



Biodiversity.be

Belgian IPBES day

March 19, 2025

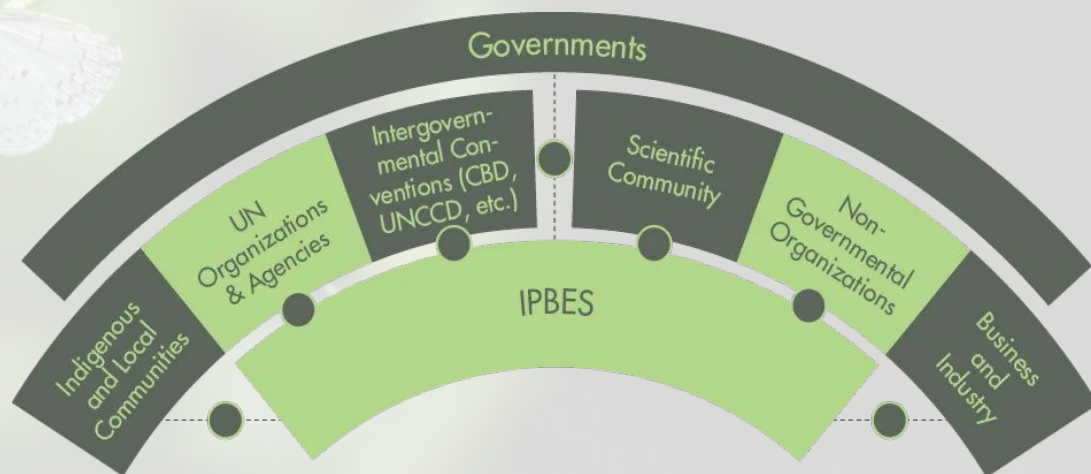
Brussels

Today's programme

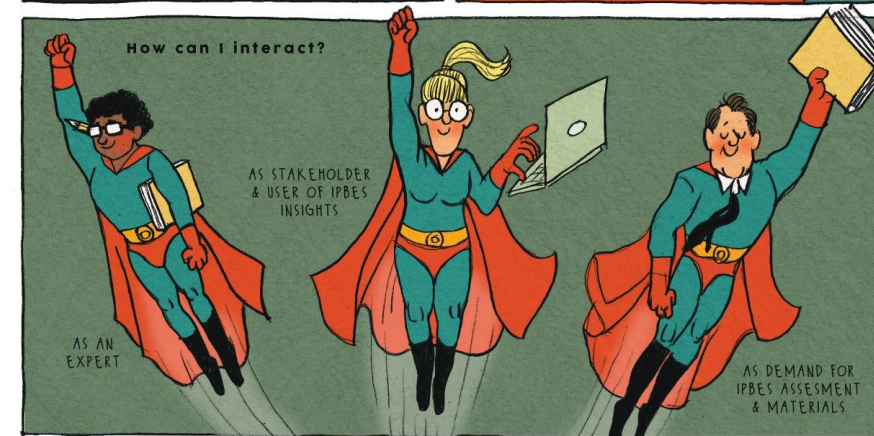
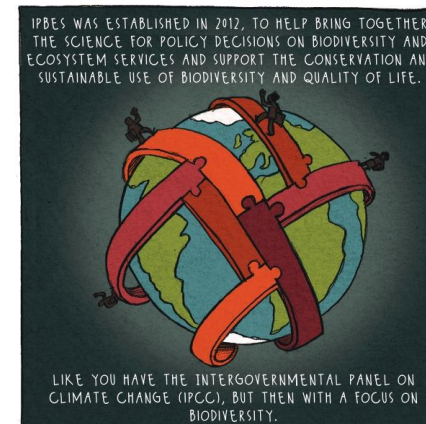
| | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10:00 - 10:15 | Welcome and Introduction to IPBES | Bart Rymen and Anna Heck |
| 10:15 - 10:30 | Setting the Scene | Ignace Schops |
| 10:30 - 12:00 | Keynotes on the two Assessments and Q&A with the audience | Paula Harrison, Julia Leventon, Fabrice DeClerck, Roseline Remans |
| 12:00 - 13:30 | <i>Lunch</i> | |
| 13:30 - 15:00 | Interactive dialogues | Discussions in break-out groups on practical applications of Nexus and Transformative Change findings in Belgium |
| 15:00 - 15:30 | <i>Coffee Break</i> | |
| 15:30 - 16:30 | Panel discussion | IPBES authors and participants exchange on the outcomes of the dialogues |
| 16:30 - 17:00 | Upcoming IPBES opportunities and Wrap-up | Bart Rymen and Anna Heck |
| 17:00 - 18:30 | <i>Reception</i> | |

What is IPBES ?

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
on **B**iodiversity and **E**cosystem **S**ervices



Comic developed by Michaël Olbrechts, with support of the Belgian Biodiversity Platform and glocolearning

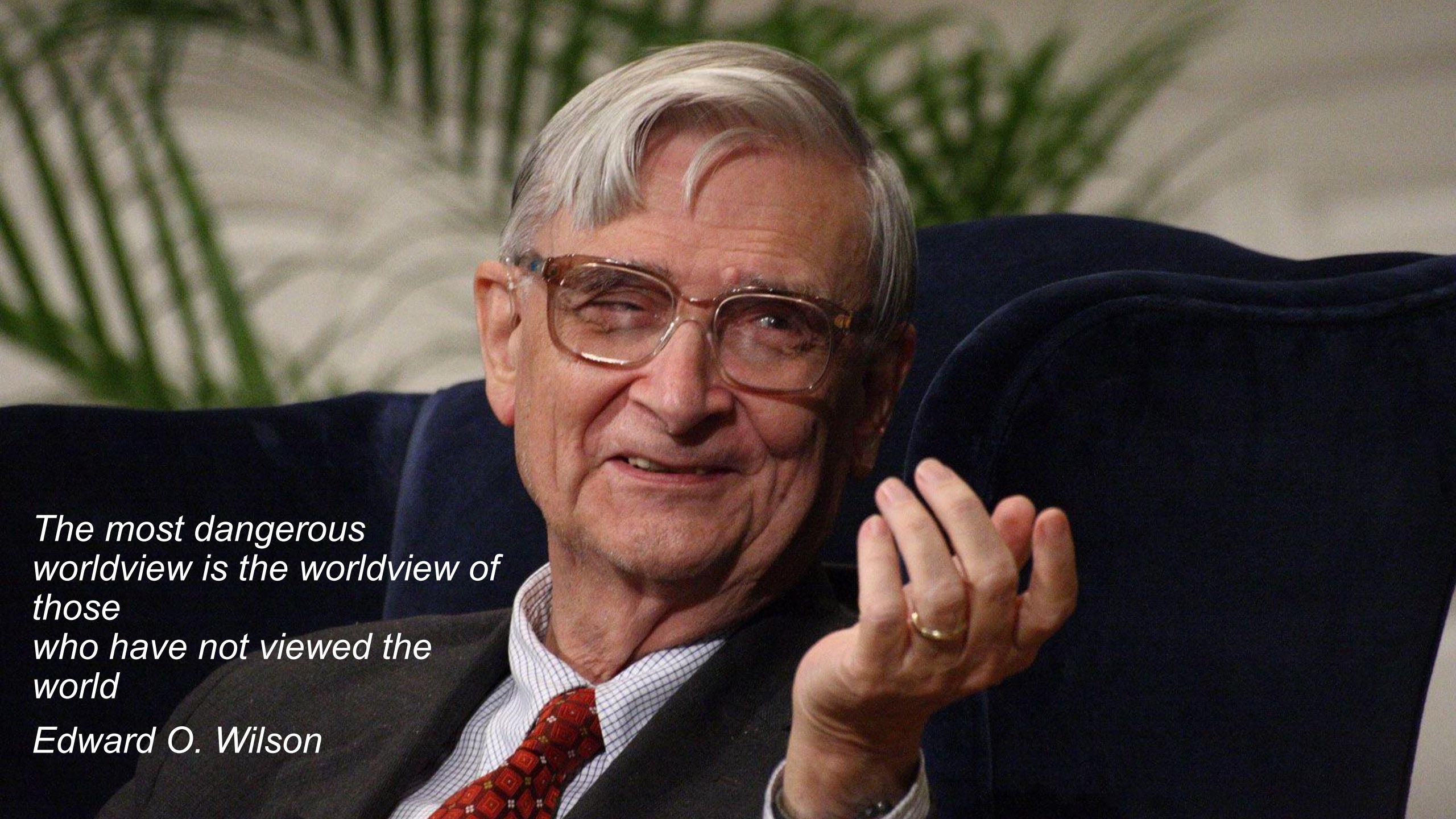




Ignace Schops

Director of Regionaal Landschap Kempen en
Maasland vzw





*The most dangerous
worldview is the worldview of
those
who have not viewed the
world*

Edward O. Wilson

GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Challenges global >< Politicians nationalistic

Judicial power >< Executive power

Regulation >< Deregulation



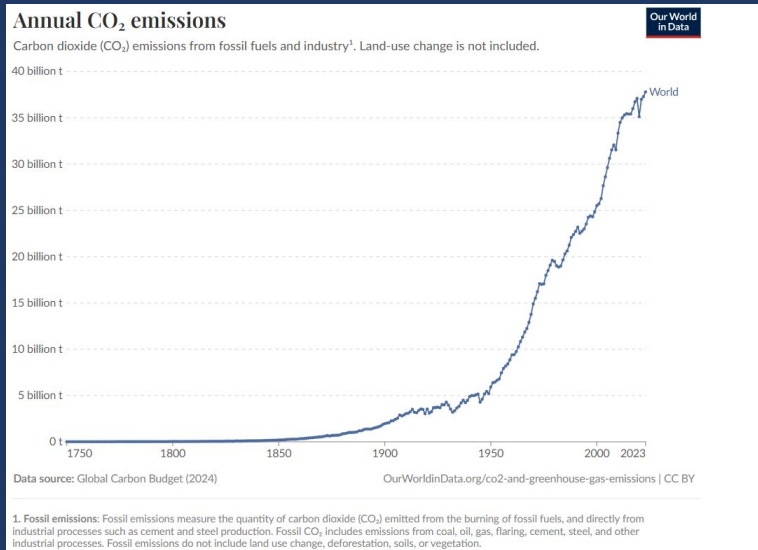
Will the powerless still have rights?



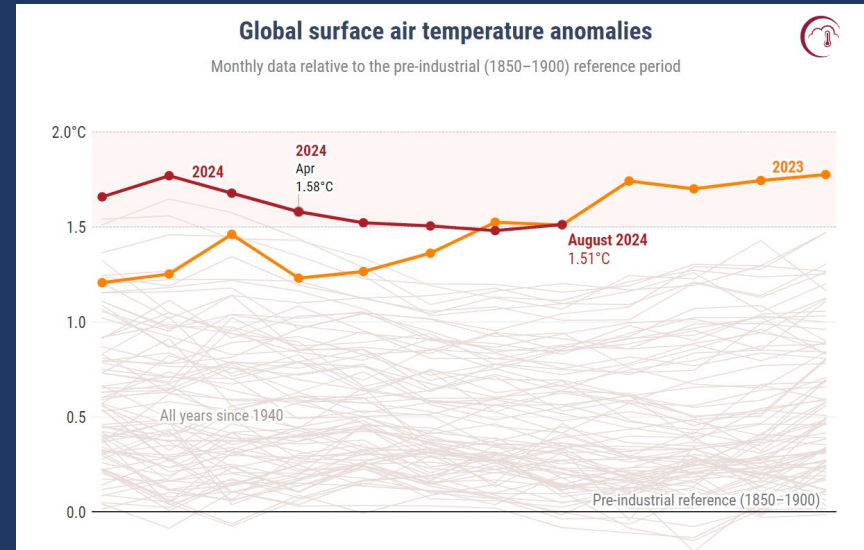


LAST CALL...!

