



Matters related to the Work Programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

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IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030

Context, Objectives and
current issues

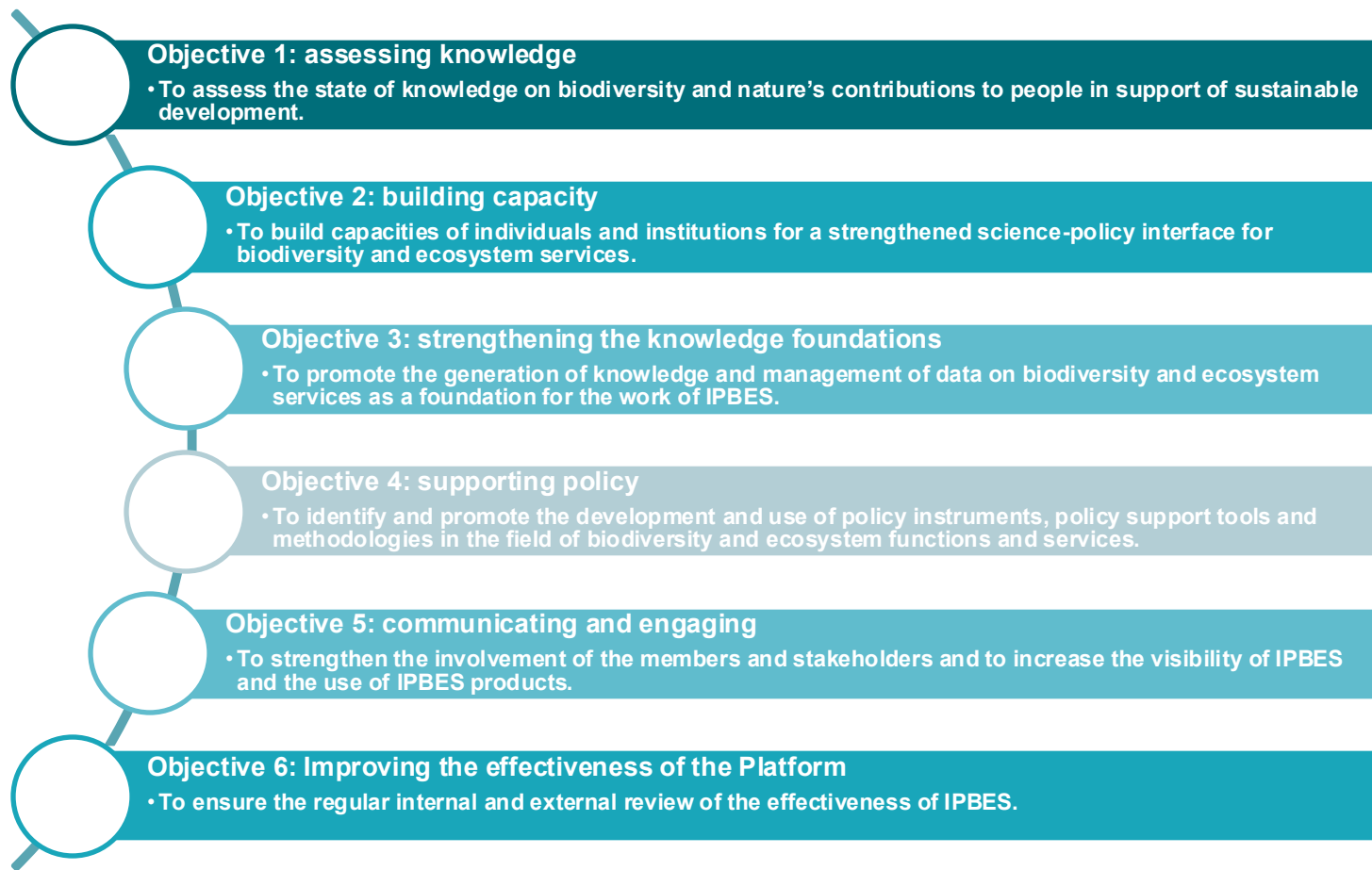


IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030: Context



- Aims to advance the achievement of the overall objective of IPBES : to **strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development.**
- Policy framework : the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, **the biodiversity-related conventions** and other biodiversity and ecosystem service processes.
- **Based on requests received from relevant bodies under multilateral environmental agreements and Governments and inputs and suggestions received from other stakeholders.**

IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030: Objectives



IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030



Objective 1: assessing knowledge

What has been done?

The 2030 work programme initially focuses on three topics:

- (a) Understanding the importance of biodiversity in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - **Nexus assessment (2024)**
 - **Climate and Biodiversity Workshop report (2020)**
- (b) Understanding the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity
 - **Transformative assessment (2024)**
- (c) Measuring business impact and dependence on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people
 - **Business and biodiversity assessment (2026)**

