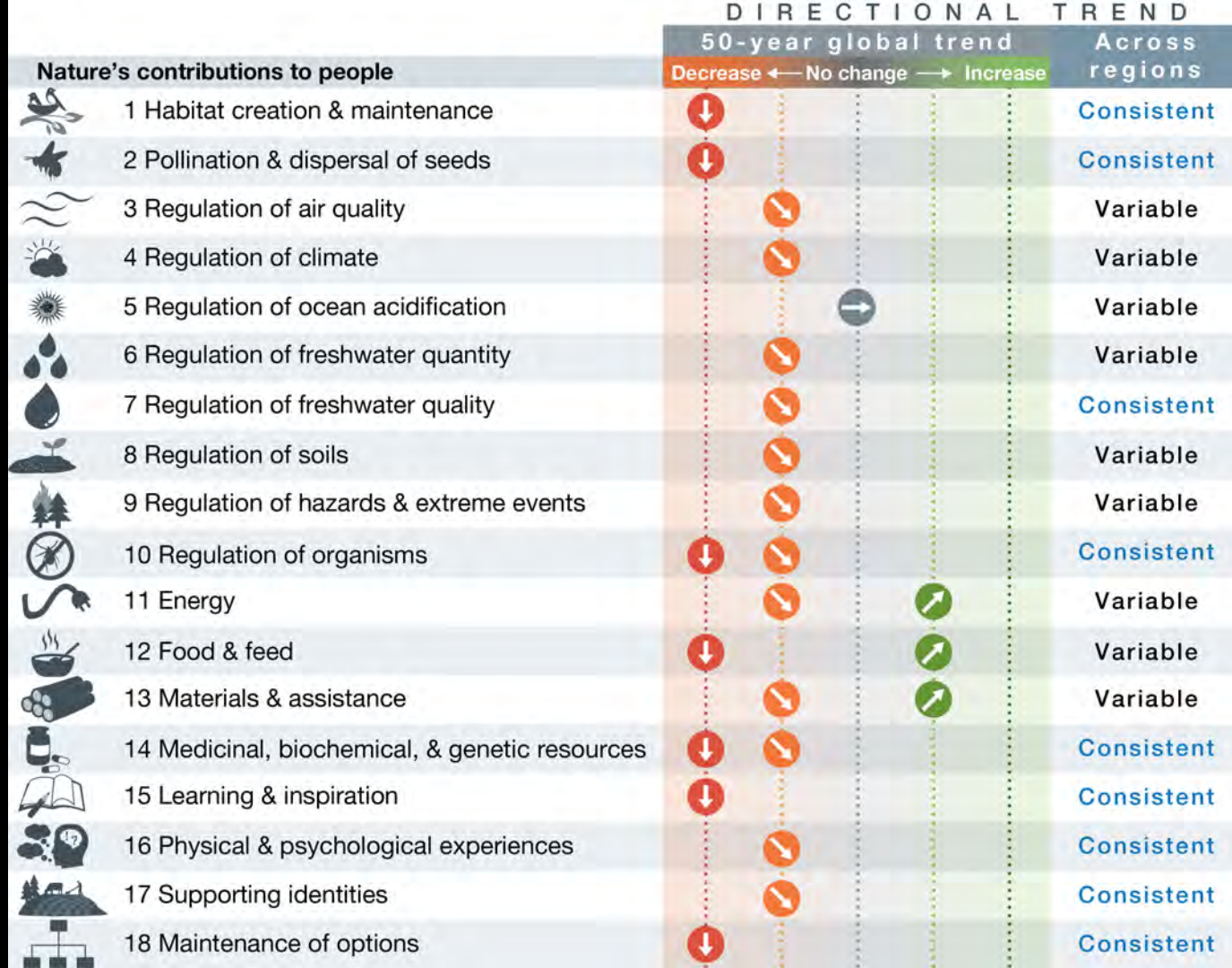
91 of the  
107

leading global crop types  
rely on  
**animal pollination**

#IPBES7



IPBES ASSESSMENT ON POLLINATORS, POLLINATION AND FOOD PRODUCTION





Is the world on track to meet  
the global goals for  
nature and  
sustainability?

#GlobalAssessment  
6 May


































































































































## Aichi Biodiversity Targets



## Sustainable Development Goals



Goal	Target (abbreviated)	Progress towards elements of each target			
		Poor	Moderate	Good	Unknown
Drivers	 Awareness		 		
	 Planning & accounting		 		
	 Incentives	 			
	 Production & consumption	 			
Pressures	 Habitat loss	 			
	 Fisheries	 			
	 Agriculture & forestry	 			
	 Pollution	 			
	 Invasive alien species	 			
	 Coral reefs etc	 			
Status	 Protected & conserved areas		   	 	
	 Extinctions prevented	 			
	 Genetic diversity		   		
Benefits	 Ecosystem services				
	 Ecosystem restoration				 
	 Access & benefit sharing				
Implementation	 Strategies & action plans		 		
	 Indigenous & local knowledge				 
	 Biodiversity science				
	Financial resources				

Selected Sustainable Development Goals		Recent status and trends in aspects of nature and nature's contributions to people that support progress towards target *			Uncertain relationship
		Poor/Declining support	Partial support	Unknown	
 <b>1</b> NO POVERTY	No poverty	 			 
 <b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER	Zero hunger		  		
 <b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Good health and well-being			 	 
 <b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Clean water and sanitation	  			
 <b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Sustainable cities and communities	   			
 <b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION	Climate action			  	
 <b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER	Life below water	   	  		
 <b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND	Life on land	     	    		