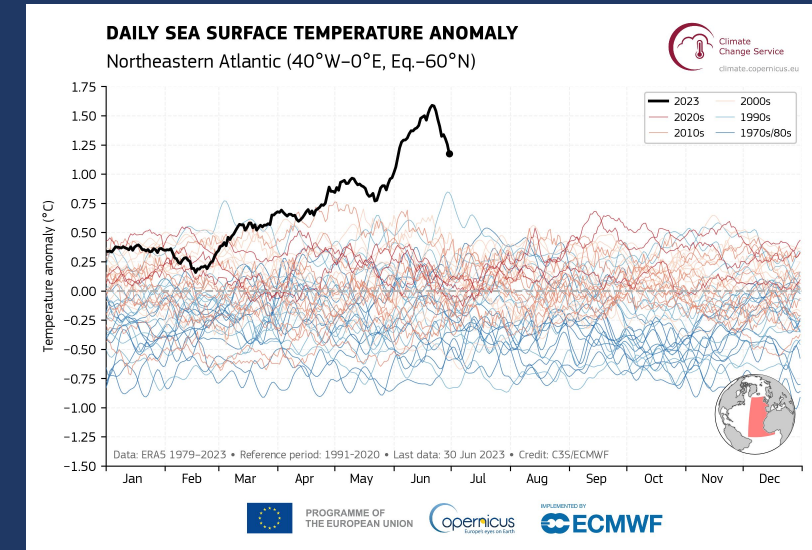




CO2 EMISSIONS INCREASE



1,5°C ~~ALMOST~~ REACHED



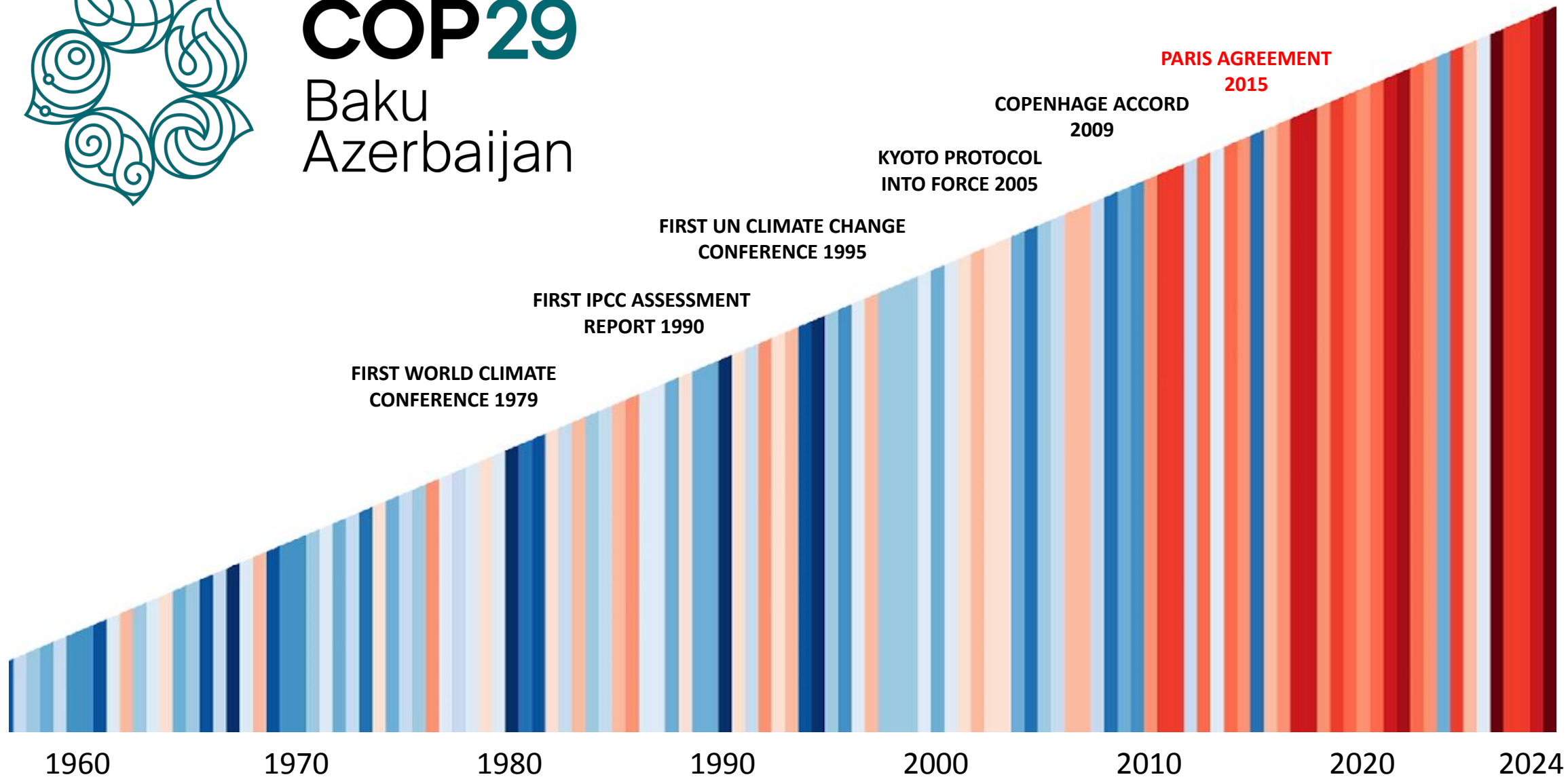
SEA TEMPERATURE NEVER SO HIGH

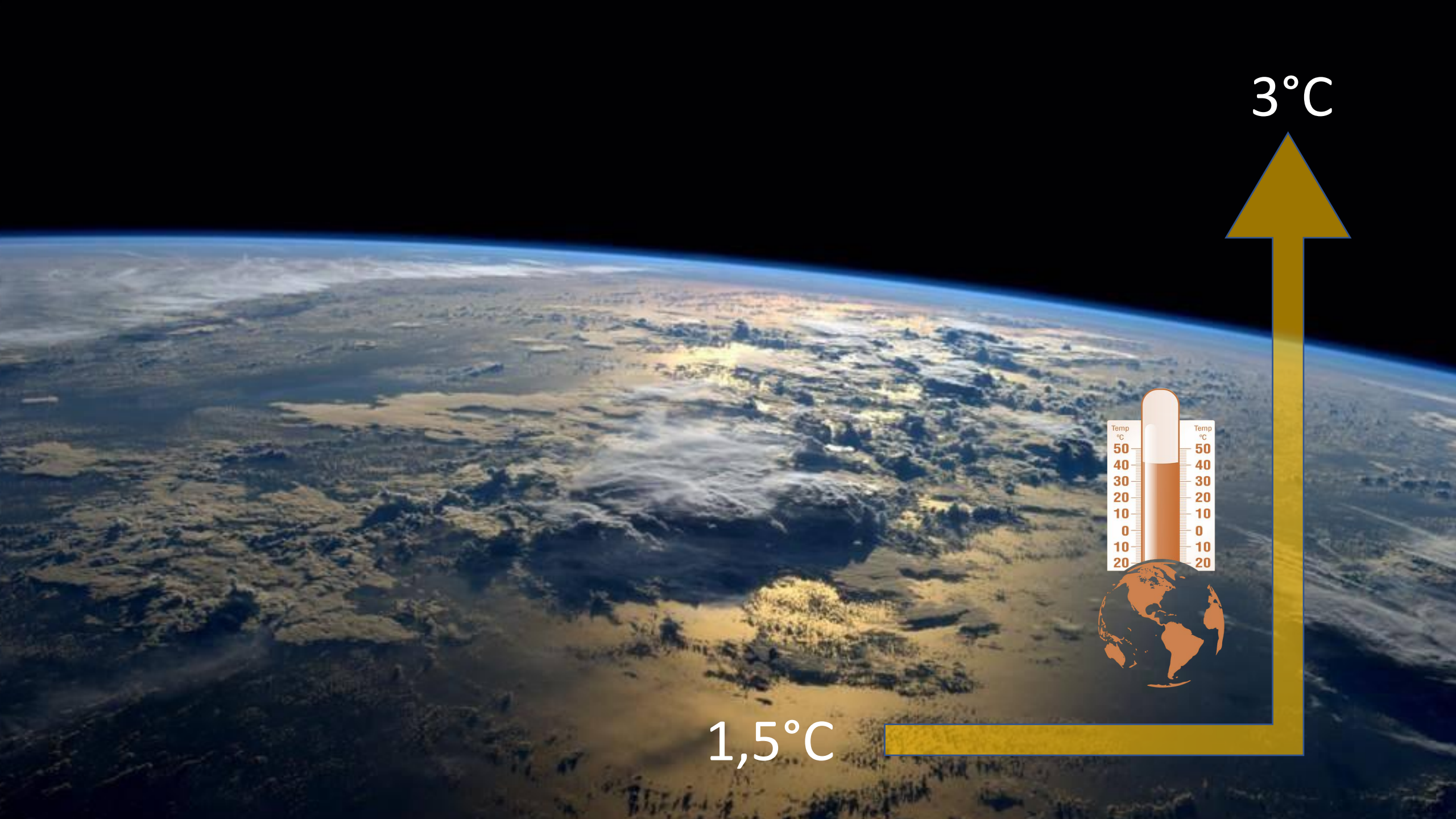


COP29

Baku Azerbaijan

COP 29 – BAKU





3°C



1,5°C



**“THE COLDEST YEAR
OF THE REST OF THEIR LIVES”**



Biodiversity

WE ARE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER







ONE MILLION SPECIES

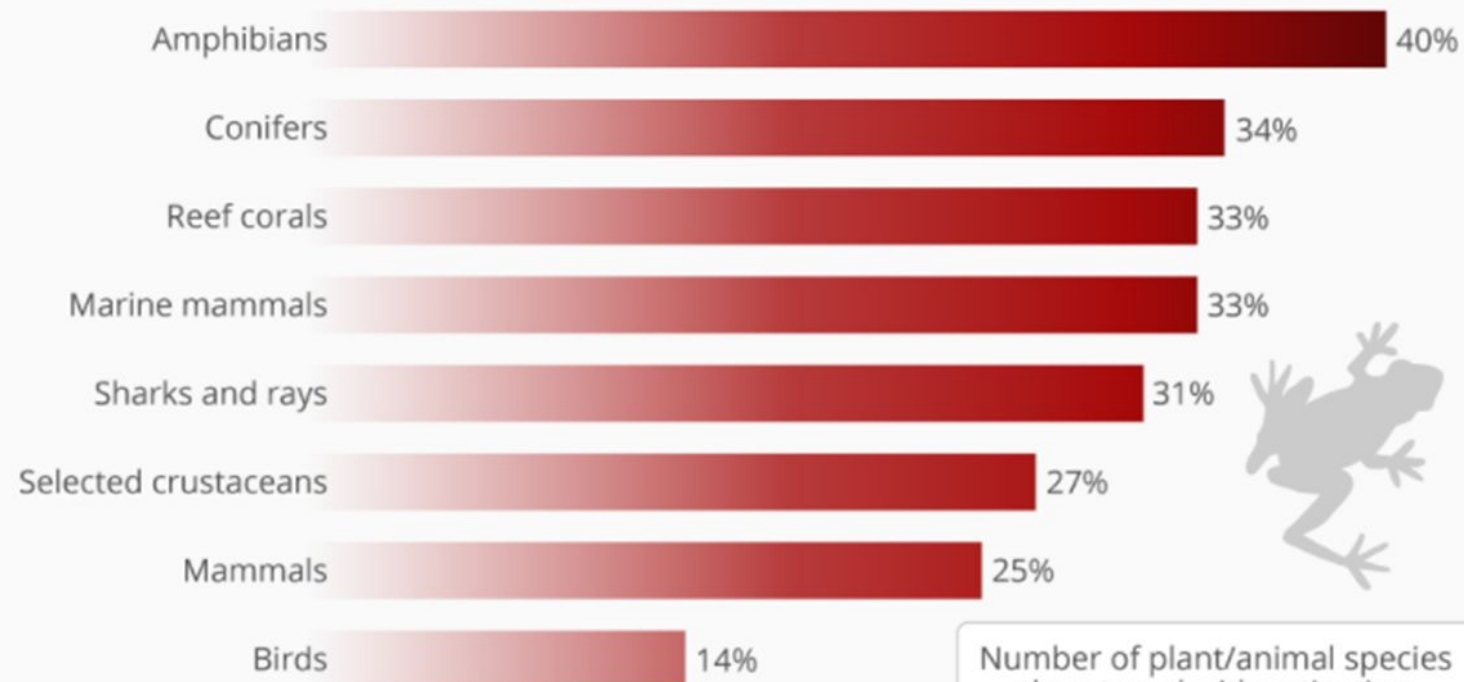
ARE THREATENED
WITH EXTINCTION

Source: IPBES

UNEP/Stephanie Foots

A Quarter Of All Species Are Threatened With Extinction

Share of plant/animal species at risk of extinction worldwide



Number of plant/animal species
threatened with extinction

1,000,000

Findings based on the systematic review of about
15,000 scientific and government sources

Source: The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

BIODIVERSITY
1970

UNCBD
1992

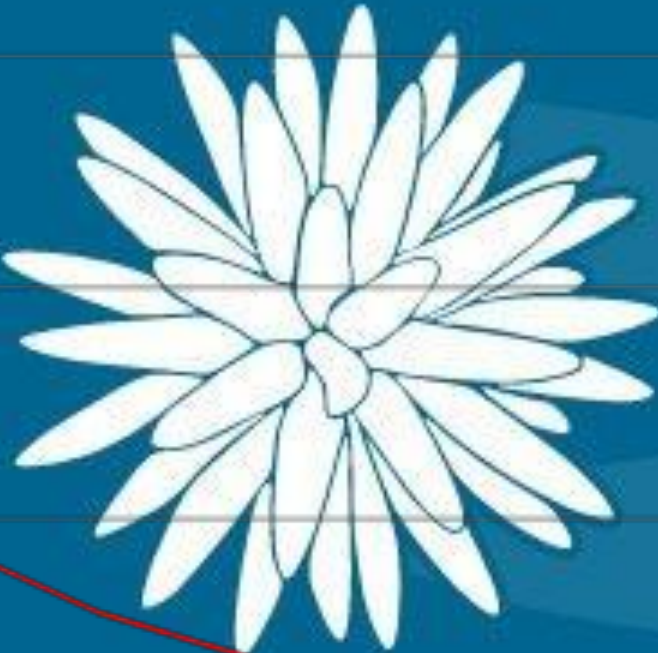
UNCBD
COP 6 - 2002

COP 10 – 2010
AICHI TARGETS

COP 15 – 2022
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK

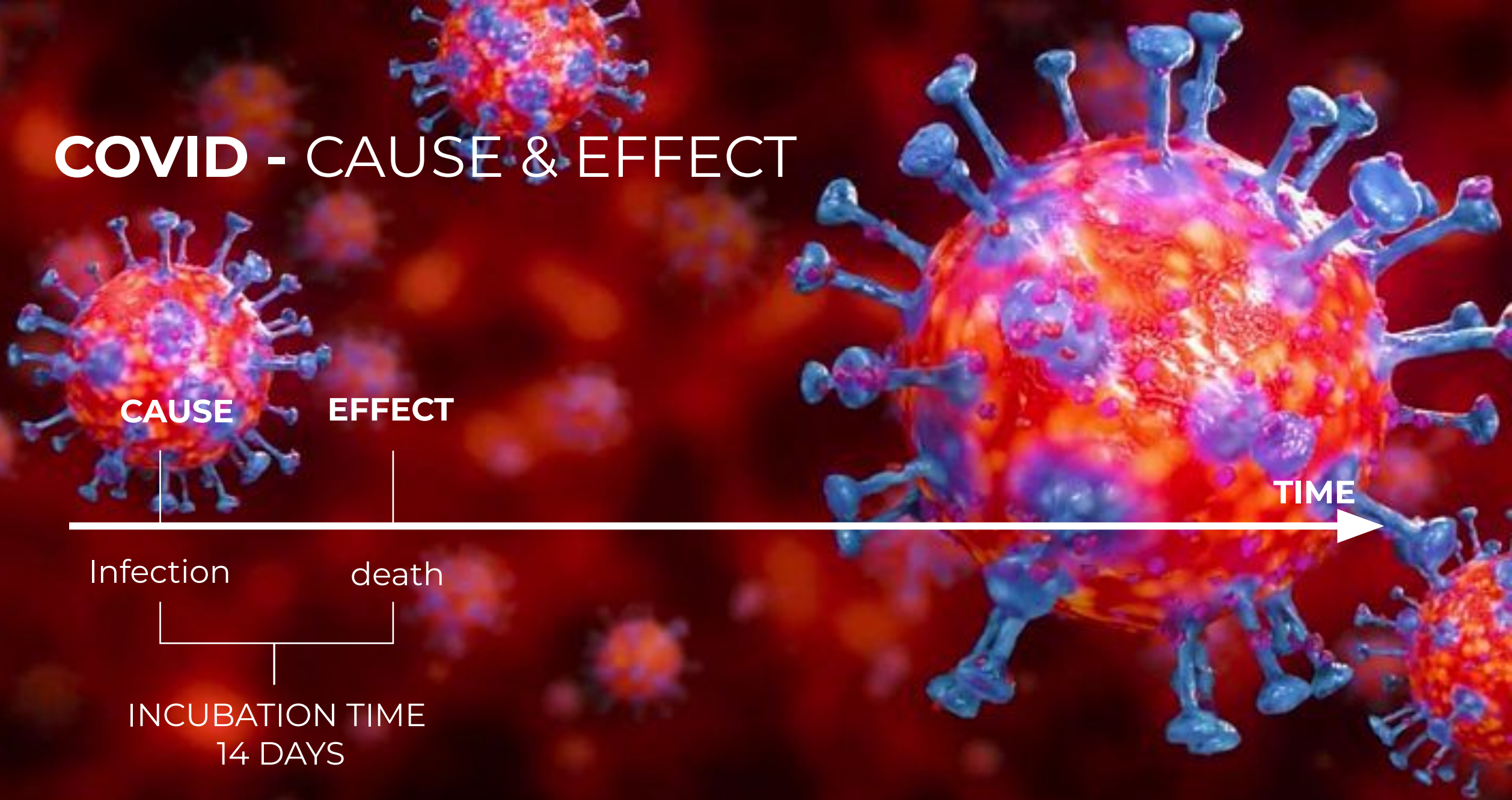
COP 16 – 2024

BIODIVERSITY
2100

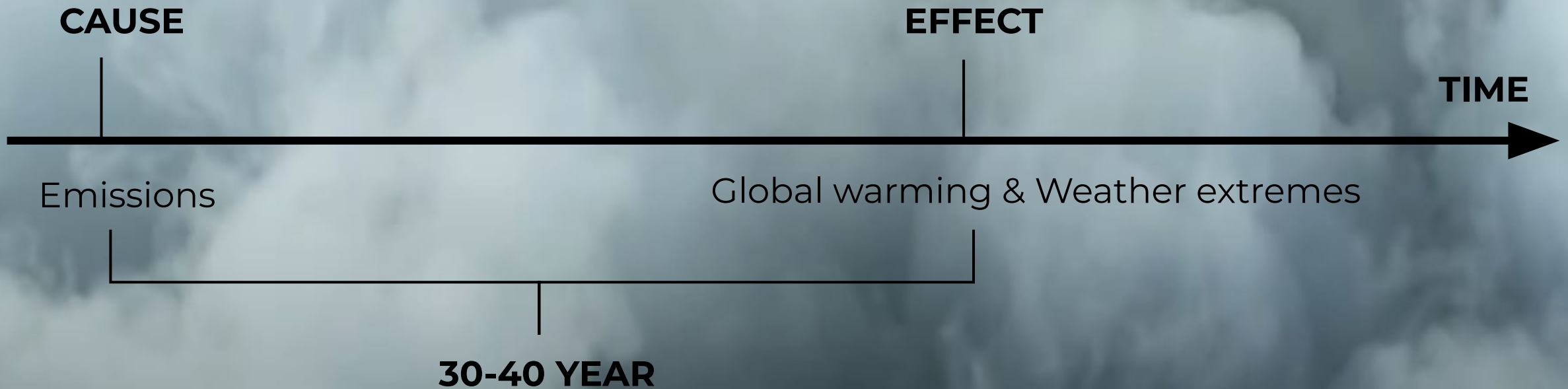


COP16
COLOMBIA
Paz con la Naturaleza

COVID - CAUSE & EFFECT



CLIMATE CHANGE - CAUSE & EFFECT



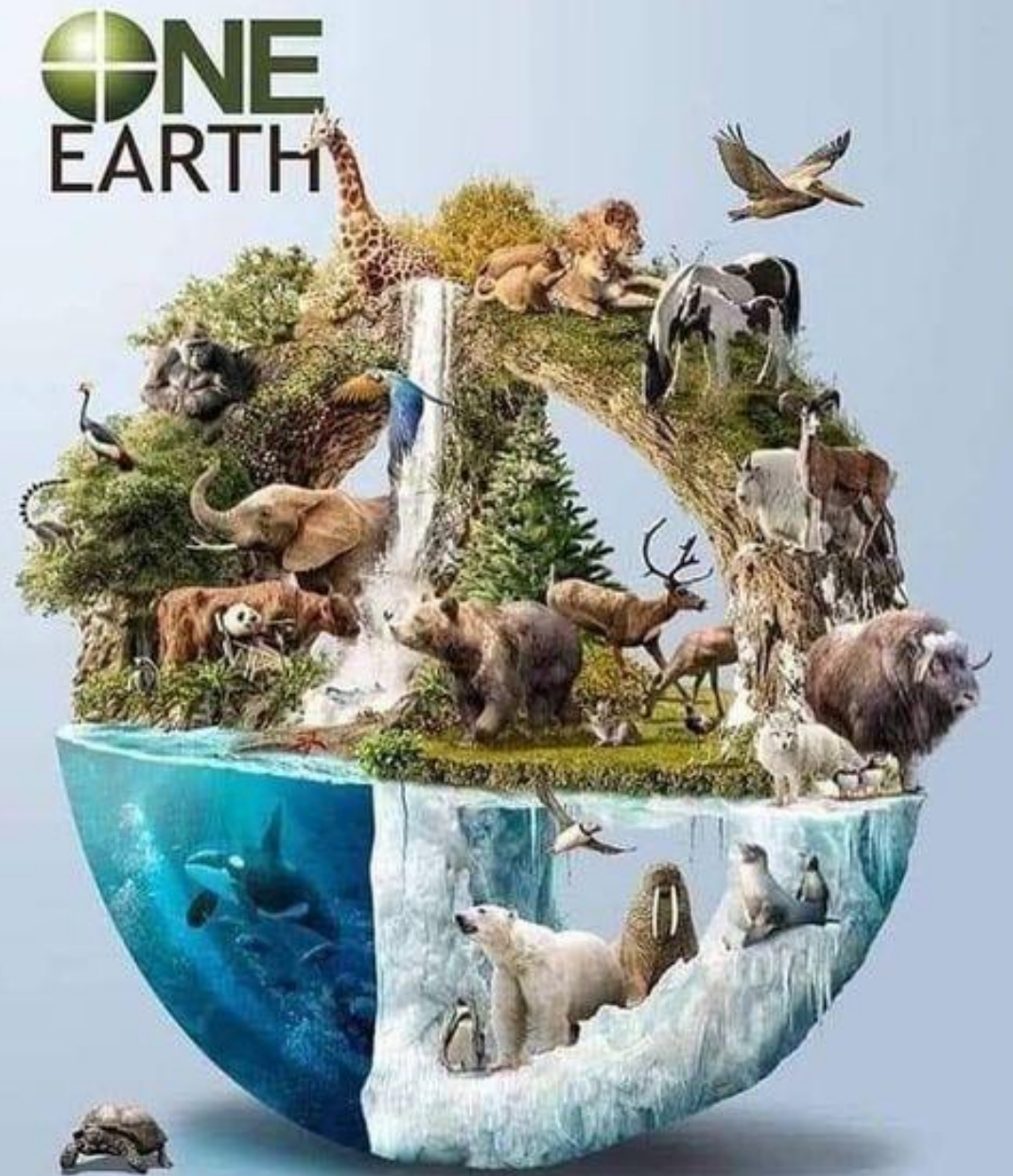
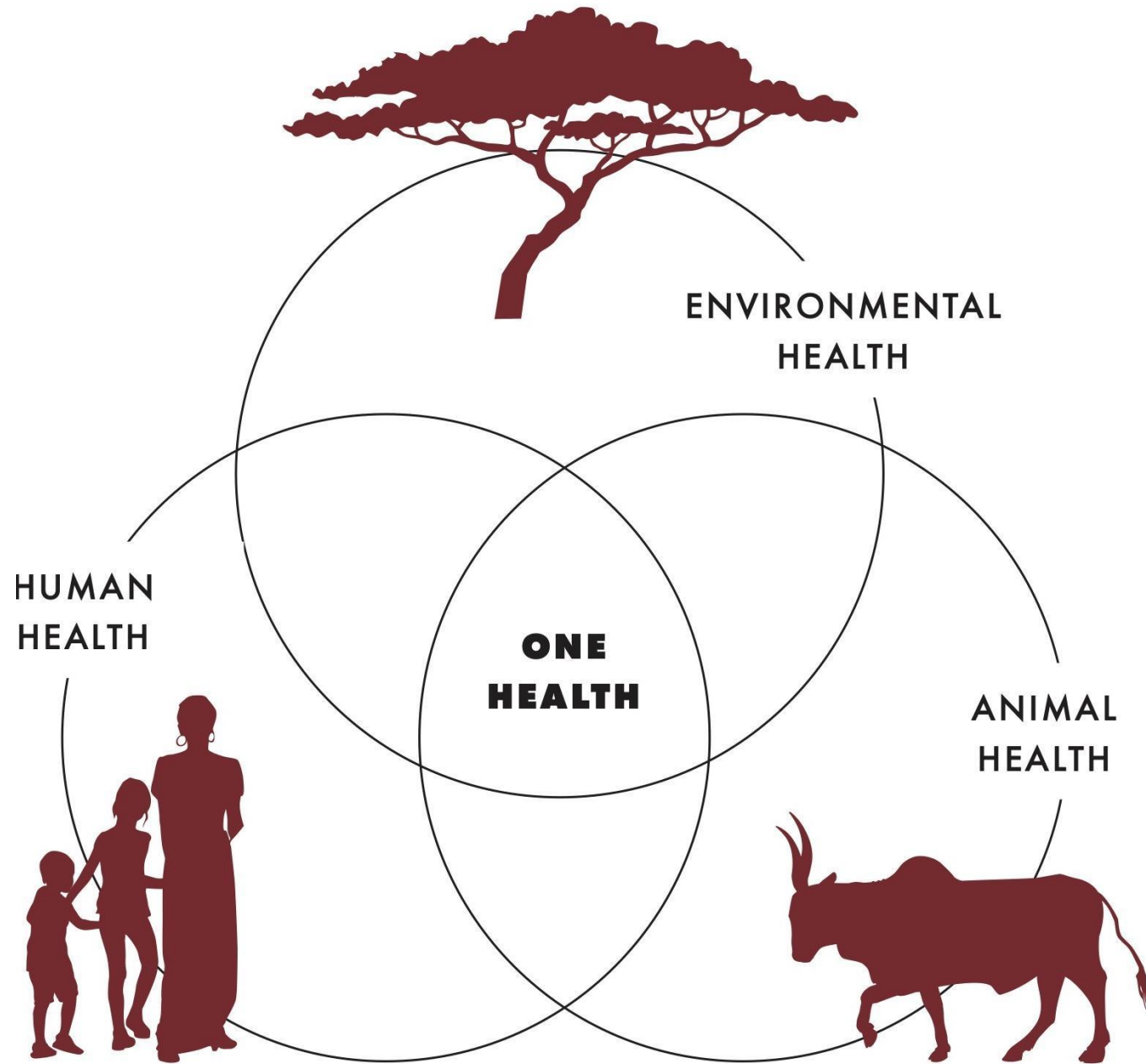
BIODIVERSITY CRISIS – CAUSE & EFFECT