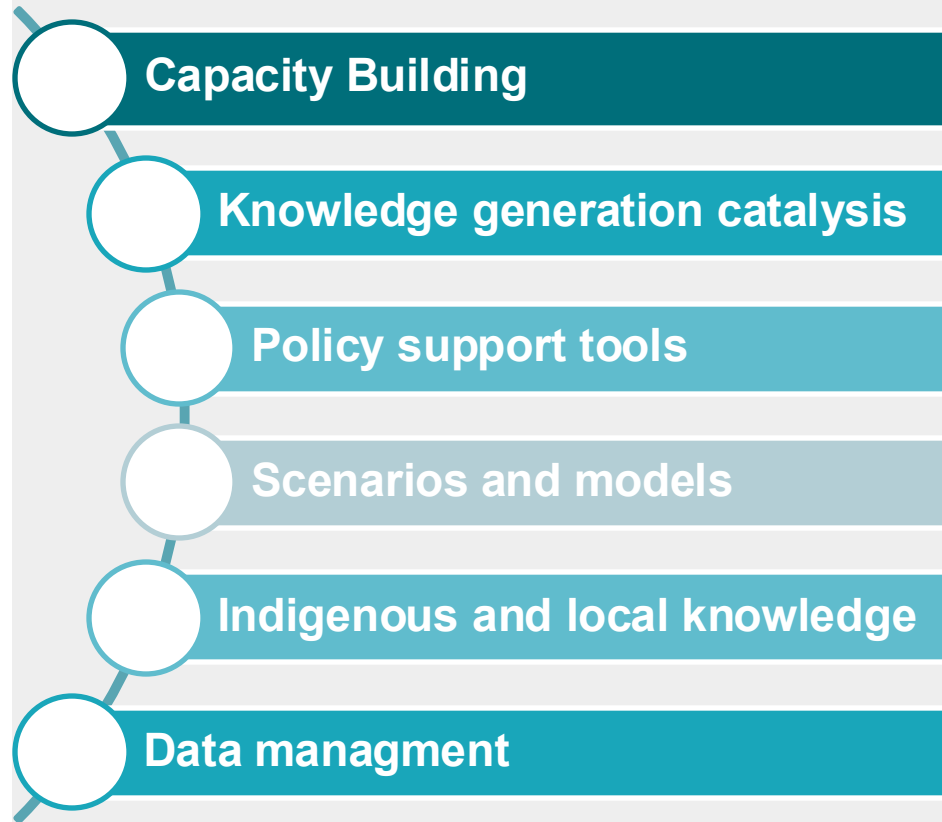
IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030: Current issues

Indicative assessment timeline up to 2030 for ongoing and future IPBES assessments



IPBES Task forces

Objectives, work
programme



IPBES Task forces : Objectives



- **Objective 2: building capacity** : To build capacities of individuals and institutions for a strengthened science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **Objective 3: strengthening the knowledge foundations** : To promote the generation of knowledge and management of data on biodiversity and ecosystem services as a foundation for the work of IPBES.
- **Objective 4: supporting policy** : To identify and promote the development and use of policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies in the field of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.

Collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)



Collaboration with IPCC

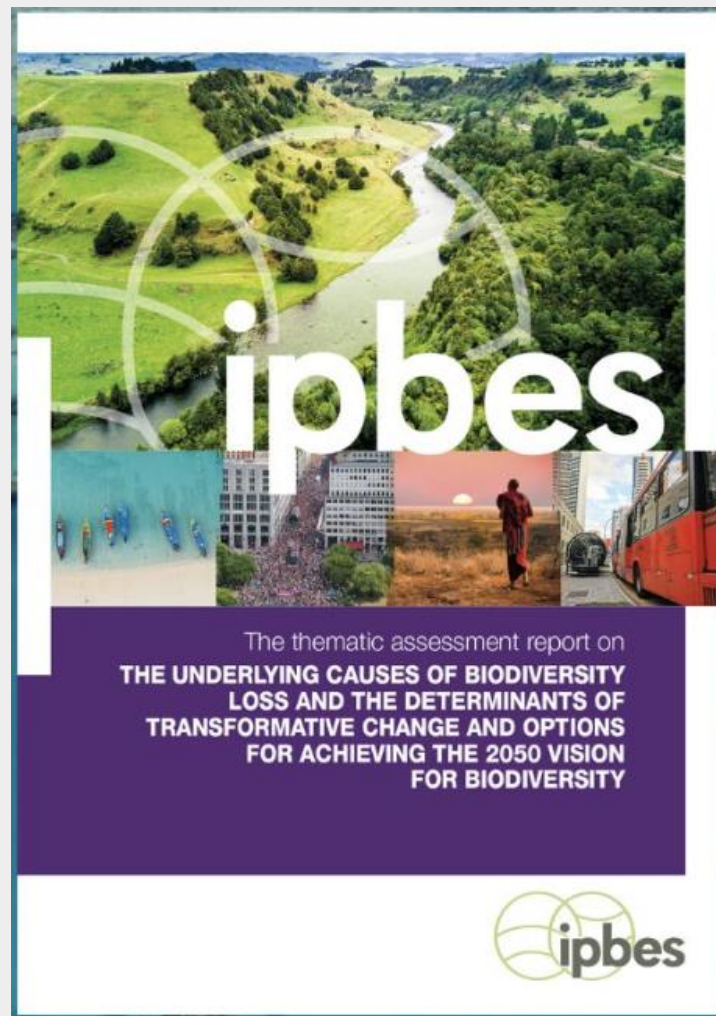


8. The Plenary of the Platform adopted provisions on the engagement of the Platform with the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**. The provisions are based on additional suggestions submitted by the Platform members for thematic or methodological issues related to biodiversity and climate change that would benefit from collaboration between the two entities.

The Plenary also decided to organize a **Platform workshop on biodiversity and climate change in support of the second global assessment**.