\* There were no targets that were scored as good/positive status and trends



Balancing food provision from oceans and coasts with nature protection

# Achieving Interlinked Goals

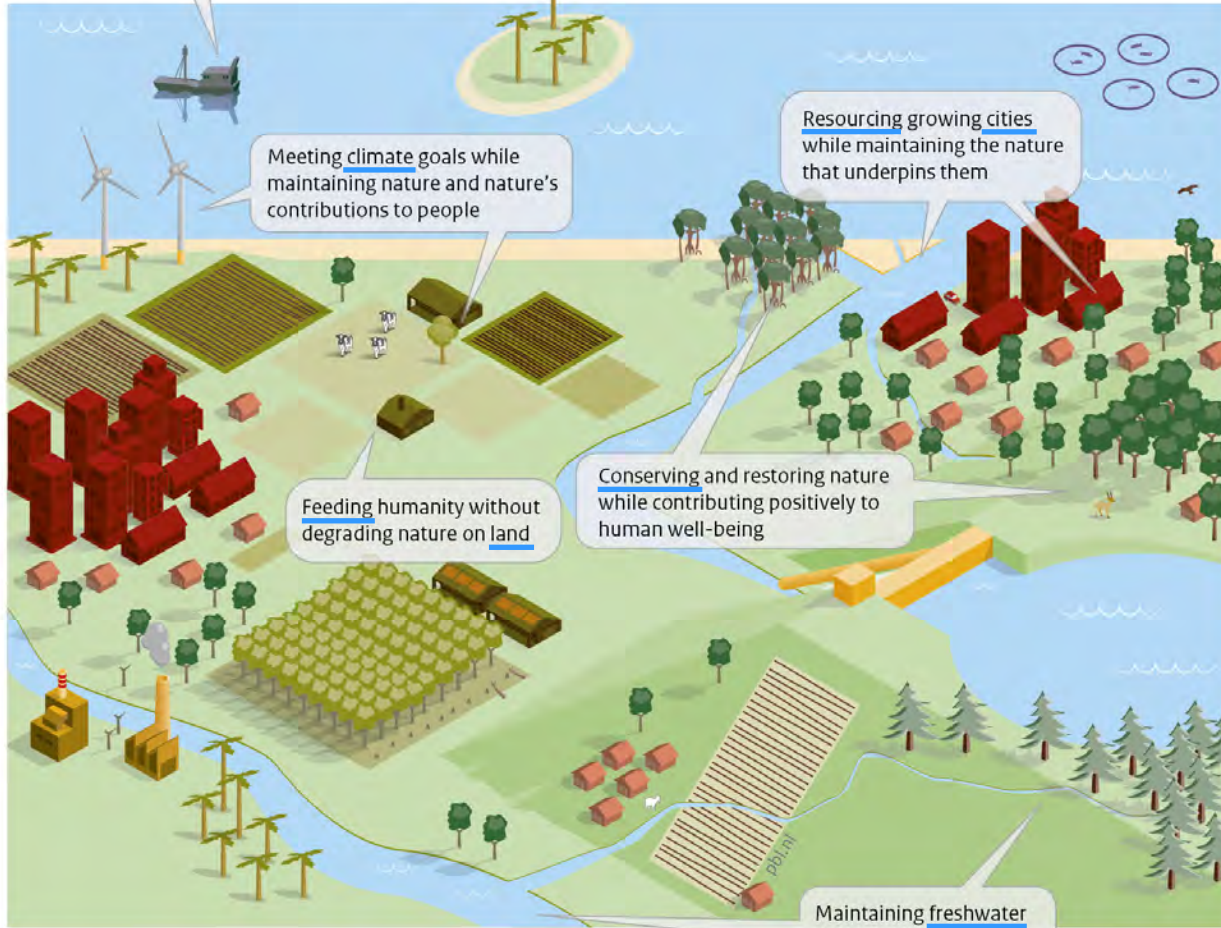
Meeting climate goals while maintaining nature and nature's contributions to people

Resourcing growing cities while maintaining the nature that underpins them

Feeding humanity without degrading nature on land

Conserving and restoring nature while contributing positively to human well-being

Maintaining freshwater for nature and humanity



# Takeaways

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- Conservation and sustainable use—*key but insufficient*
- Successful pathways addressed demand-side, institutions
- Some ‘levers’ and ‘leverage points’ were largely implicit
- Thus we supplemented with extensive literature reviews

# Transformative Change

Integrative, adaptive, informed and inclusive governance approaches including smart policy mixes, applied especially at leverage points

## MULTI ACTOR GOVERNANCE INTERVENTIONS (LEVERS)



- Incentives and capacity building;
- Cross-sectoral cooperation
- Pre-emptive action
- Decision-making in the context of resilience and uncertainty
- Environmental law and implementation

## LEVERAGE POINTS

- **Embrace** diverse visions of a good life
- **Reduce** total consumption and waste
- **Unleash** values and action
- **Reduce** inequalities
- **Practice** justice and inclusion in conservation
- **Internalize** externalities and telecouplings
- **Ensure** technology, innovation and investment
- **Promote** education and knowledge generation and sharing

## INDIRECT DRIVERS

Human activities

## DIRECT DRIVERS

Values and behaviours	Demographic and sociocultural	Examples: Fisheries Agriculture Energy Forestry Mining Tourism Infrastructure Conservation etc.	Land/sea-use change
	Economic and technological		Direct exploitation
	Institutions and governance		Climate change
	Conflicts and epidemics		Pollution
			Invasive species
			Others



Iterative learning loop