RESTORATION NATURAL
ECOSYSTEMS = BEST VACCINE

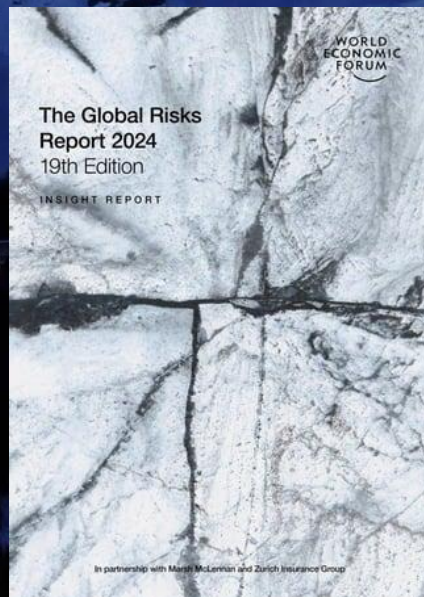






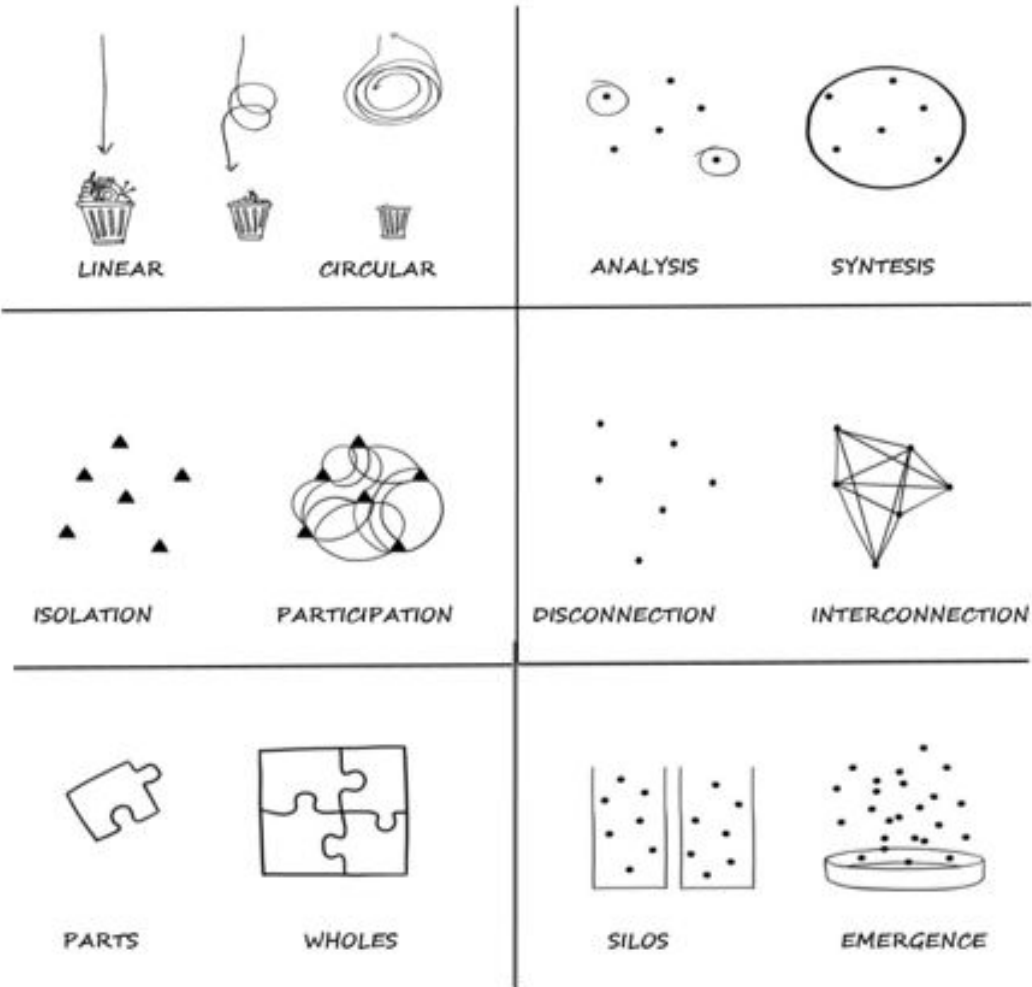
Earth was created for all life, not just human life.

Anthony Douglas Williams



WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

TOOLS OF A SYSTEM THINKER



The longer we hesitate,
the more it will cost



VALUE IS
IN THE EYE
OF THE BEHOLDER







VALUE SUN FLOWERS

Vincent Van Gogh – 1888

Cost material (2020): € 175

Value (2021): € 75 million



VALUE APARTMENT

Cost bricks?
Value view?

Apartment with view on New York Central Park:x5



VALUE APARTMENT

Cost bricks?
Value view?

Apartment with sea view in Belgium:x2



FREEING NATURE FROM SLAVERY

Making visible what's invisible



VALUE FOREST

Cost m³ wood?
Value ecosystem?



VALUE DRINKING WATER

Cost maintenance & purification?
Value Ecosystem River?

Drinking water river Maas

500 billion liter/year - 7 million people



VALUE FOOD

Cost growing carrots?
Value Soil Biodiversity?



VALUE JAM

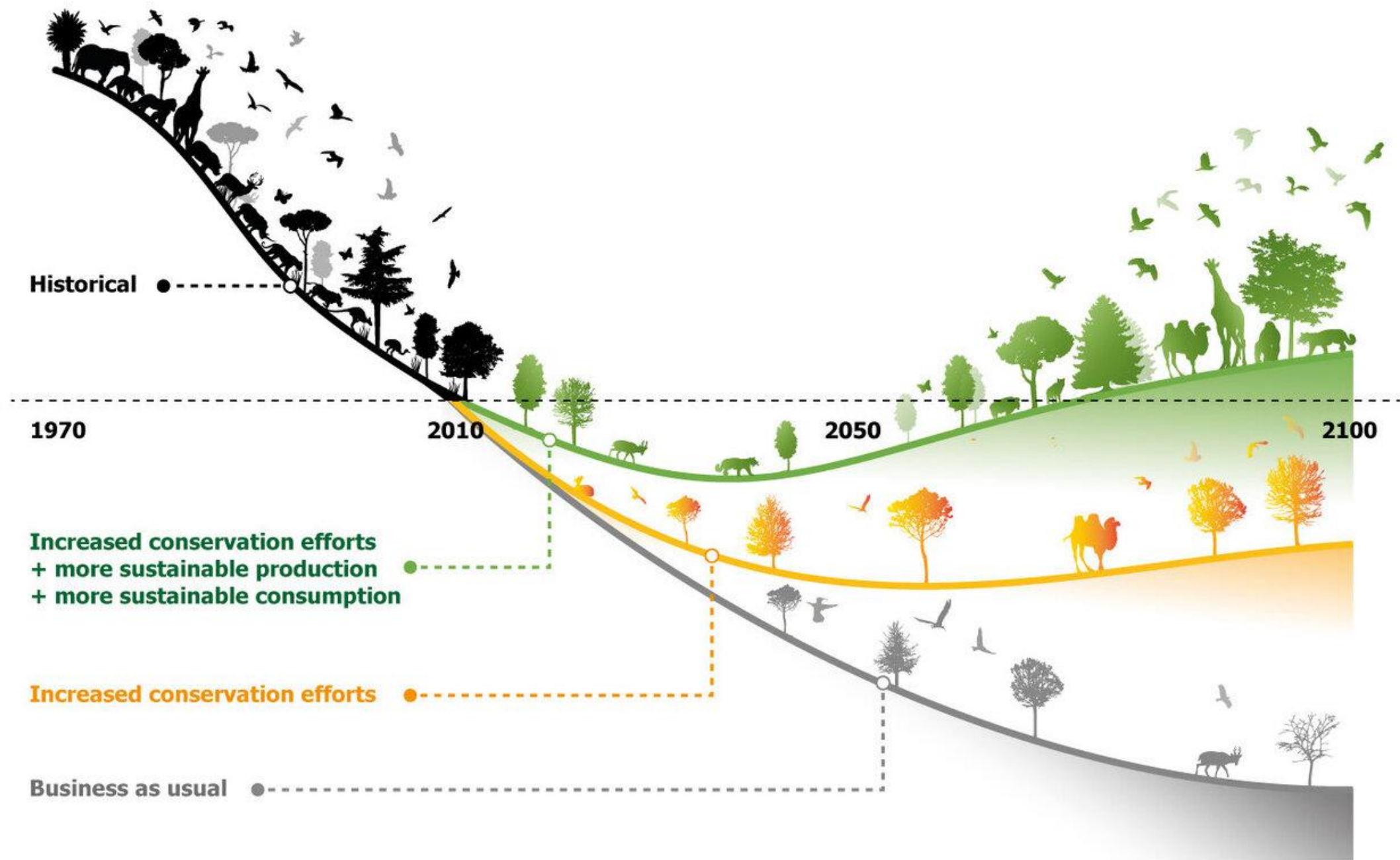
Cost fruit?
Value fertilizers?



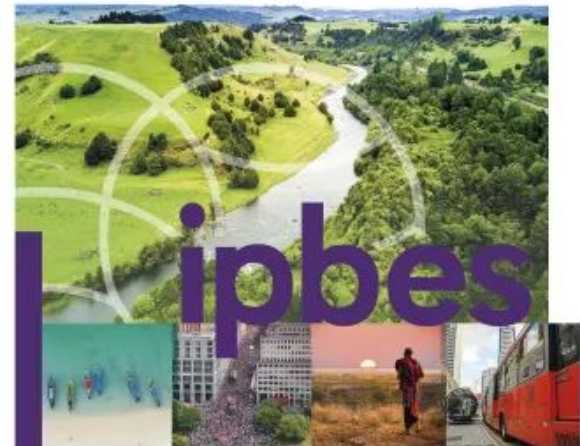
Economic Value bees (2008): 153 billion euro/year







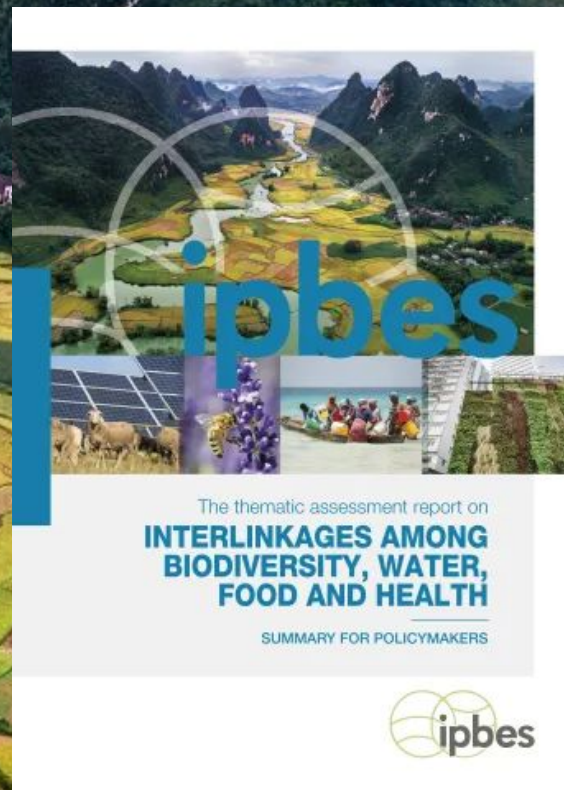
This artwork illustrates the main findings of the article, but does not intend to accurately represent its results (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2705-y>)



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

SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS







WATER

HEALTH

FOOD

BIODIVERSITY

CLIMATE CHANGE



RIVIERPARK
MAAS VALLEI

© Frank Ressler

An aerial photograph of a river restoration project. The river flows through a landscape with several large, light-colored sandbars and islands. The banks are covered in green vegetation and trees. In the background, a town or city is visible under a blue sky with some clouds.

30 YEARS OF RIVER RESTORATION

BRINGING THE RIVER MEUSE ALIVE!

RIVIERPARK
MAASVALLEI

DOUBLED NATURE AREA

TRIPPLED BIODIVERSITY





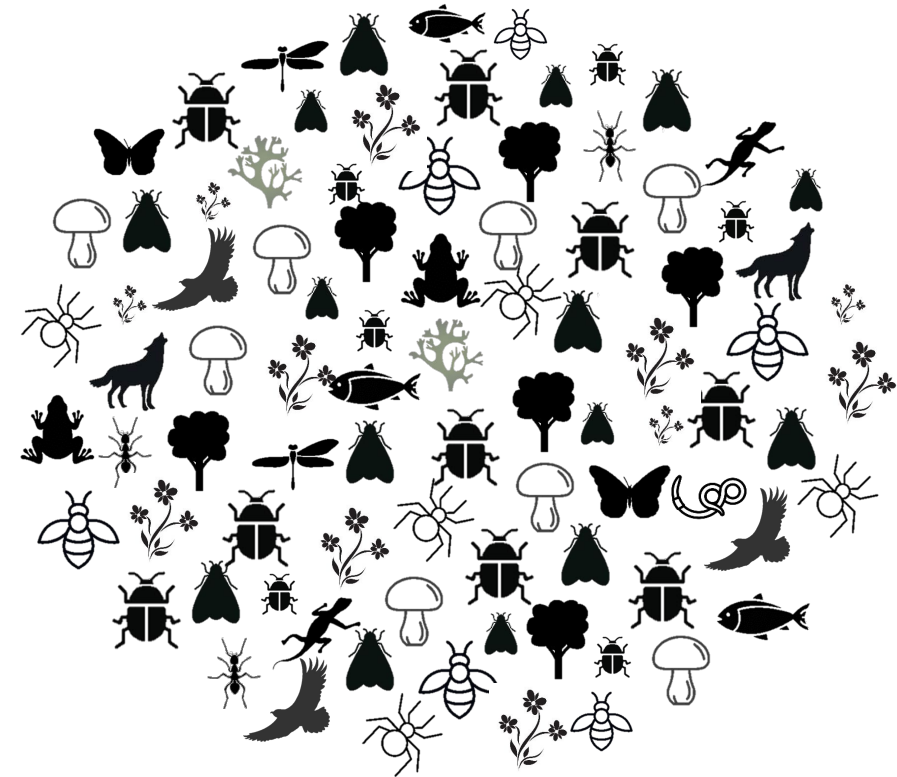
**NATIONAAL PARK
HOGE KEMPEN**

**BIODIVERSITY REPORT
HOGE KEMPEN NATIONAL PARK
2000 - 2020**



9.045 species

> 500.000 observations



1 of 5 species Belgium

1 of 4 species Flanders

1 of 3 species Limburg

Visits Protected Areas Worldwide



8 billion visits/year
600 billion \$/year



<https://www.cam.ac.uk/research/news/worlds-protected-natural-areas-receive-eight-billion-visits-a-year>

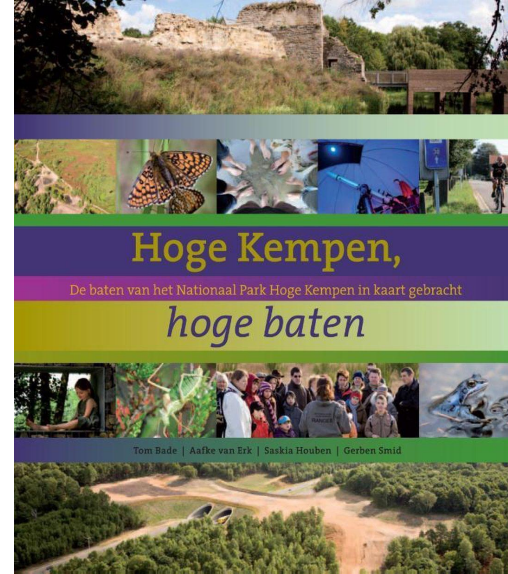


Home / News, Stories & Speeches / story

ROI - 1:30

07 FEB 2022 | STORY | NATURE ACTION

Beyond GDP: making nature count in the shift to sustainability





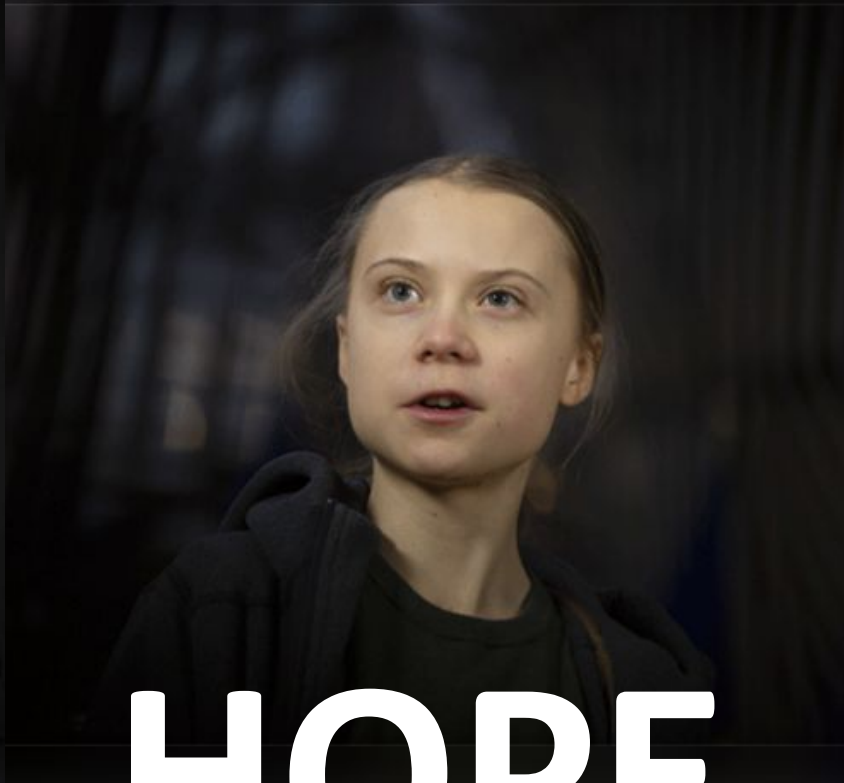
1:10

**NATURE
BEST BANKING COMPAGNY IN THE WORLD**

**1 EURO INVESTED IN NATURE
10 EUROS LOCAL BENEFITS**



FACT CHECK



HOPE

Yes, there is hope.
Active hope, where we
must roll up our sleeves to
make it happen

When we start to act hope is
everywhere. Instead of looking
for hope look for action. Then
the hope will come

Hoping is act upon the
believe that we can change
and decide we can be the
change we want to see