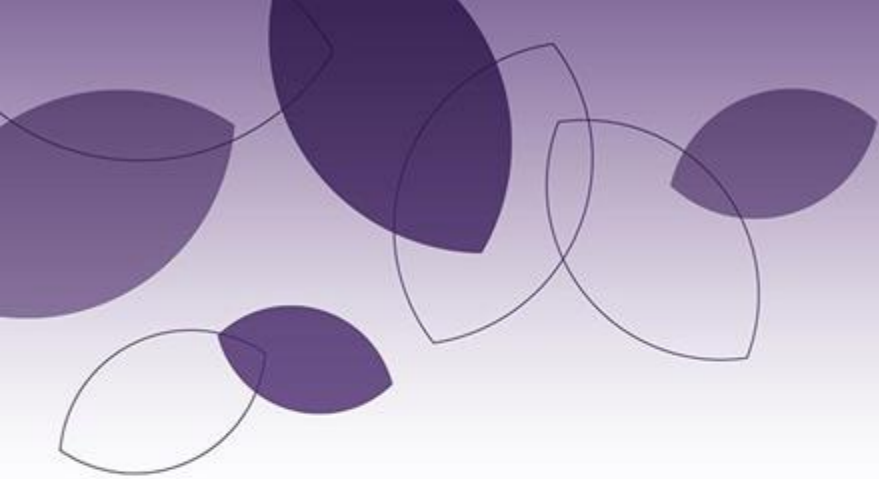
It invited the Executive Secretary of the Platform to **explore opportunities** for the Platform to share relevant information that could contribute to the implementation of decision 16/22 of the Conference of the Parties, on biodiversity and climate change.

Transformative change assessment



The thematic assessment report on
**THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF BIODIVERSITY
LOSS AND THE DETERMINANTS OF
TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE AND OPTIONS
FOR ACHIEVING THE 2050 VISION
FOR BIODIVERSITY**





1

- **Transformative change is necessary, urgent and challenging – but possible**

Deliberate transformative change for a just and sustainable world shifts views, structures and practices in ways that address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and nature's decline.

The key principles of transformative change:

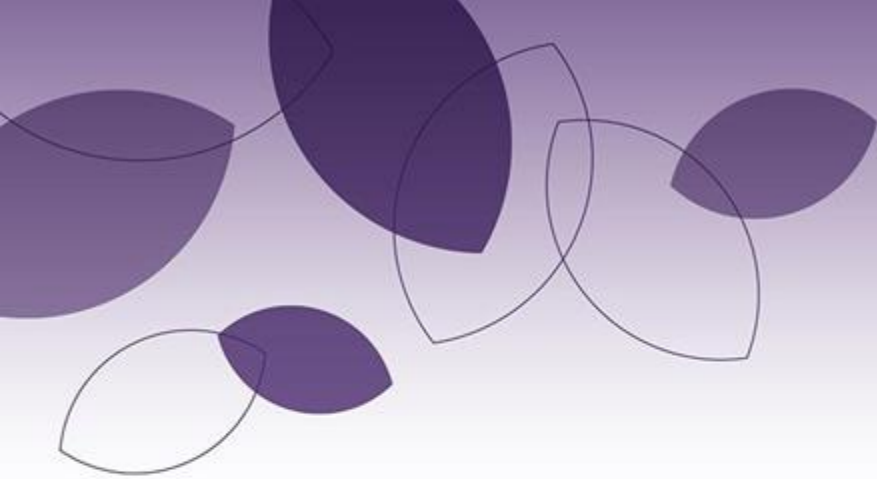
- Equity and justice
- Pluralism and inclusion
- Respectful and reciprocal human-nature relationships
- Adaptive learning and action



The five overarching challenges to transformative change:

- Relations of domination over nature and people, especially those that emerged and were propagated in colonial eras and that persist over time;
- Economic and political inequalities;
- Inadequate policies and unfit institutions;
- Unsustainable consumption and production patterns including individual habits and practices; and
- Limited access to clean technologies and uncoordinated knowledge and innovation systems