UBUNTU

I AM BECAUSE WE ARE

PICTURE: Giovanna Photography



Yes, we can!
Time for the Re-Birth of nature



Think globally, Act locally and Change personally

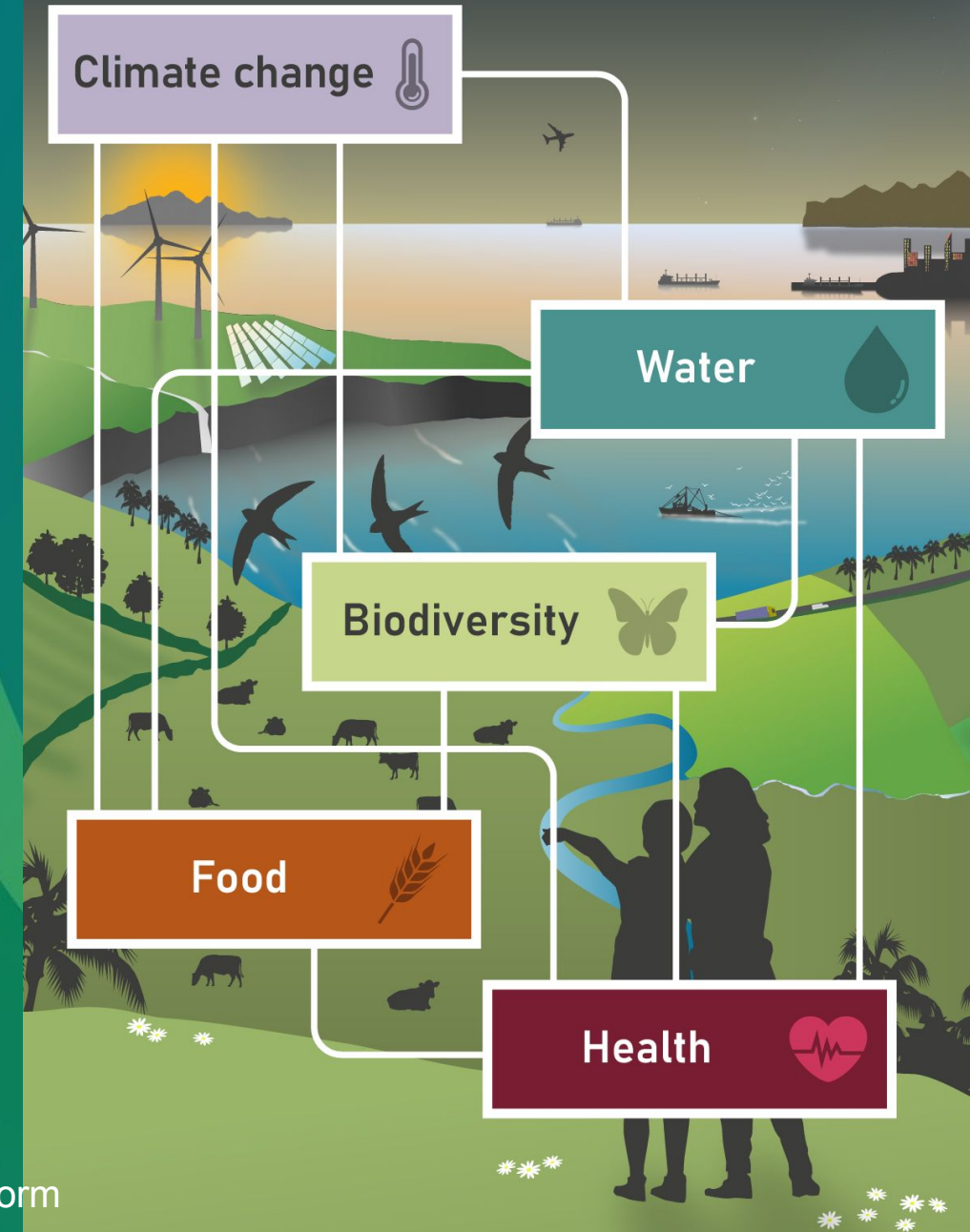




Paula Harrison
Co-Chair Nexus Assessment

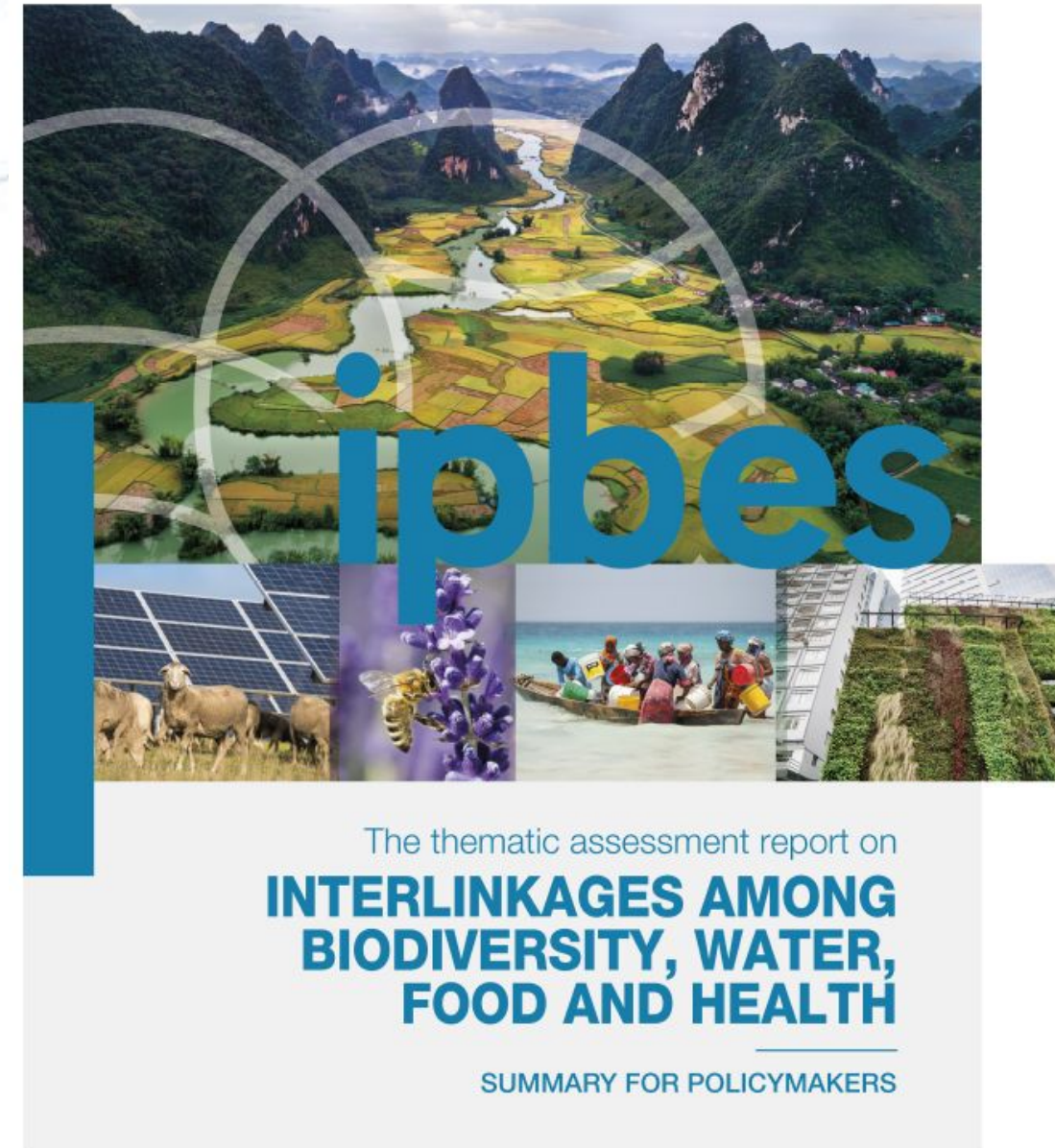
IPBES Nexus Assessment

Professor Paula Harrison
IPBES Nexus Assessment Co-chair



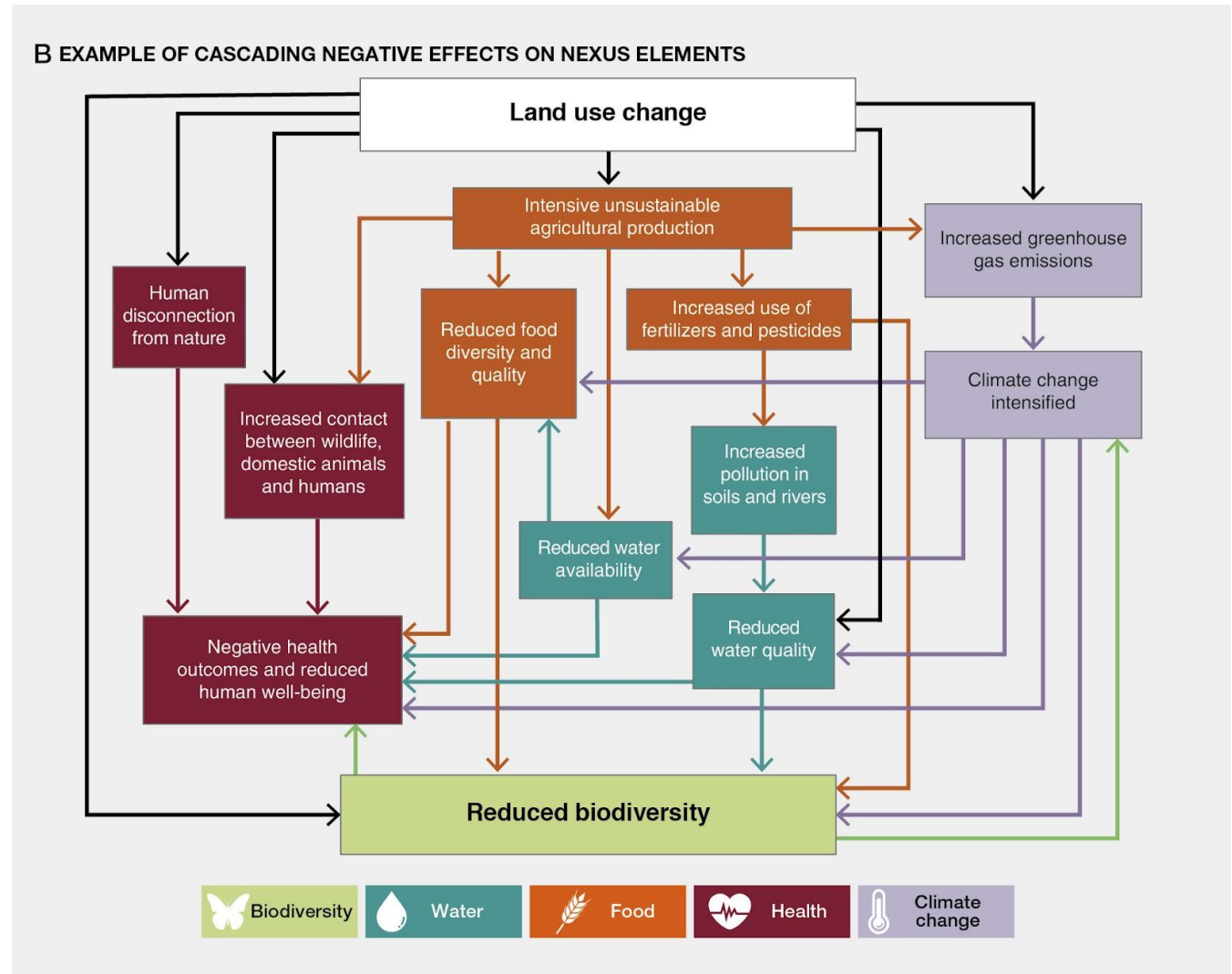
IPBES Nexus Assessment

- 5 crises are interlinked
 - Our responses are not
- Solutions already exist
 - > 70 response options assessed
- Role for everyone
 - Collaboration required



Biodiversity, climate, water, food and health crises interact, cascade and compound each other






- Current efforts have failed to address these crises because they are fragmented, don't account for underlying causes and work in isolation
- Evidence shows that biodiversity is essential for water, food, health and climate, yet is declining in all regions
- Biodiversity funding gap: \$0.3–1 trillion per year



Nexus-wide benefits with positive outcomes for people and nature are feasible in the future

- Continuation of current trends in direct and indirect drivers will result in substantial negative outcomes for biodiversity, water, food, and health while exacerbating climate change

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-wide benefits with positive outcomes for people and nature are feasible in the future

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- Scenarios that prioritize a single nexus element without regard to other elements result in trade-offs across the nexus






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- Scenarios that prioritize a single nexus element without regard to other elements result in trade-offs across the nexus

- Positive outcomes for people and nature are feasible and include integrated and timely adoption of multiple response options





















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| | | | | | | ▼▼ Highly negative |

Response options already exist that address nexus interactions

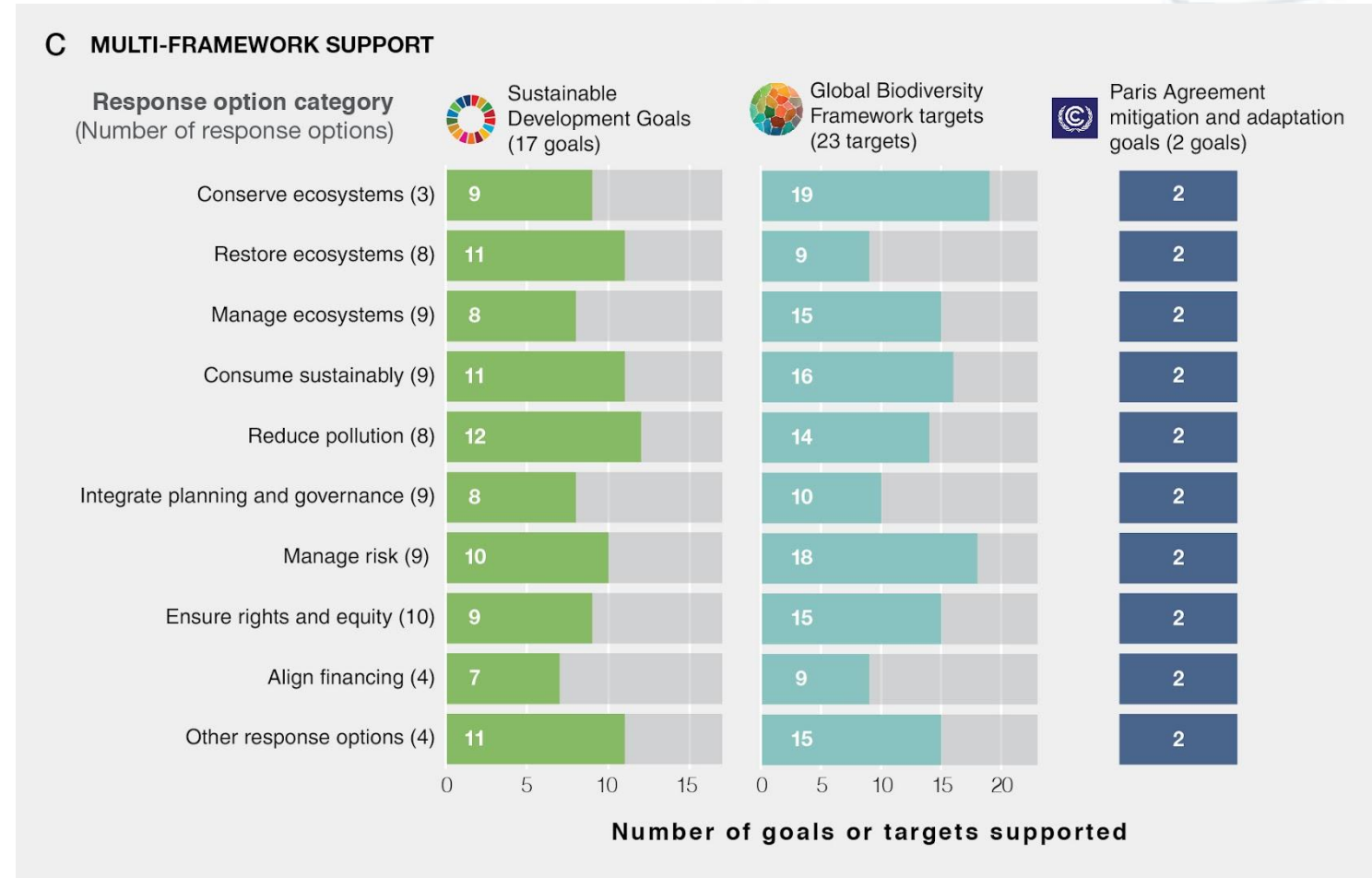


Many response options have benefits across multiple nexus elements

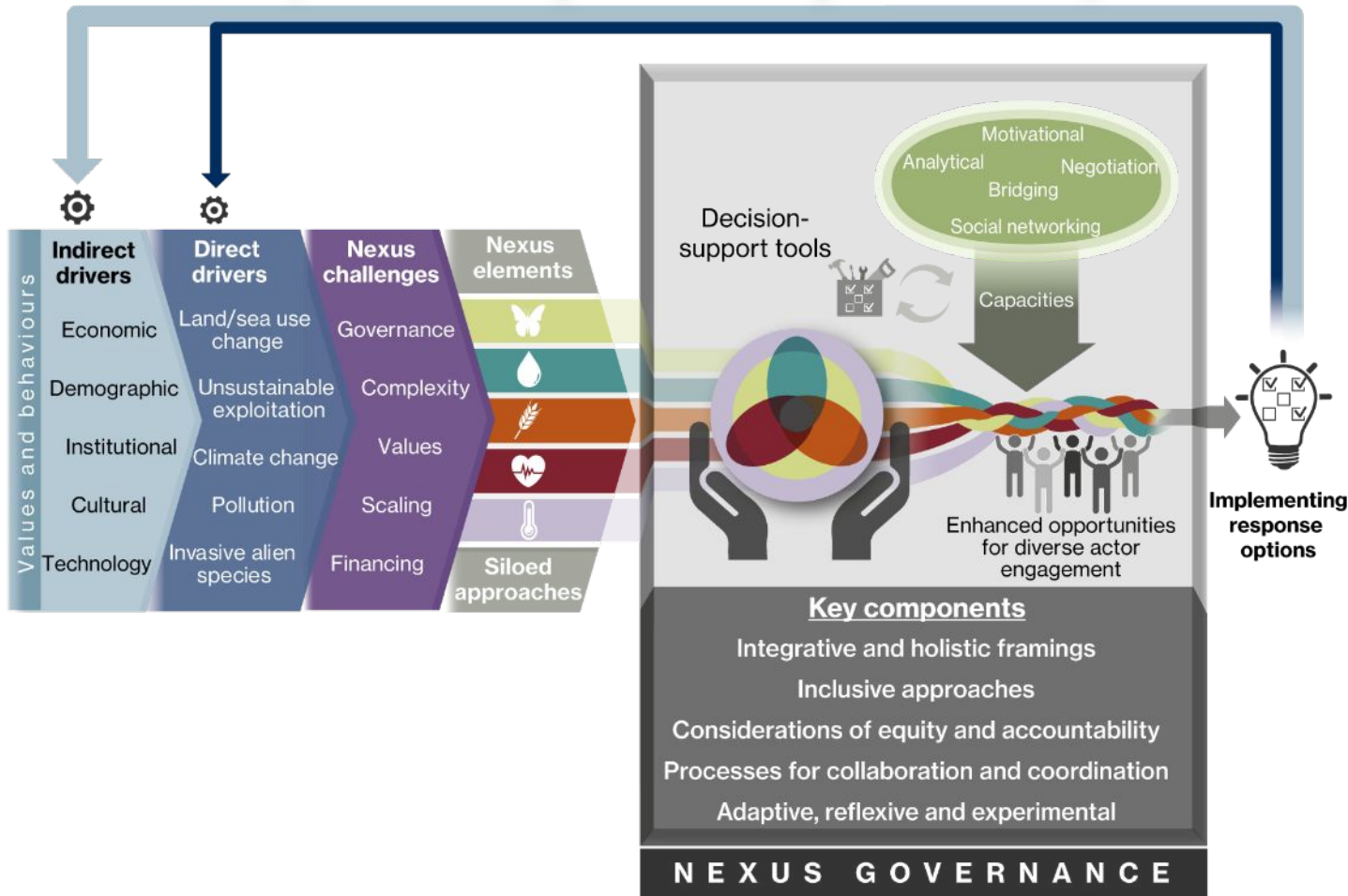
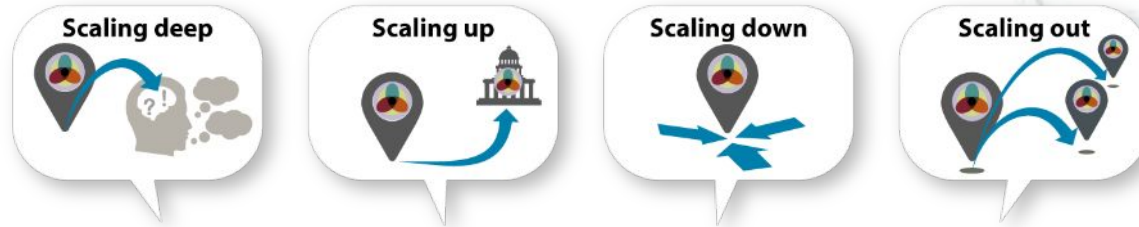
| Response option | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Conserve ecosystems | B01 | Area-based conservation | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | F01 | Halt conversion of ecosystems of high ecological integrity | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H10 | Forest conservation for health | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Restore ecosystems | B05 | Forest landscape restoration | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | B06 | Restoration of coastal and marine systems | ● | ● | ● | IC/NE | ● |
| | B07 | Restoration of inland water systems | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | B08 | Rewilding | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | F02 | Restore soil health | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H08 | Mangrove conservation and restoration for health | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Sustainable ecosystems | C04 | Wetland conservation and restoration | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | C13 | Restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems for carbon sequestration | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | B03 | Agroecology* | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | C11 | Agroecology* | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Sustainable ecosystems | W05 | Sustainable inland fisheries | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | W11 | Manage alien species | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Response option | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrate planning and governance | B09 | Integrated landscape and seascape approaches | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | B12 | Land and sea planning | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | W02 | Integrated water infrastructure | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | W08 | Transboundary water cooperation | ● | ● | ● | NE | ● |
| | W09 | Groundwater governance | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | W13 | Water-sensitive urban infrastructure | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | W15 | Community water management | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | F12 | City region food systems | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Manage risk | H12 | Integrated watershed-health interventions | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | B02 | Urban nature-based solutions* | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | C14 | Ecosystem-based adaptation in rural landscapes | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | W03 | Dam operation | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ensure rights and equity | H03 | Net-zero sustainable healthcare | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H09 | Urban green infrastructure | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H11 | Biodiversity management for zoonoses | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H13 | Health impact assessments | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Align financing | H14 | The One Health approach | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | C09 | Multi-hazard early warning systems | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | B10 | Rights-based approaches | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | W01 | Inclusive water education | IC | IC | ● | ● | IC |
| Others | W06 | Inclusive water management | ● | ● | NE | NE | NE |
| | W07 | Rights of nature | IC | ● | IC | ● | IC |
| | W14 | Address gendered burdens of water collection | NE | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | F14 | Foster gender transformative approaches | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Response option | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Align financing | F15 | Indigenous food systems | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | F16 | Access to natural resources and land | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H01 | Universal health coverage | IC/NE | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H02 | Intercultural health services | IC/NE | NE | ● | ● | NE |
| Others | B13 | Natural capital accounting | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | W10 | Finance for water infrastructure | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | F13 | Reform public spending | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | C10 | Global cooperation for finance and technology | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Others | B11 | Multilateral environmental agreements | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | B14 | Reconnecting people with nature | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H05 | Nature on prescription | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| | H15 | Integrated health education | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Nexus elements | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| | | | Biodiversity | Water | Food | Health | Climate change |

Contribution of nexus response options to global policy goals

- Nexus response options can support the achievement of global goals and targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework targets and the Paris Agreement long-term goals for mitigation and adaptation
- Nexus response options enable integration across these global policy frameworks



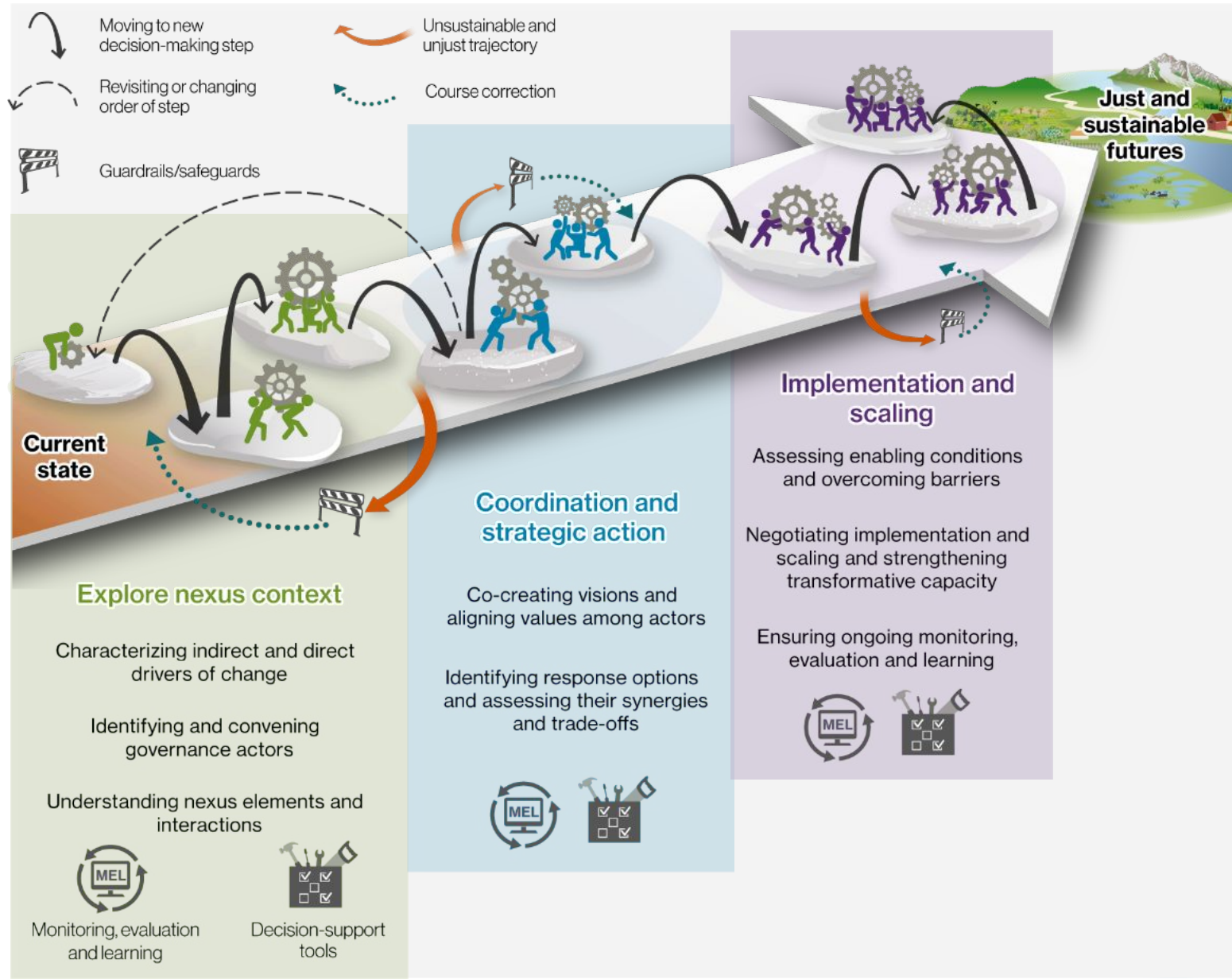
Scaling helps accelerate the adoption, implementation and amplification of response options



Nexus governance approaches enable integrated, inclusive, equitable and adaptive policies and actions



Everyone has a role to play in implementing nexus approaches



Roadmap of nexus action

Relevancy for addressing global crises and challenges

The assessment:

- Provides decision-makers, including policymakers and a large diversity of stakeholders, with the best-available evidence on the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food, health and climate change
- A wide range of response options are available now for tackling our crises together. Increased financial support and scaling these out will be crucial
- Provides guidance on how economic, financing and governance systems can evolve towards holistic and integrated approaches
- Recognizes and emphasizes the role different actors have in addressing global crises and ensuring more just and sustainable outcomes for people and nature
- Inform more integrated decisions and actions to support multilateral agreements (e.g., the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Paris Agreement)





#NexusAssessment

Thank you!
¡Gracias!
Merci!

For further information:

IPBES Nexus Assessment: Summary for Policymakers



Julia Leventon
CLA Transformative Change Assessment



Assessment Report on The Underlying Causes of Biodiversity Loss and the Determinants of Transformative Change and Options for Achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

www.ipbes.net

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services

#TransformativeChange



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



1

■ The assessment process



A foundational assessment

**of the knowledge for transformative change
towards a just and sustainable world**

- The first of its kind - conceptually and empirically
- An assessment that brings together a broad range of evidence
- A unique endeavor focusing on forward-looking strategies

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The experts and the process

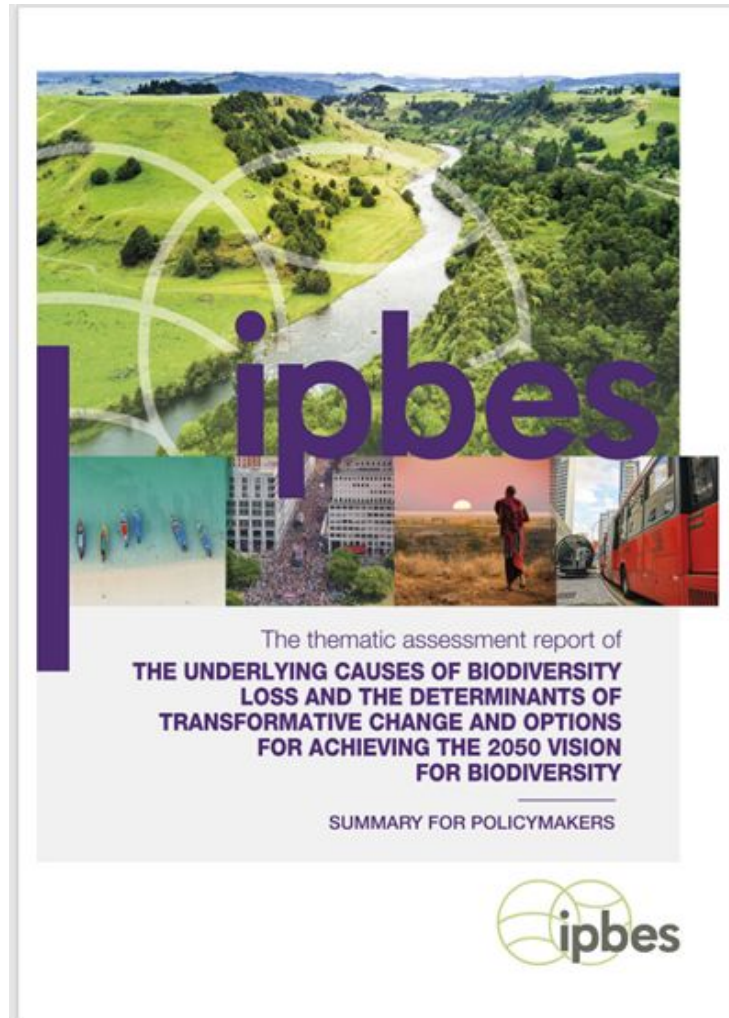
- Experts from **42 countries** across all regions of the world
- High proportion of **social and interdisciplinary scientists**
- Draws on **7,000 references**
- **3 years** in development, over **10,000 comments** addressed
- **≈ 800** visions assessed
- **≈ 400** case studies collected and assessed

Collaboration between experts with **different areas of expertise**, coming from diverse **contexts**, and with a **strong commitment** to the assessment.

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Summary for policymakers

Structure



Preamble

SECTION A

Transformative change is urgent, necessary and challenging – but possible.

SECTION B

Strategies and actions for transformative change.

SECTION C

Enabling transformative change: Roles for all.

2



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



Transformative change
for a just and sustainable world
is urgent and necessary
to address the global interconnected
crises related to biodiversity loss, nature's
decline and the projected collapse of key
ecosystem functions.



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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.



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UNDERLYING CAUSES



Disconnection
from and
domination
over nature
and people



Concentration
of power
and wealth



Prioritization
of short-term,
individual and
material gains

INDIRECT DRIVERS

VALUES AND BEHAVIORS

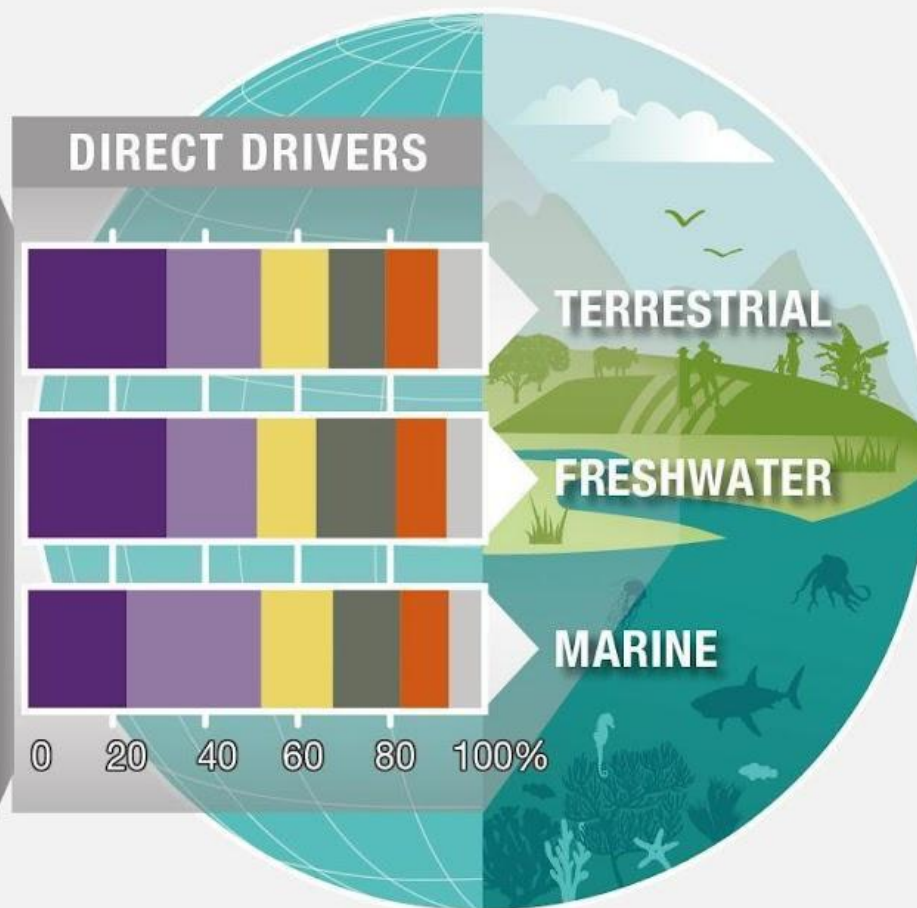
Demographic
and
sociocultural

Economic
and
technological

Institutions
and
governance

Conflicts
and
epidemics

DIRECT DRIVERS



Land/sea use change
Direct exploitation
Climate change

Pollution
Invasive alien species
Others

At the same time, it remains important to **recognise and strengthen views, structures and practices that are aligned with generating a just and sustainable world**, such as those of many Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

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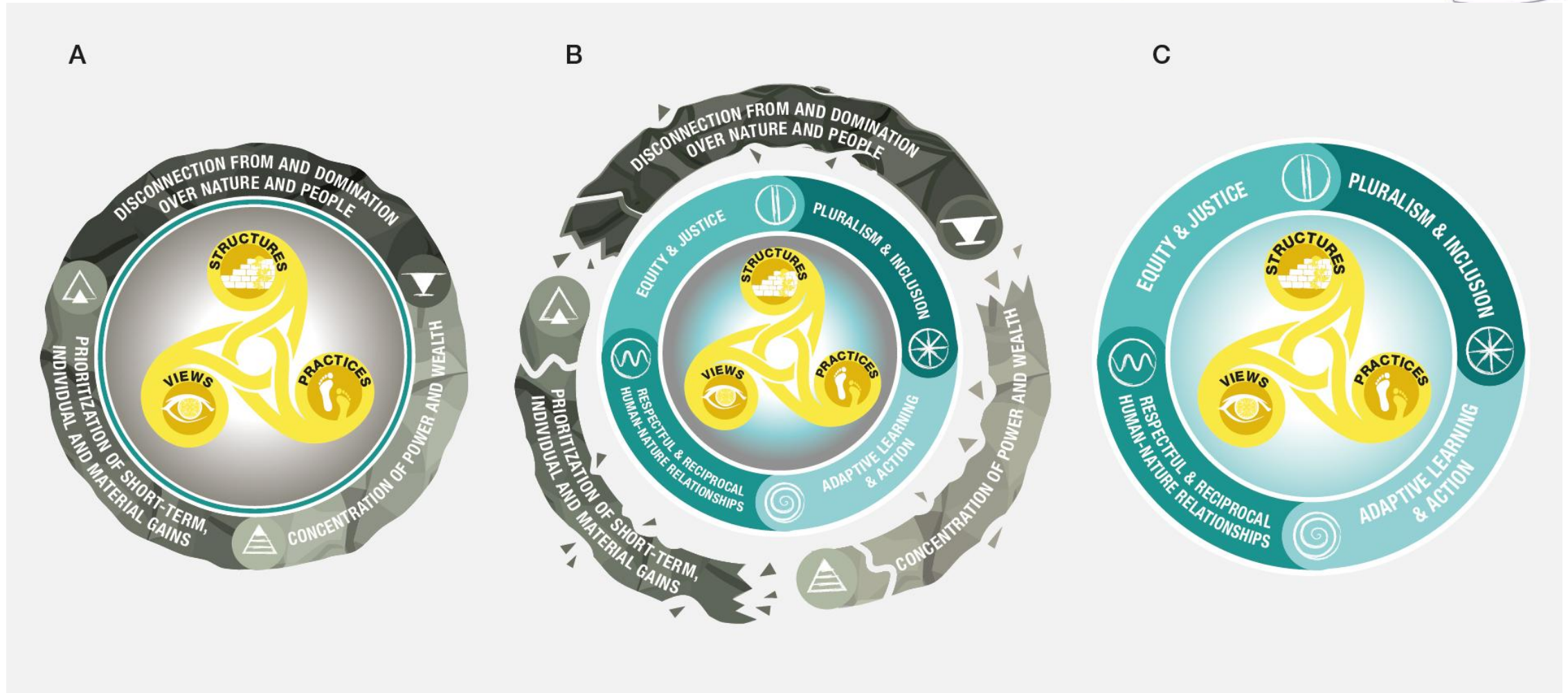