2 ■ Strategies and actions for transformative change

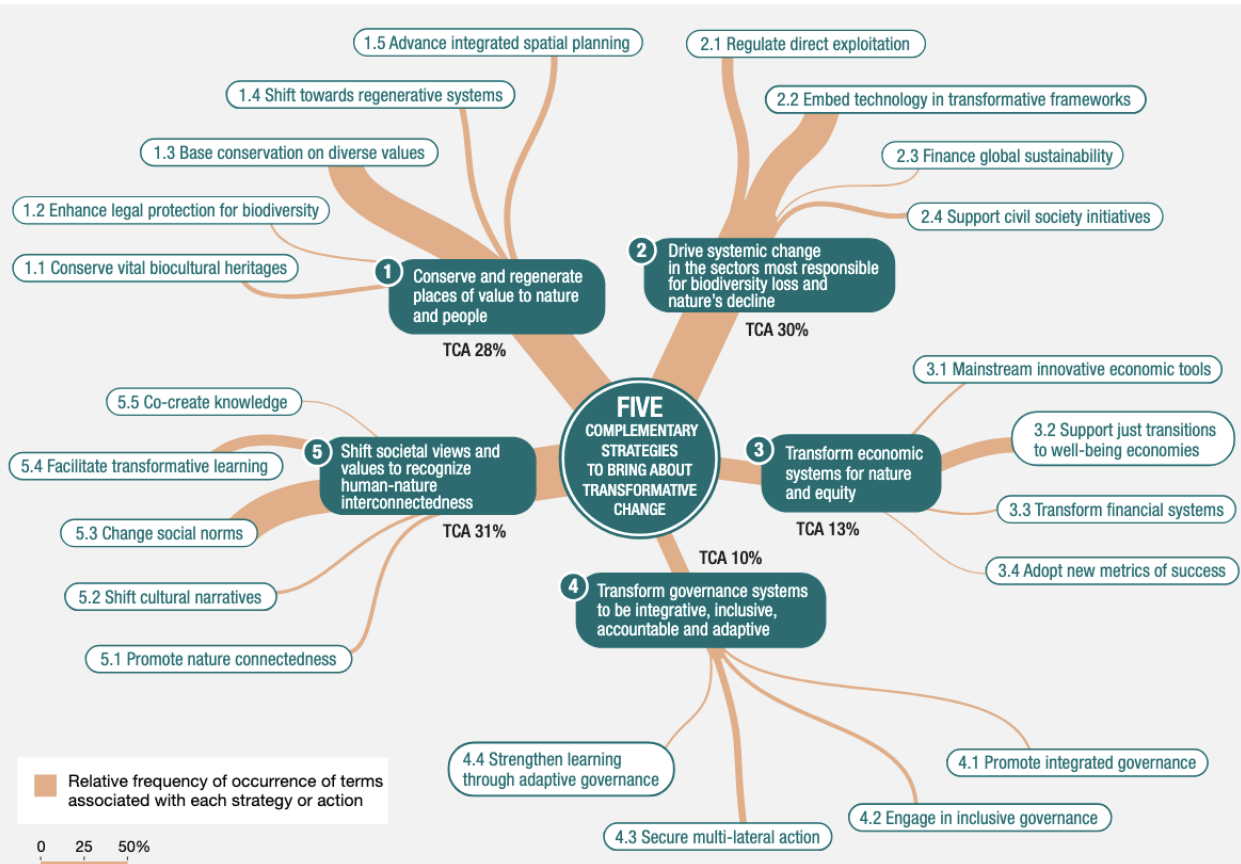


Figure SPM 6 **Dendrogram displaying the proportion of occurrences of terms associated with strategies or actions.**

The line thickness in the dendrogram depicts the relative frequency of occurrence of 566 terms associated with the 22 actions and five strategies in the titles and abstracts of documents ($n = 420,523$).



3



**Enabling transformative
change: Roles for all**

Transformative change is **system-wide**, therefore, to achieve it requires a **whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach** that engages all actors and sectors in visioning and contributing collaboratively to transformative change.&

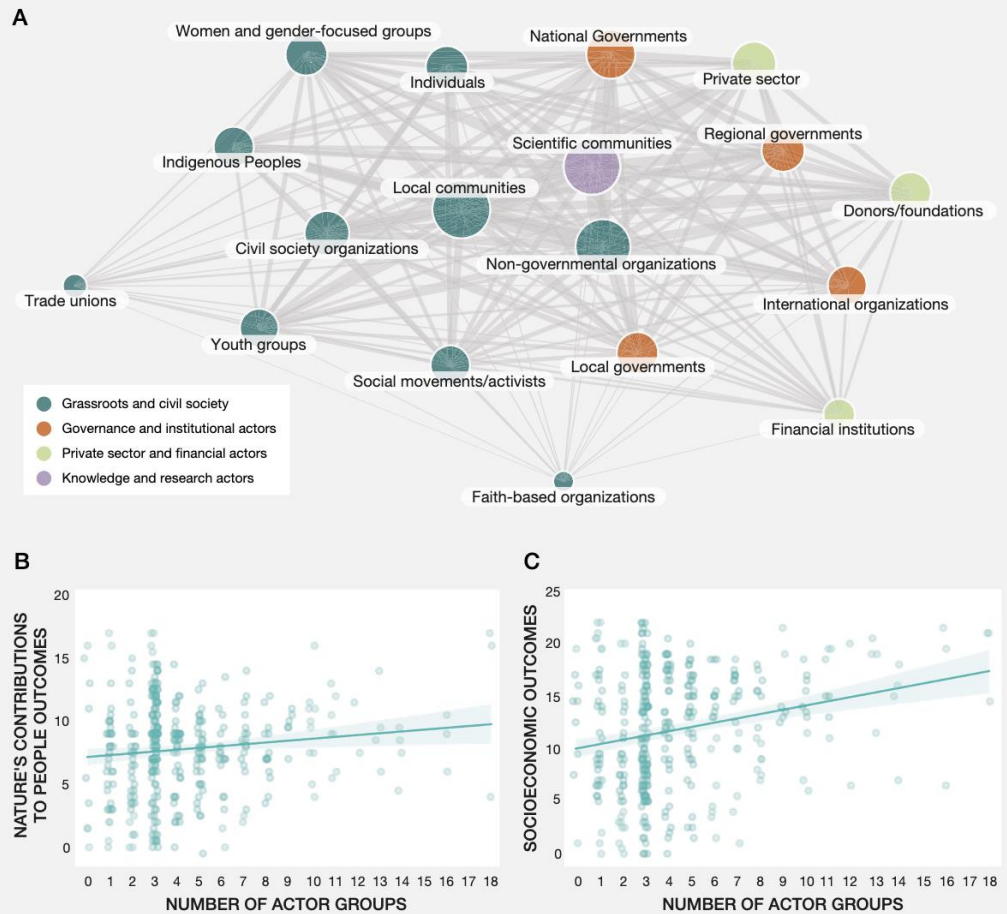


Figure SPM 10 **Different actor groups collaborate closely with one another, and initiatives involving greater collaboration among actor groups achieve more positive outcomes.**

Conclusion

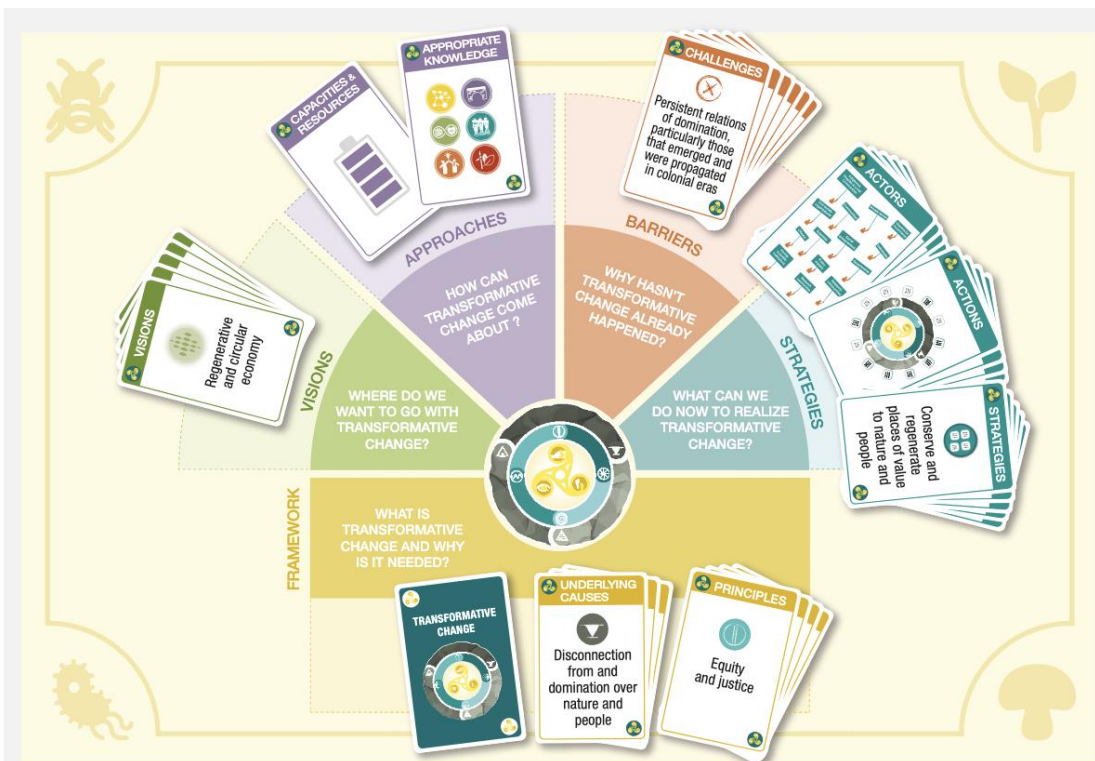
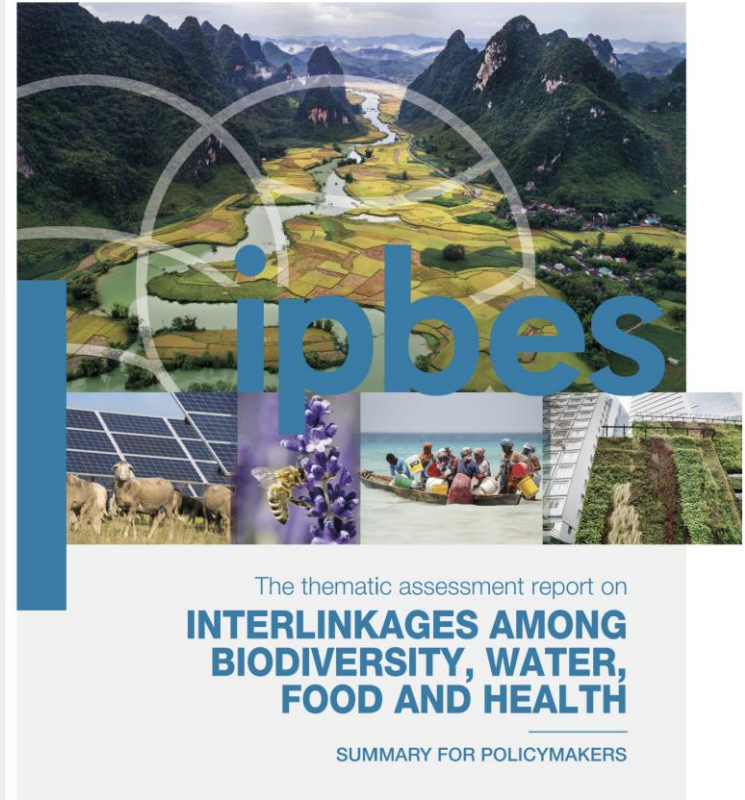


Figure SPM 12 **Synergies among principles, visions, approaches and strategies address barriers and challenges and guide actions and initiatives along pathways to transformative change for a just and sustainable world.**