The key principles of transformative change:

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



The framework of transformative change for a just and sustainable world



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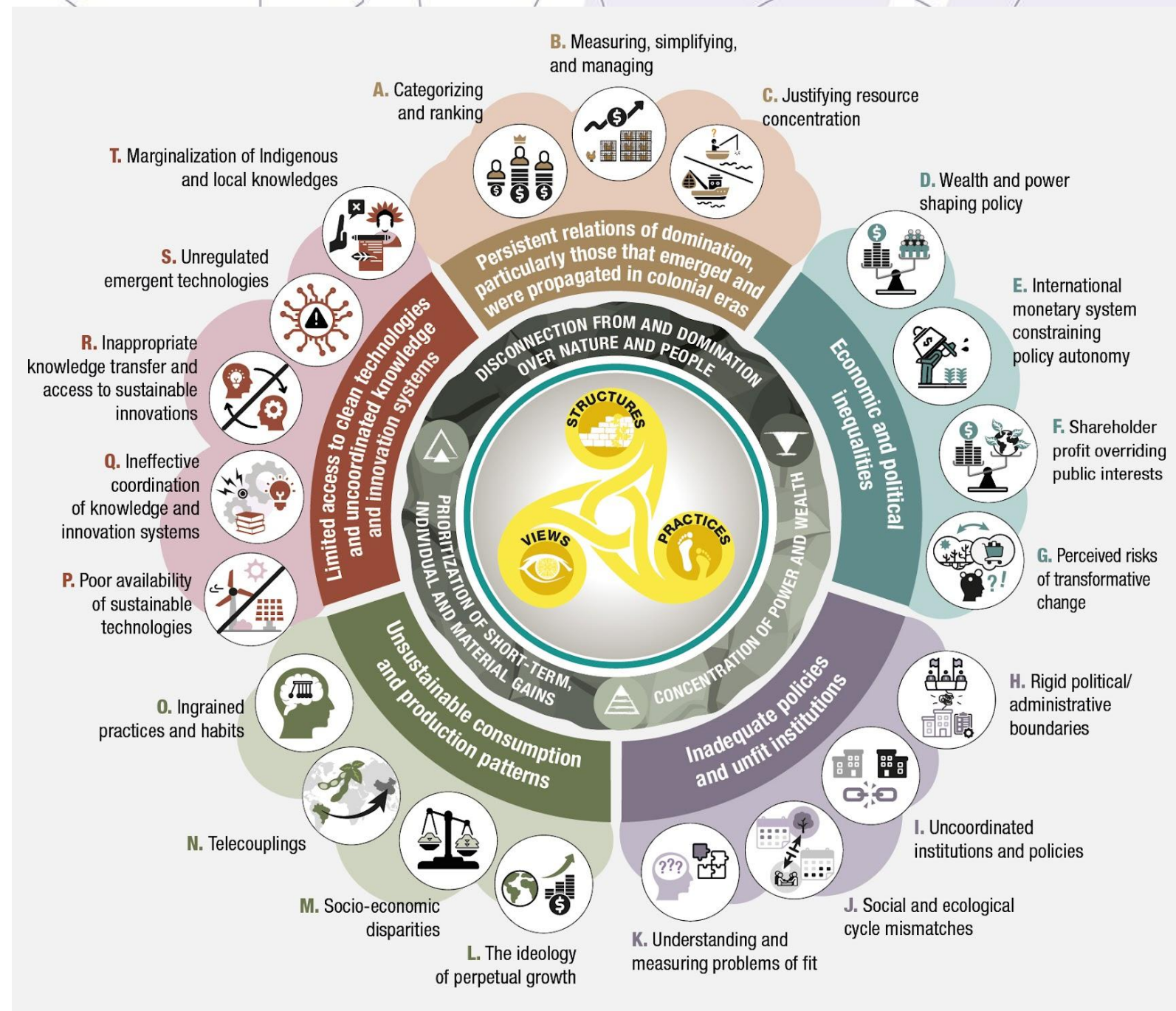
The five overarching challenges to transformative change:

1. Relations of domination over nature and people;
2. Economic and political inequalities;
3. Inadequate policies and unfit institutions;
4. Unsustainable consumption and production patterns; and
5. Limited access to clean technologies and uncoordinated knowledge and innovation systems

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The relationship between challenges and barriers to transformative change



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3



Strategies and actions transformative change

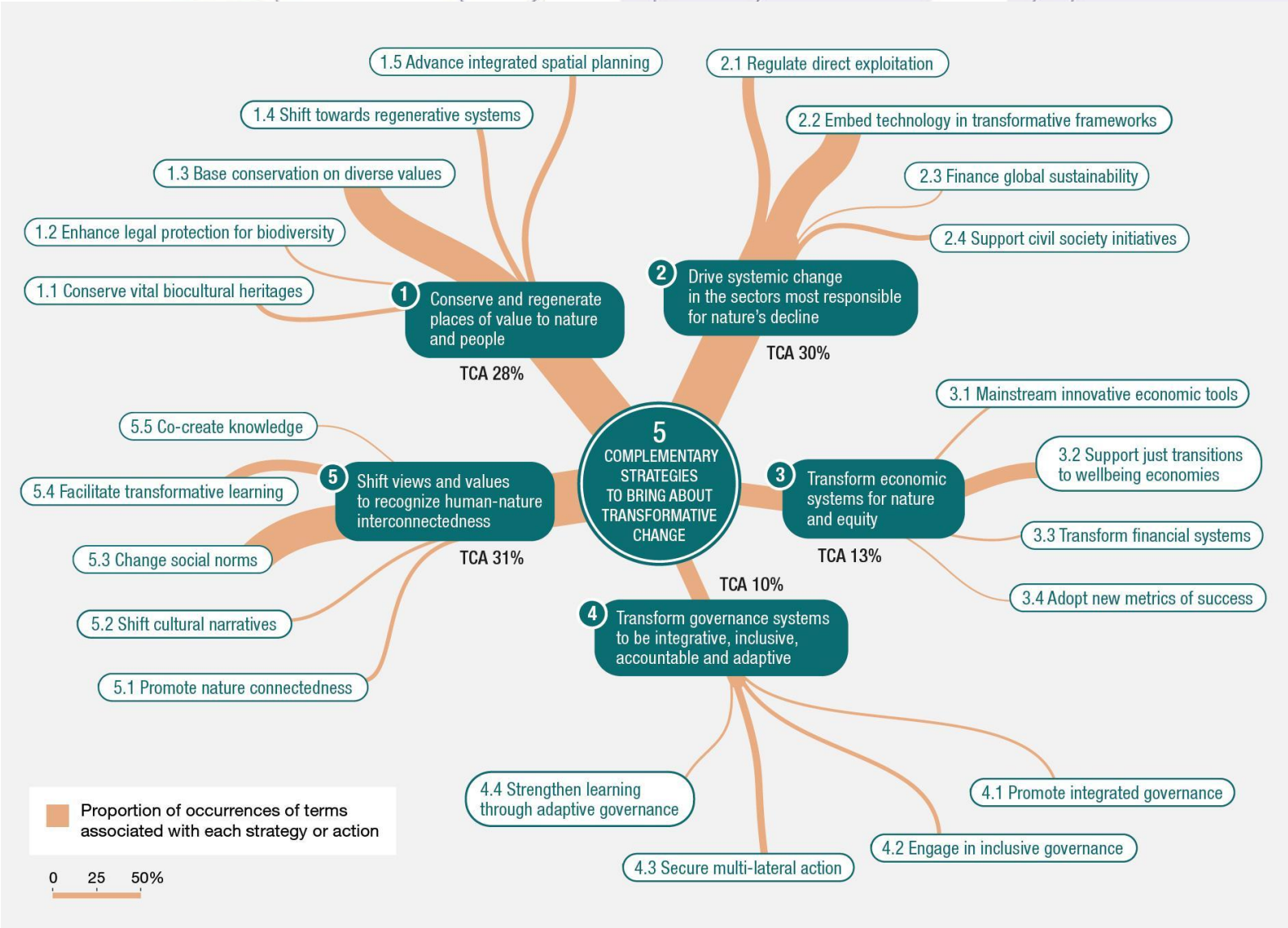




Weaving together insights from **diverse approaches and knowledge systems**, including Indigenous and local knowledge, enhances strategies and actions for transformative change.



Five key strategies and associated actions have **complementary and synergistic effects** and substantial potential to advance deliberate transformative change for global sustainability.



Strategy 1 –

Conservation that involves **sustainable stewardship, notably by IPLCs**, contributes to transformative change when it is inclusive, well-resourced, focused on **places of high value to nature and people** and when the **rights of Indigenous Peoples** are recognized.

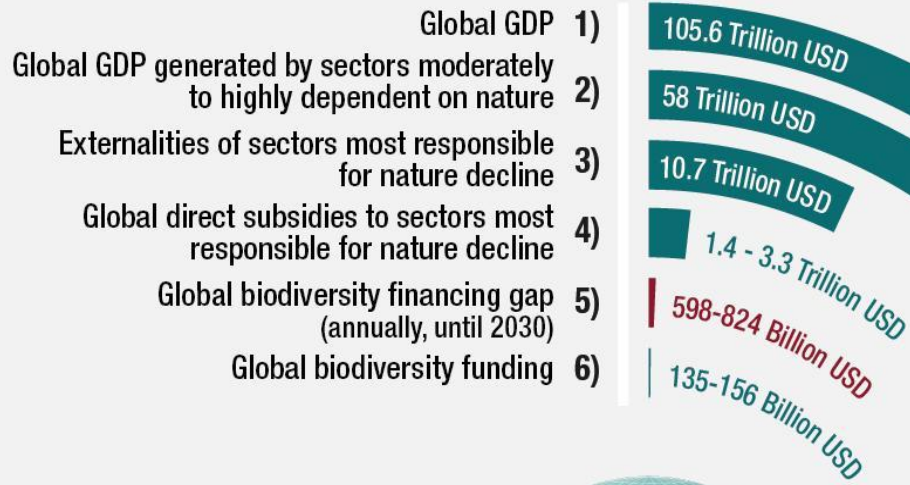
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Strategy 2 –

Transformative changes in **sectors that heavily contribute to biodiversity loss**, including agriculture and livestock, fisheries, forestry, infrastructure, mining and fossil fuel sectors are **crucial and urgent** for advancing global sustainability, delivering social benefits to reach the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.





Strategy 3 –

Transformative change strategies include transforming **dominant economic and financial paradigms** so that they prioritize nature and social equity over private interests.





Strategy 4 –

Inclusive, accountable and adaptive governance systems play a pivotal role in driving transformative change by involving diverse stakeholders in decision-making and addressing governance challenges.



Strategy 5 –

Shifting dominant societal **views and values** to recognize and prioritize **human-nature interconnectedness** is a powerful strategy for transformative change.

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Both small-scale and large-scale changes contribute to transformative change for a just and sustainable world when they address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and nature's decline.

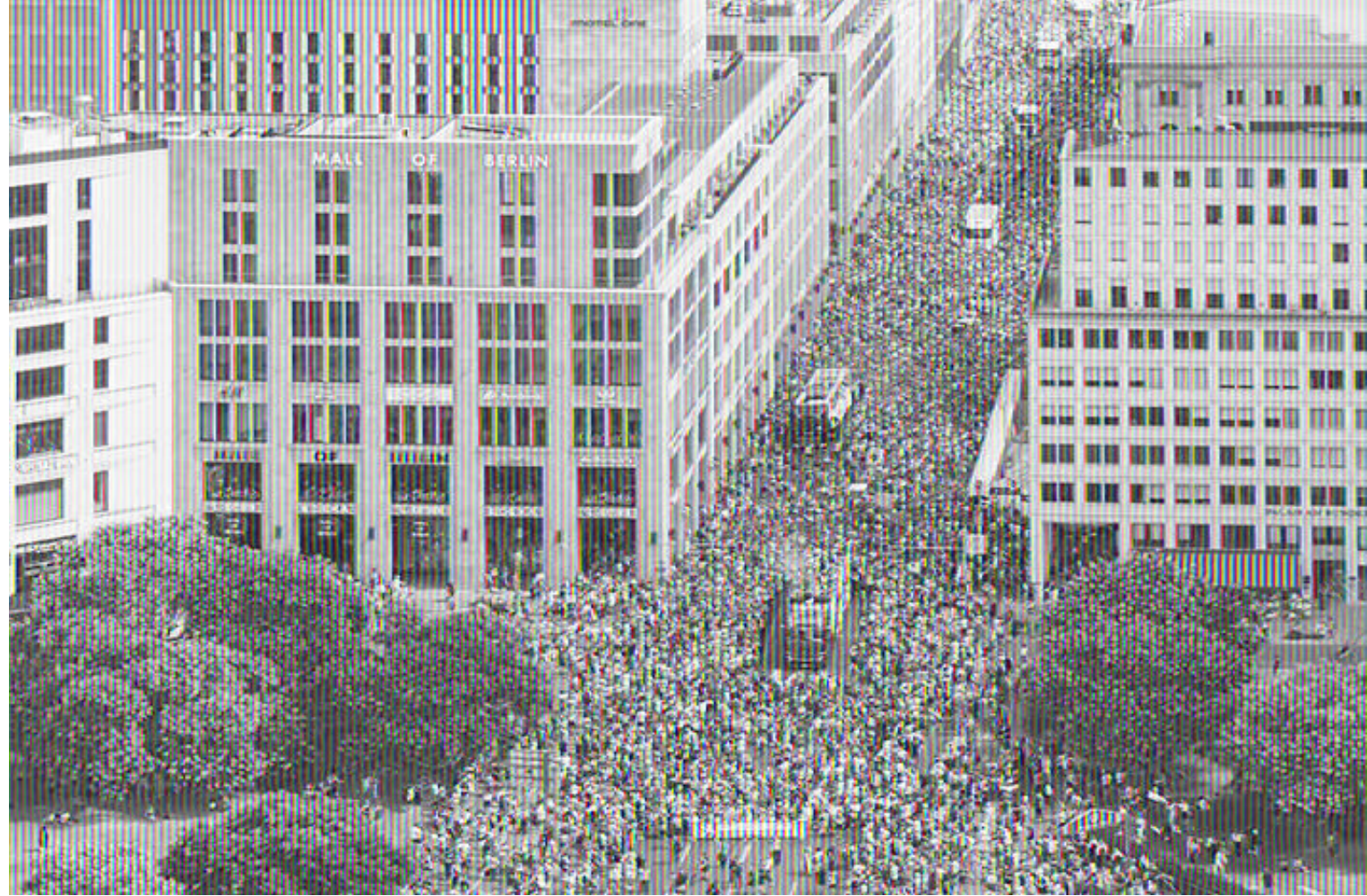
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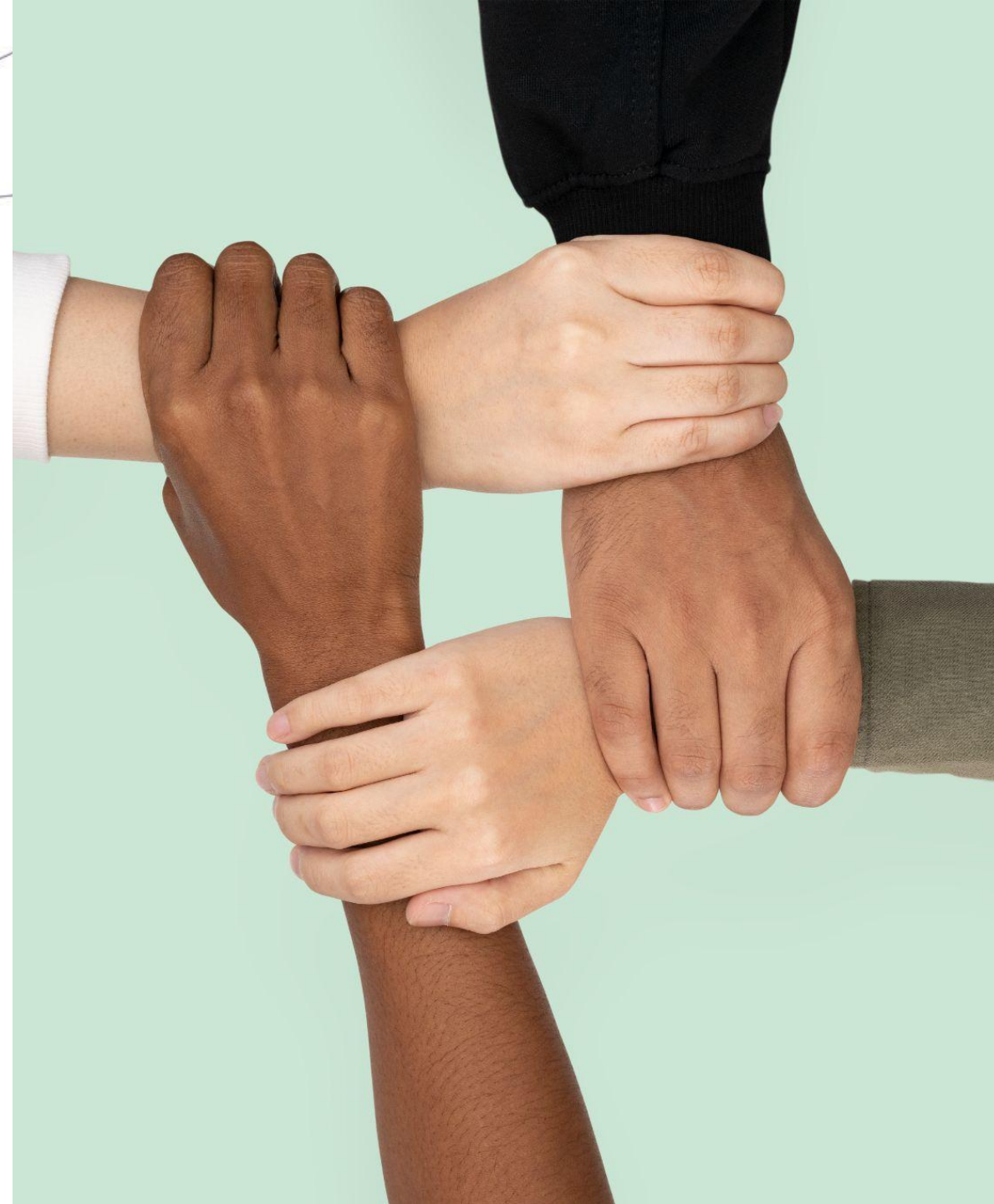