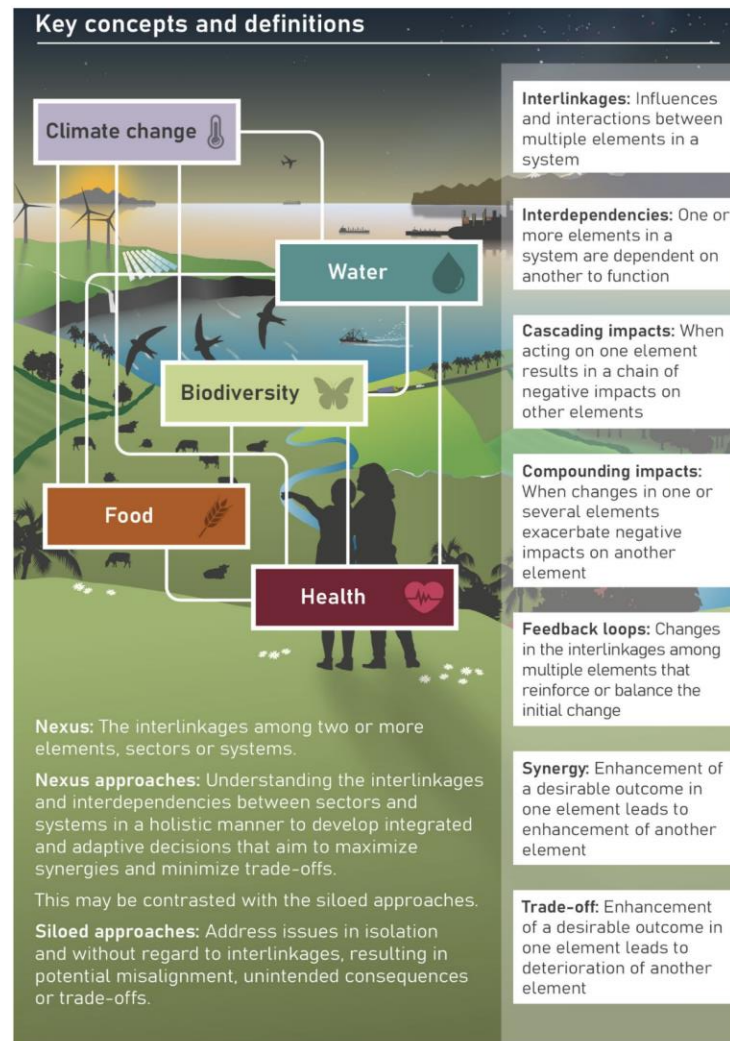
Nexus assessment

Interlinkages among biodiversity,
water, food, health and climate
change

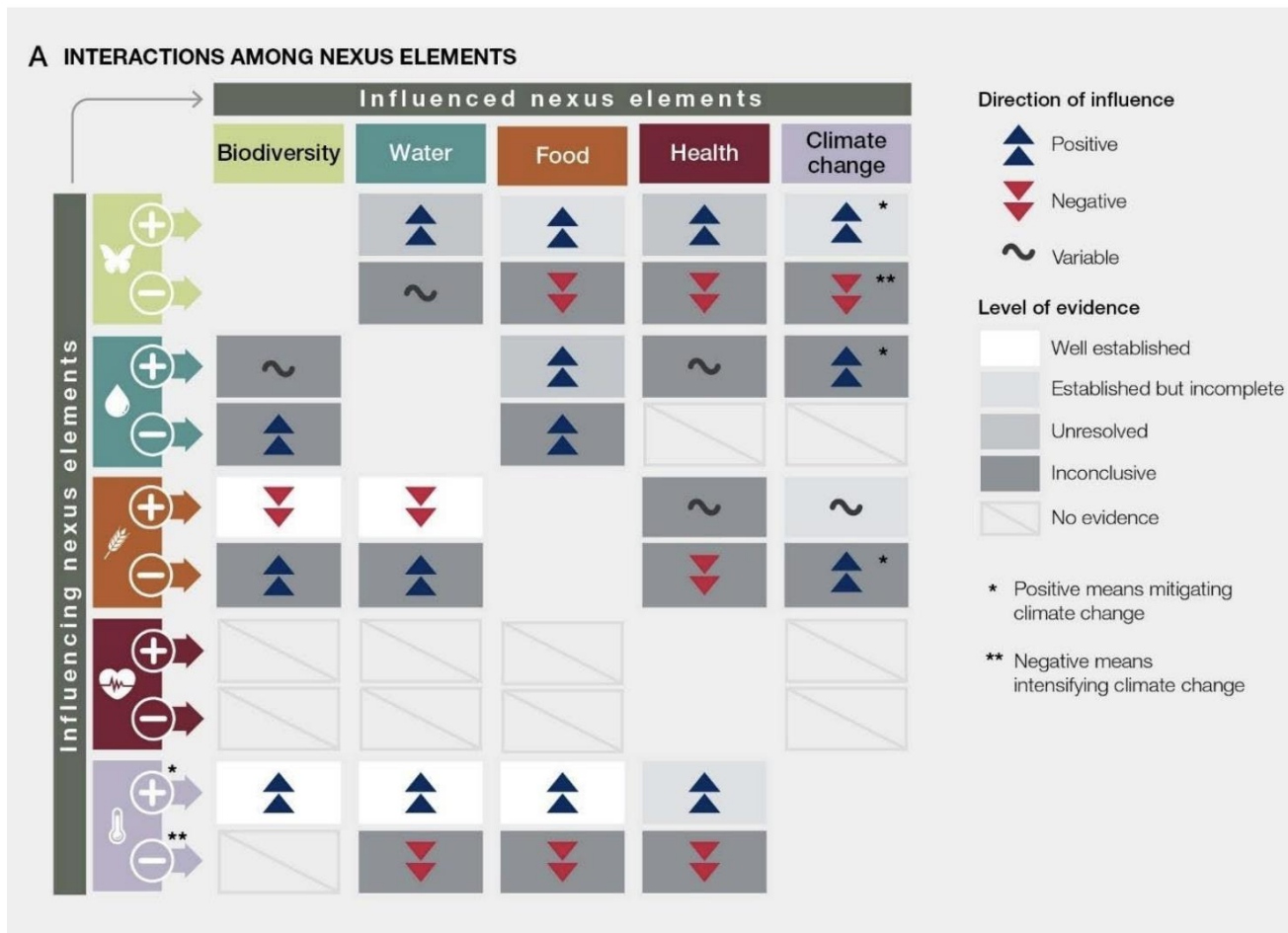


Nexus assessment

Definition of nexus elements








Nexus assessment : Analysis of interlinkages among nexus elements

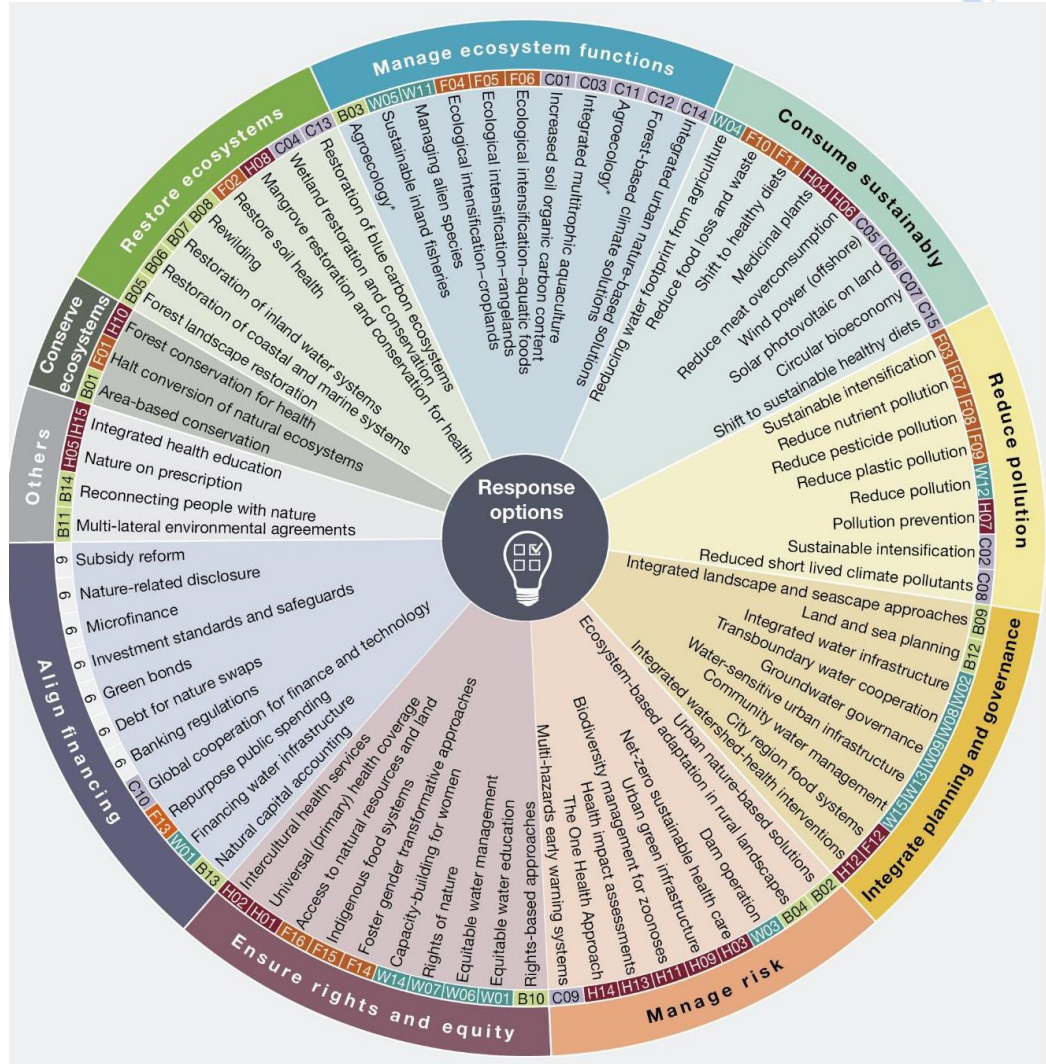


Nexus assessment : Scenario analysis

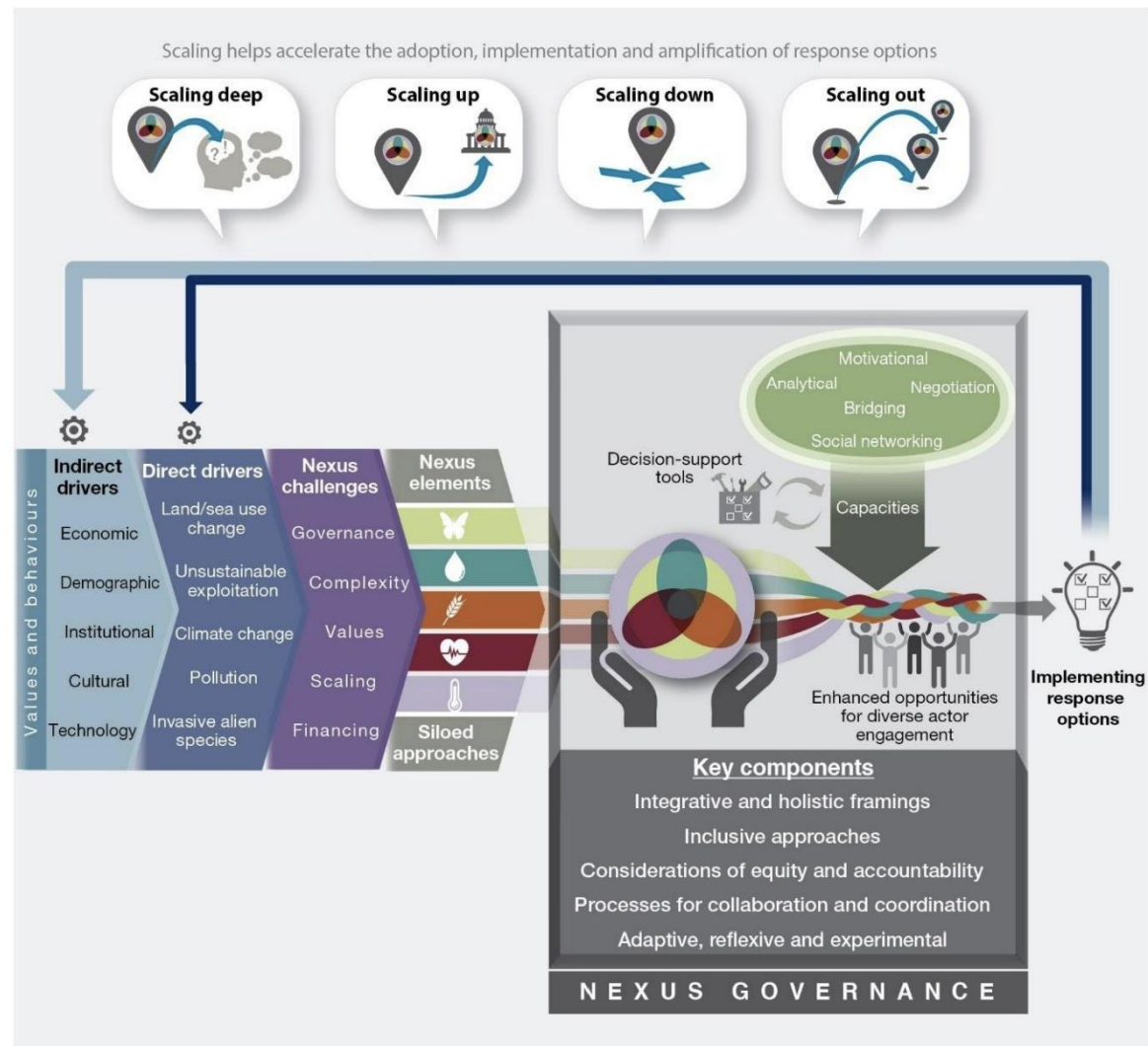
A PROJECTED FUTURE IMPACTS ON THE NEXUS ELEMENTS

Nexus archetype	Nexus element					Impacts on each nexus element under each nexus archetype
	Biodiversity 	Water 	Food 	Health 	Climate 	
1. Nature-oriented nexus	▲▲	▲	▲	▲	▲▲	▲▲ Highly positive
2. Balanced nexus	▲	▲	▲▲	▲▲	▲	▲▲ Moderately positive
3. Conservation first	▲▲	~	▼▼	~	▲	▲ Slightly positive
4. Climate first	▼	~	▼▼	▲	▲▲	~ Variable
5. Food first	▼▼	▼	▲	▲	▼▼	▼ Slightly negative
6. Nature overexploitation	▼▼	~	▼▼	▼	▼▼	▼▼ Moderately negative
						▼▼ Highly negative

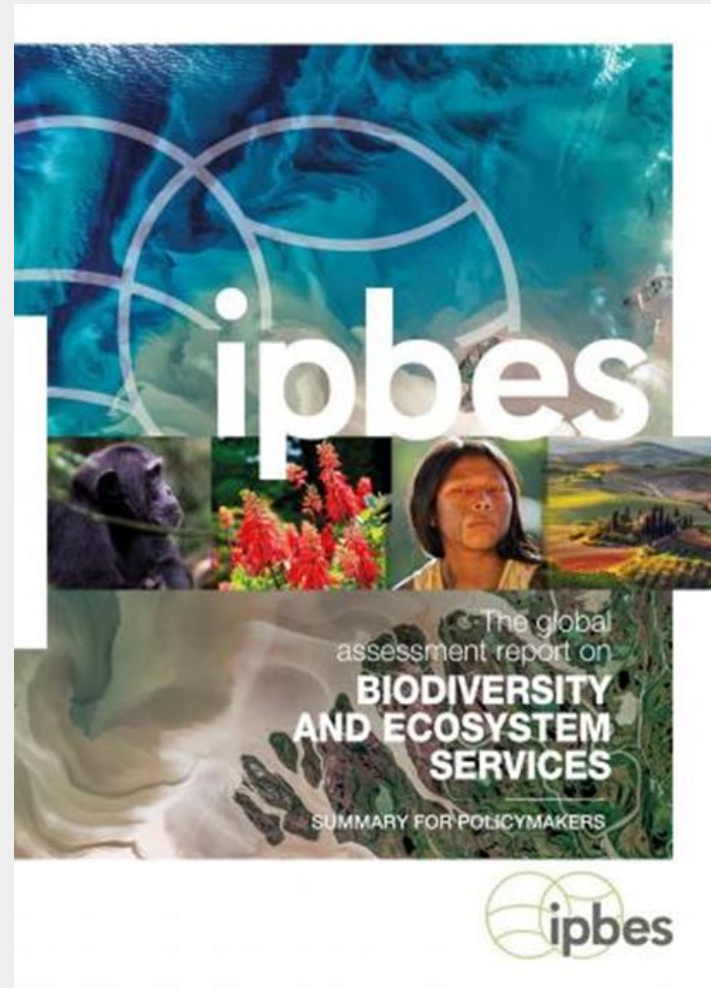
Nexus assessment : Analysis of response options



« nexus » governance



2nd Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services (2029)



2nd Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services (2029)



The second global assessment of IPBES aims in particular to fill the knowledge gaps identified in the previous global assessment (2019):

- **On biomes:** seas, oceans and seabeds, Arctic and polar regions, freshwater and wetlands
- **On species:** insects, fungi, microorganisms and parasites

The main topics covered will be as follows:

- The state and trends of biodiversity.
- The causes of biodiversity loss
- Consequences for human societies
- Solutions and transformation strategies
- The role of indigenous and local knowledge

2nd Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services (2029)



Objectives:

- Support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Assess progress towards the global biodiversity targets for 2030 and 2050.
- Identify the efforts needed to achieve the 2050 vision for biodiversity.

Key issues:

- Identify the drivers of biodiversity decline.
- Analyse the consequences of delayed action.
- Study experiences and solutions for transformative change.
- Integrate indigenous and local perspectives.

2nd Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services (2029)



Geographical coverage

- Assessment of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems.
- Multi-scale approach: local, regional and global.

Temporal coverage

- Reference period: 2011-2020 for trend monitoring.
- Trend analysis up to 2025, with a focus on the last 50 years.
- Future projections to 2100, with a focus on the period 2030-2050.

Methodological approach

- Use of the IPBES conceptual framework (direct and indirect drivers, nature's contributions to people, quality of life, scenarios).
- Use of scientific publications, indigenous and local knowledge, and grey literature.
- Comparison with previous assessments to ensure consistency.
- Involvement of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary experts.

Thank you for your attention!

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