Enabling transformative change: Roles for all



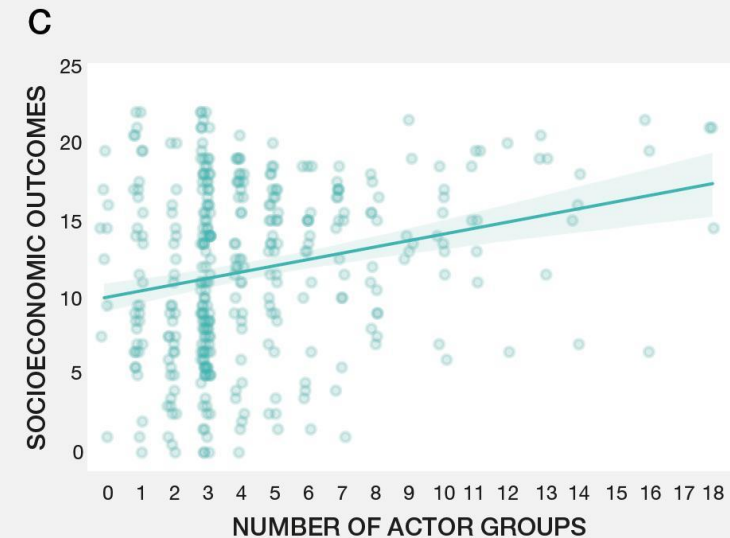
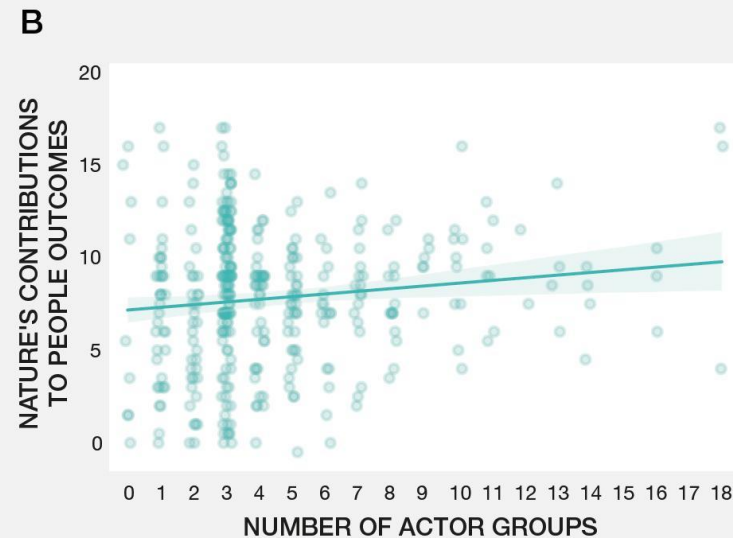
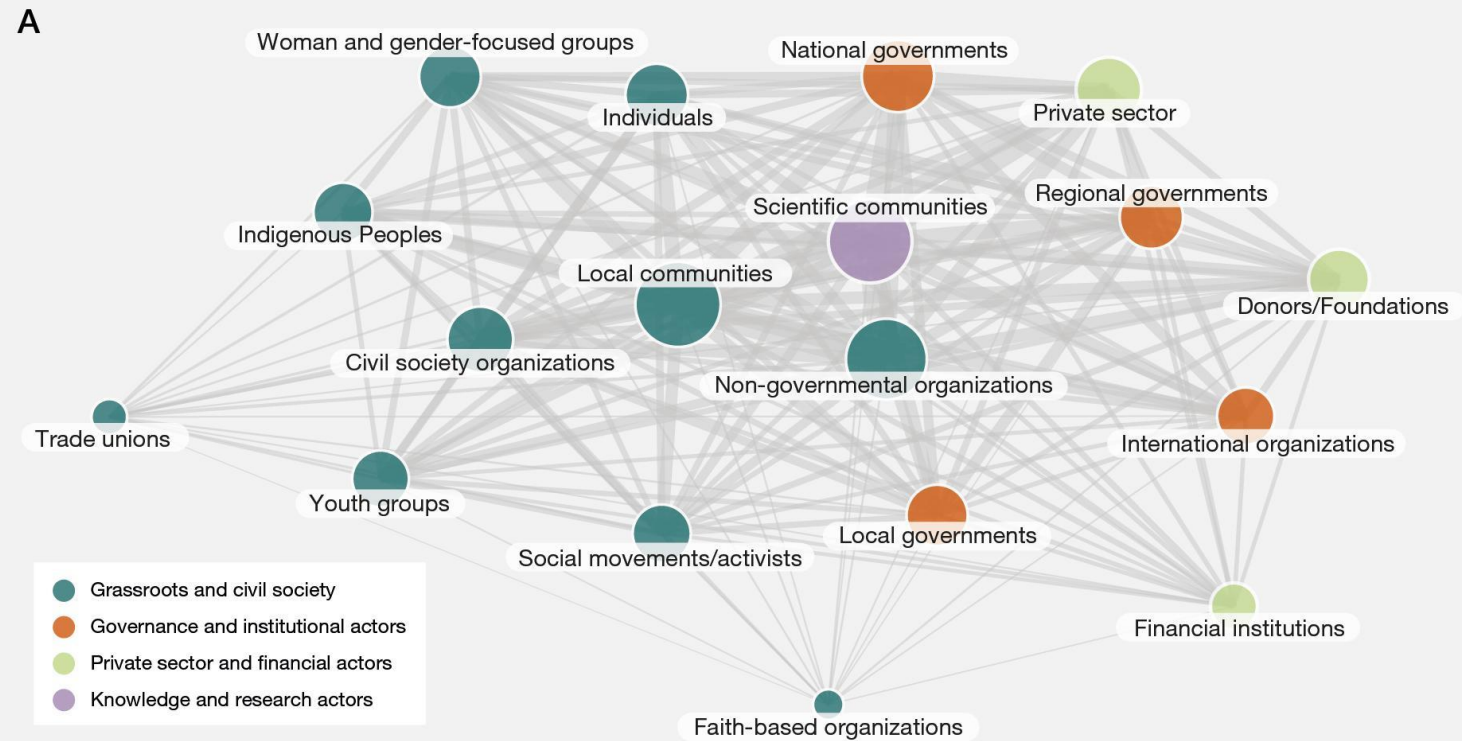
Transformative change is **system-wide**, therefore, to achieve it requires a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach that **engages all actors and sectors** in visioning and contributing collaboratively to transformative change.

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

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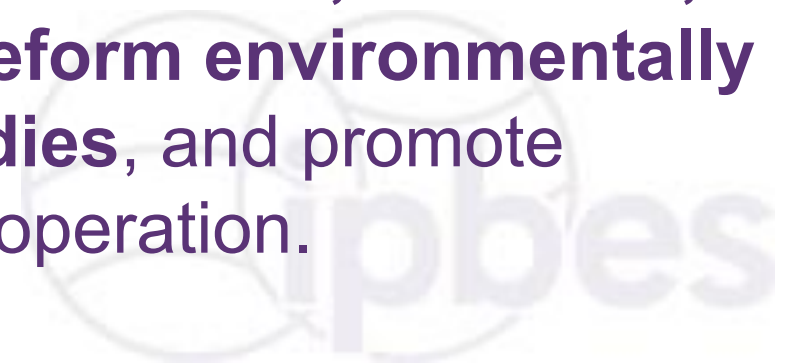


Shared positive visions and their development is especially important to recognize socio-ecological interdependencies, the agency of non-human life forms and an ethics of care, and thereby to inspire transformative change.

Visions, which include narratives and stories, are desirable future states of people and nature, including Mother Earth, shaped by values and worldviews and often include defined goals and intentional efforts to attain such future states.

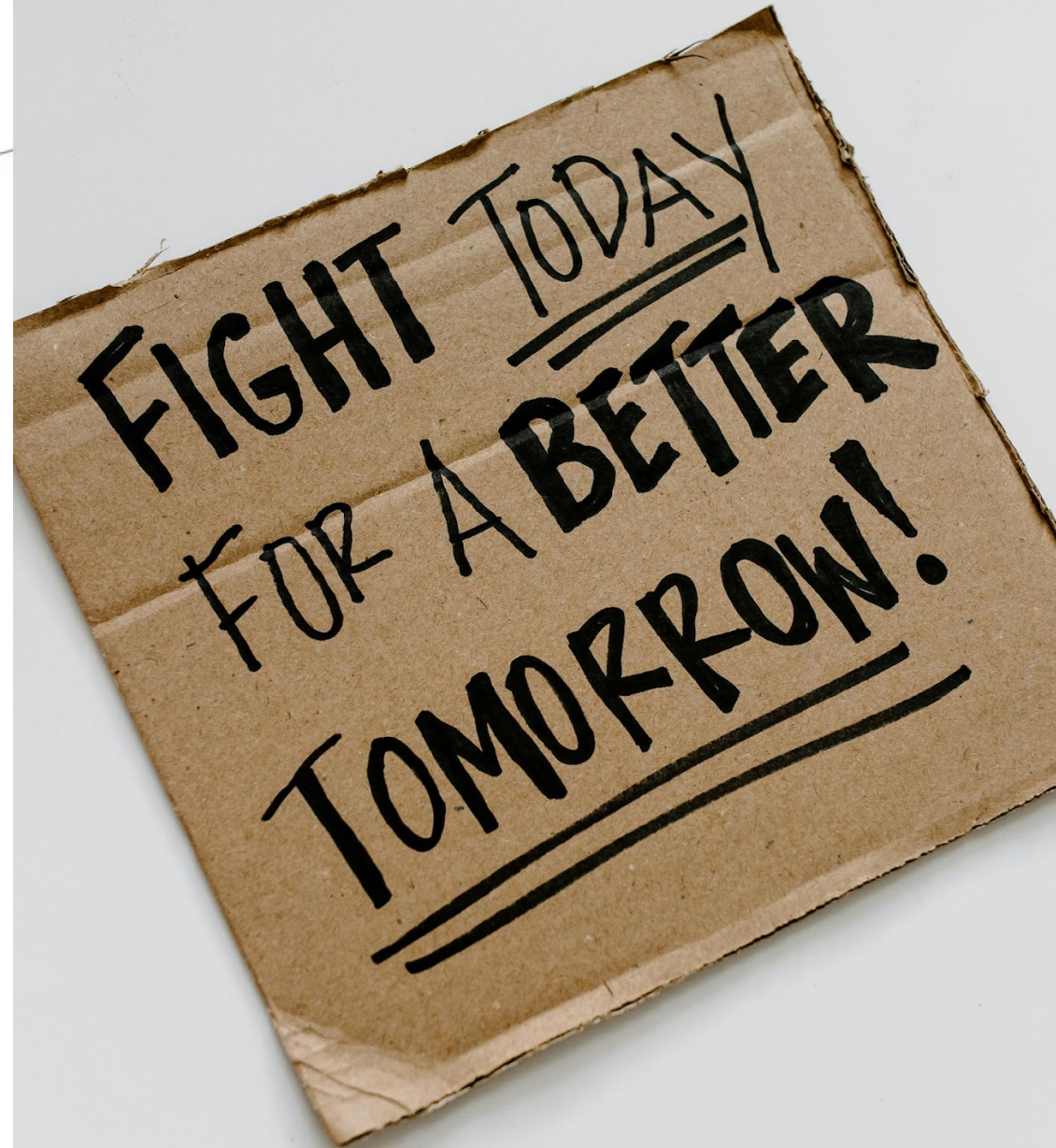


Governments are powerful enablers of transformative change when they foster **policy coherence**, enact and enforce stronger **regulations to benefit nature and NCPs** in policies and plans (regulations, taxes, fees, tradable permits) across different sectors, deploy **innovative economic** (including financial) and **fiscal tools**, **eliminate, phase out or reform environmentally harmful subsidies**, and promote international cooperation.



Protecting civil society initiatives and environmental defenders that face violence and rights violations supports transformative change. Civil society organizations actively advocate for protecting biodiversity and nature through transformative change but civil society initiatives and environmental defenders have faced violence and rights violations.

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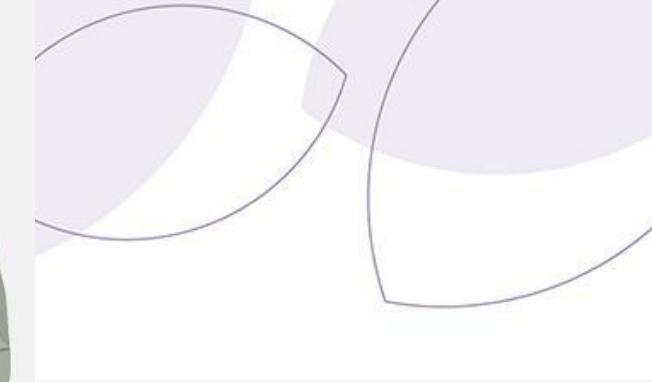
**Take-home messages from
the TCA**

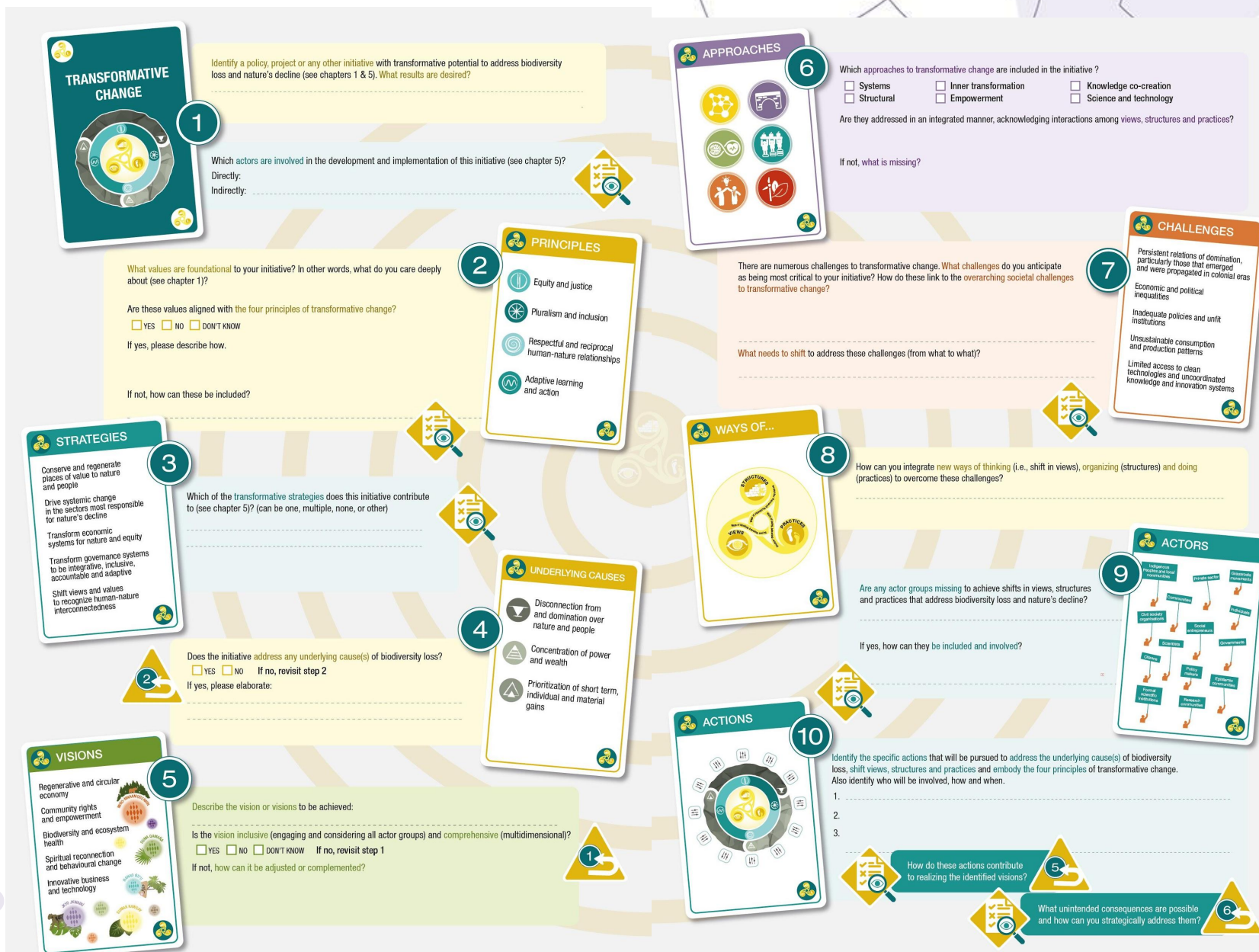


Transformative change for a just and sustainable world:

1. Addresses underlying causes of biodiversity loss;
2. Involves principled strategies and actions;
3. Results from both small-scale and large-scale changes;
4. Identifies roles for everyone in enabling transformative change.

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Find the summary for policymakers here:



<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11382230>

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Thank you!
¡Gracias!
Merci!

Panel Discussion

Connections between the Nexus and Transformative Change Assessments



Today's programme

| | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10:00 - 10:15 | Welcome and Introduction to IPBES | Bart Rymen and Anna Heck |
| 10:15 - 10:30 | Setting the Scene | Ignace Schops |
| 10:30 - 12:00 | Keynotes on the two Assessments and Q&A with the audience | Paula Harrison, Julia Leventon, Fabrice DeClerck, Roseline Remans |
| 12:00 - 13:30 | <i>Lunch</i> | |
| 13:30 - 15:00 | Interactive dialogues | Discussions in break-out groups on practical applications of Nexus and Transformative Change findings in Belgium |
| 15:00 - 15:30 | <i>Coffee Break</i> | |
| 15:30 - 16:30 | Panel discussion | IPBES authors and participants exchange on the outcomes of the dialogues |
| 16:30 - 17:00 | Upcoming IPBES opportunities and Wrap-up | Bart Rymen and Anna Heck |
| 17:00 - 18:30 | <i>Reception</i> | |

Afternoon session: 5 Use cases

GROUP 1: [Nature Tissue Planning](#) is an innovative regional policy instrument for community-based creation and long term maintenance of urban green space. A local coalition of citizens, governments and civil societies is supported and funded to develop an adaptive vision, monitoring and plan for their urban green space. The aim is to realize just public green spaces in situations where legal, administrative or economic boundaries hinder 'classic' nature management instruments.

GROUP 2: [Biotiful](#) is a market gardening project supporting social and professional integration along the Vogelzang Nature Reserve (Anderlecht). The project is transitioning toward agroecology by transforming farming practices, restoring soil health, fostering local collaborations, and adapting its business model for long-term sustainability.

GROUP 3: [LABIOMISTA](#) is a 24-hectare evolving artwork by artist Koen Vanmechelen, built on a former mining site to explore the relationship between nature, culture, and sustainable community development. It serves as a catalyst for dialogue and understanding, merging art with scientific research to address contemporary challenges. The Open University of Diversity (OpUnDi), founded in 2011, acts as a think tank and meeting space for interdisciplinary collaboration on biocultural diversity. One key initiative, The Unthinkable Experiment, invites young people to LABIOMISTA to rethink societal structures, guided by experts from various fields, fostering innovative visions for the future.

GROUP 4: [The Montpellier Process](#) is a learning collective, community-owned process convened and curated by an alliance of partners redefining how we model effective, more iterative, and better coordinated Science-Policy-Society Interfaces across scales (global, national and local), across sectors (environment, health, people, agriculture, food) and across knowledge systems. It focuses on three major nexus goals which is characterizes as: Feed, Care, Protect

GROUP 5: [The Biodiversity Shift](#) is a joint project between The Shift and WWF Belgium. They organize a community of practice where they guide companies from different sectors, size, and maturity towards a nature strategy. Their initiative fits within the global Now for Nature campaign of Business for Nature



Time for Lunch

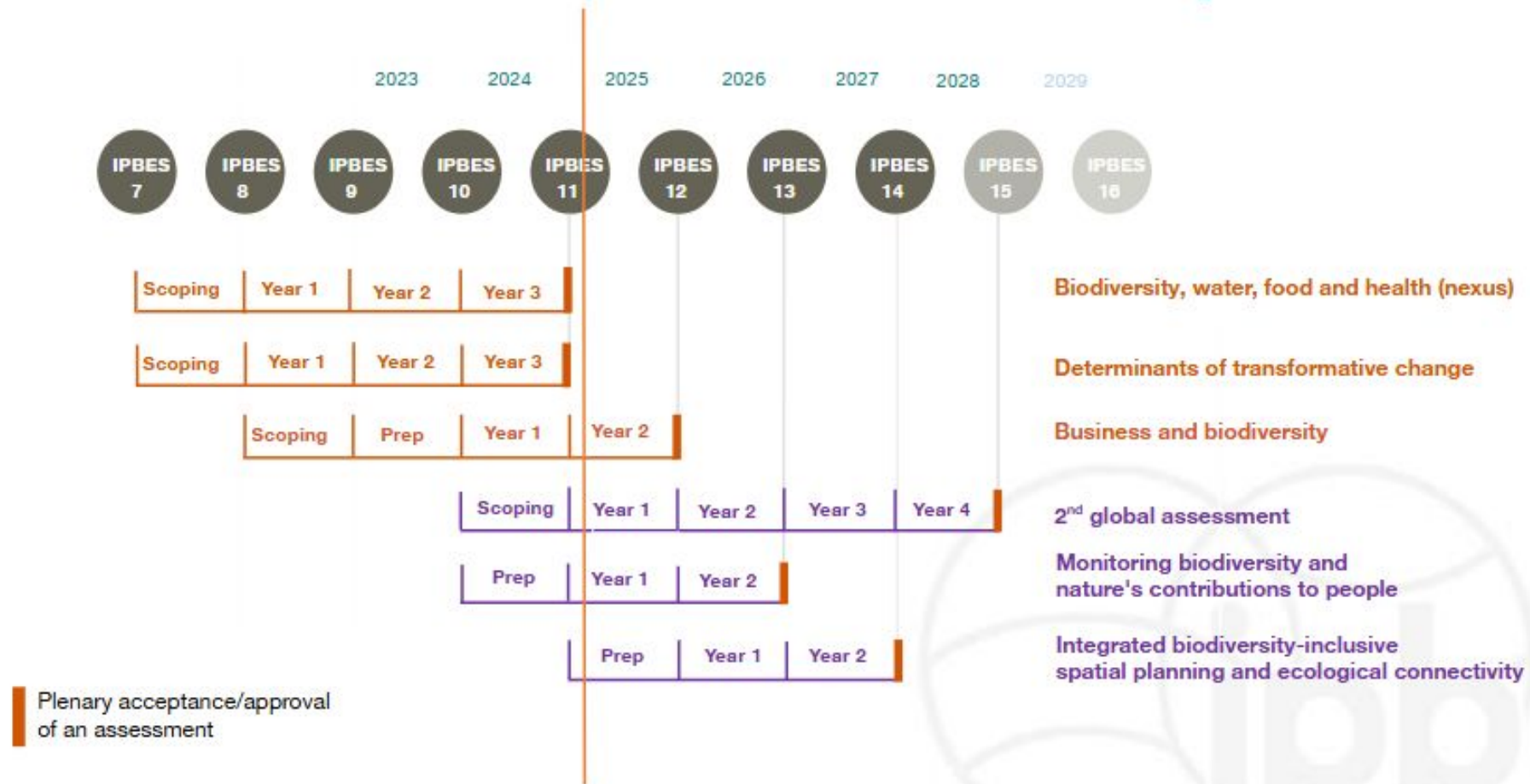
**Break from 12:00 to
13:30**

Panel Discussion

Practical Applications of the Nexus and Transformative Change Assessments



Upcoming IPBES Assessments



Call for authors SGA

Second Global Assessment

Overall objective: to **assess relevant knowledge** which has become available since the first Global Assessment and to **assess progress** towards achieving the societal goals of sustainability and living in harmony with nature

- Support Governments and other actors in implementing the objectives of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Support the assessment of progress towards the achievement of the global targets for 2030 and the global goals for 2050 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and of relevant SDGs and targets
- Assess the scientific and technical basis for the additional efforts needed to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

Call for authors SGA

Second Global Assessment

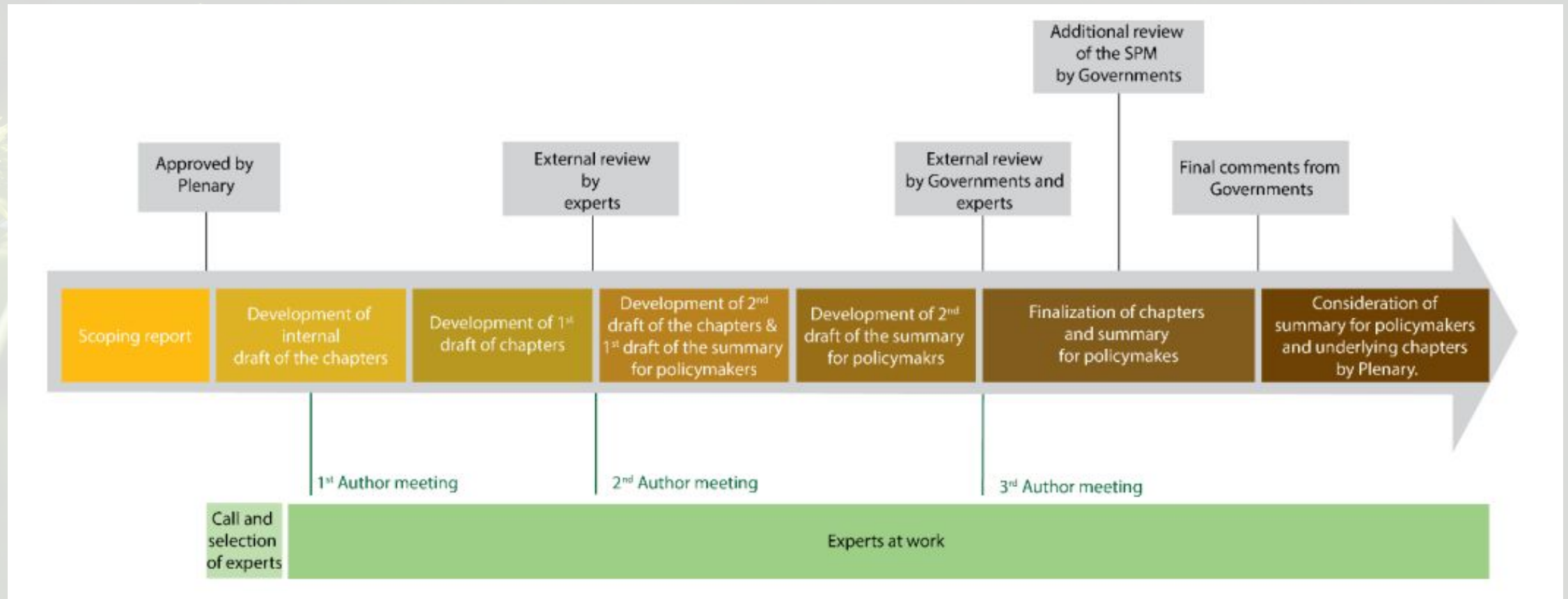
- Review new evidence since first global assessments
- Reflect on challenges and highlight positive examples
- Address gaps from first global assessment, including oceans, multiple worldviews, relevant social issues
- Assess different challenges, lessons learned and potential solutions
- Synthesize the differing roles of actors such as Governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the private sector and civil society, women and youth
- Dedicated chapter on multiple knowledge systems

Call for authors SGA

What is IPBES looking for

- Interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary team of experts, from a diverse range of backgrounds, disciplines and knowledge systems
- Regional and gender balance
- Experience/expertise:
 - in the conduct of regional and global analyses
 - nature and nature's contributions to people in terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems
 - expertise relevant to the global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services in one or more disciplines within natural science, social science or humanities
 - interdisciplinary background
- Including experts on Indigenous and local knowledge, policy experts and practitioners

Call for authors SGA



Call for authors SGA

Experts

Second Global Assessment Call for Authors

- [Experts](#): Co-Chairs, Coordinating Lead Authors, Lead Authors, Review Editors

Additional Information

- [Scoping report](#)
- [Different roles in assessment](#)

Deadline for expert applications: 28 March

Application as an expert for the second global assessment

Application is open!

1. Nominees are invited to complete the application form and attach their curriculum vitae below by **28 March 2025**.
2. The nominating Government or organization (Nominator) indicated by the Nominee will receive an email with a link to the nomination form and will be invited to approve and submit the nominations in the web portal by **6 April 2025**.
3. Once the nomination has been duly submitted, nominators and nominees will receive an email confirmation. Only candidates duly nominated by a Government or organization will be considered.
4. This form is for **EXPERTS**– please see the [notification](#) for the required expertise.

Scroll down to view the form. You need to be [logged in](#) to submit the form.

Please contact us at mea-ipbes-registration@un.org if you experience any technical difficulties.

Call for authors SGA

Fellows

Second Global Assessment Call for Authors

- [Fellows](#): early career, below 35 and degree completed less than 5-7 years ago

Additional Information

- [Scoping report](#)
- [Different roles in assessment](#)

Deadline for expert applications: 28 March

Application as a fellow for the second global assessment

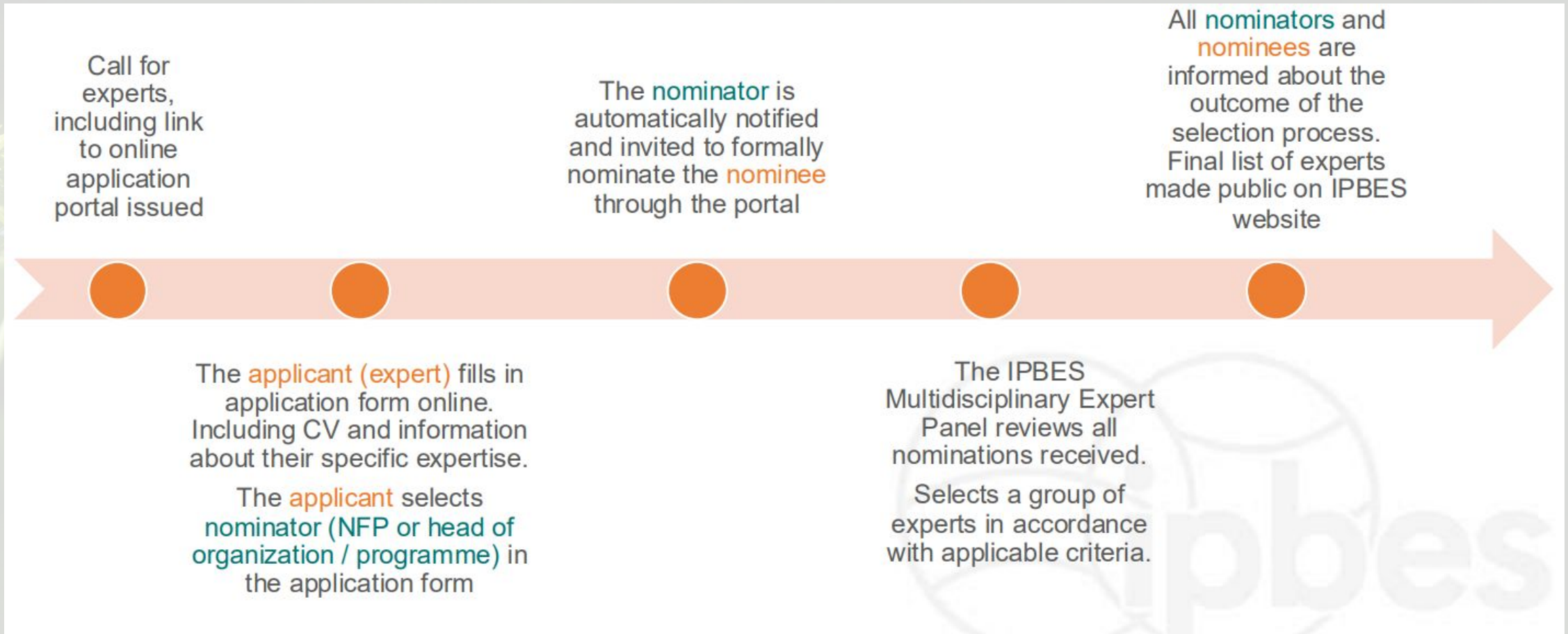
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Please contact us at mea-ipbes-registration@un.org if you experience any technical difficulties.

Call for authors SGA



IPCC - AR7

Special Report
on Climate
Change and
Cities (March
2027)

**Methodology
Report** on
Short-lived
Climate
Forcers
(second half of
2027)

**Methodology
Report** on
Carbon Dioxide
Removal
Technologies,
Carbon
Capture
Utilization and
Storage (by
end of 2027)

**Seventh
Assessment
Report**
Working Group
I, II, & III
contributions

**Update on 1994
Technical
Guidelines** on
Impacts,
Adaptation and
Vulnerability

Synthesis Report
(by late 2029, after
completion of the
Working Group
contributions)

IPCC
elected new
Chair and
Bureau (July
2023)

IPCC decided
on products
and workplan
for the seventh
cycle (January
2024)

2023

2024

2027

TBC

2029



Biodiversity.be

Belgian IPBES day
Brussels, 19 March 2025

Open Author Calls - IPCC

Call for Authors and Review Editors for WG1, WG2, WG3

- [Call](#)
- [Nomination Forms](#)

Additional Information

- [Working Group Outlines](#)
- [FAQ for experts](#)
- [Belgian Climate Centre](#)

**Deadline to submit application to Focal Point:
11 April**

Please check the Frequently Asked Questions below if there are any questions:

1. FAQ for [Focal Points](#)
2. FAQ for [experts](#)

Due to a very tight schedule it will not be possible to accept nominations after the deadline has passed.

How do I apply?

1. Please select the report...
2. Fill out the nomination form
3. Prepare your CV in English (max 4 pages in PDF format)
4. Please locate and contact your Focal Point (see the section below - "Who is my Focal Point?")
5. Send your nomination to the Focal Point

Who is my Focal Point?

How is the selection done?

Staying in touch with BE NFP

Website: On the [BBPf website](#), you can find additional information on our activities at the Focal Point as well as useful resources.

Newsletter: Sign up for the BBPf newsletter to receive IPBES news straight to your inbox!



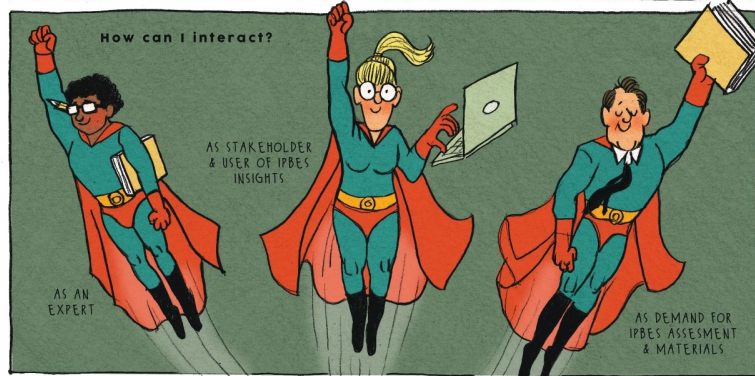
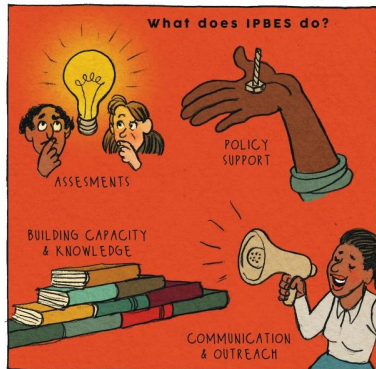
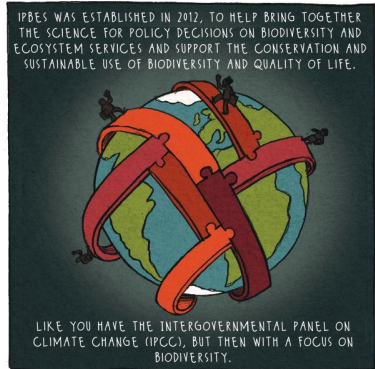


Illustration by Belgian artist Michaël Olbrechts

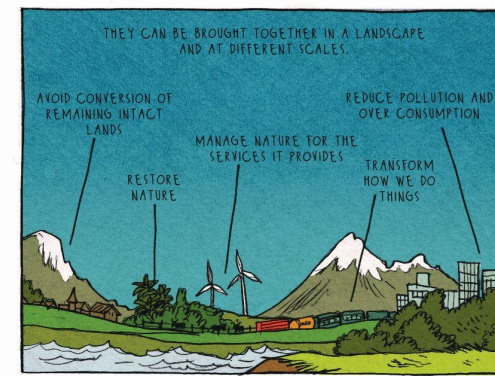
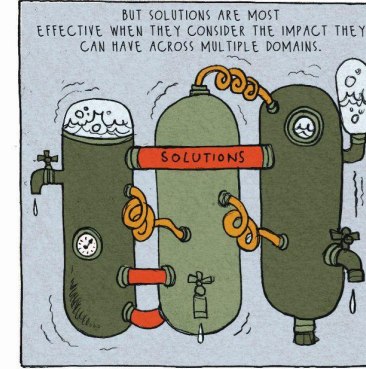
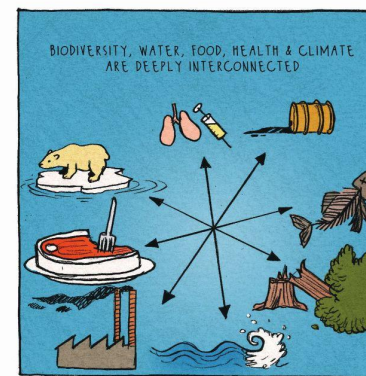
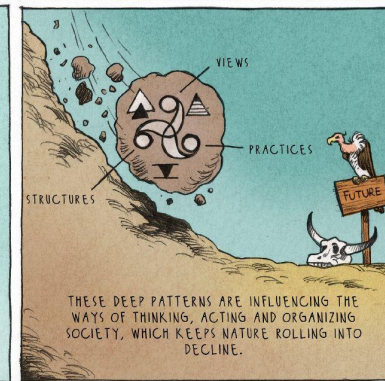
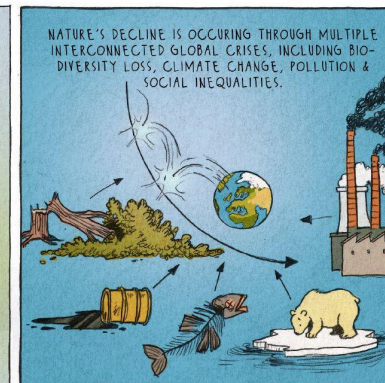
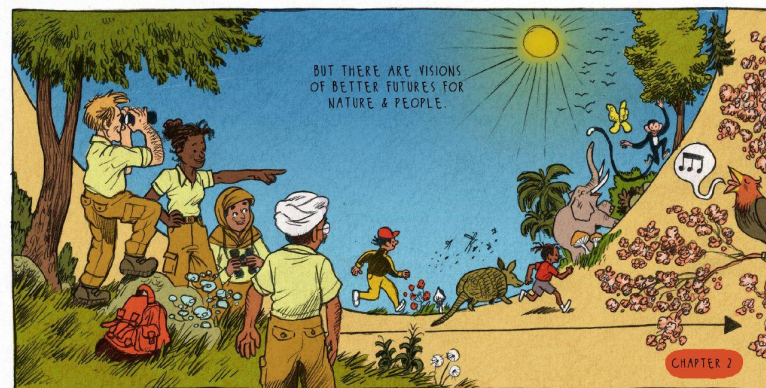
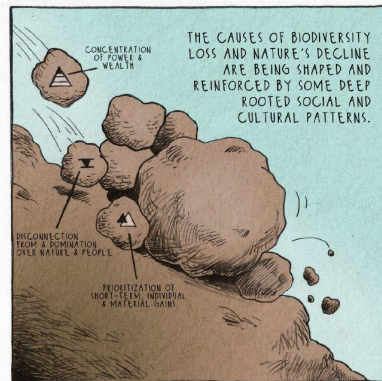
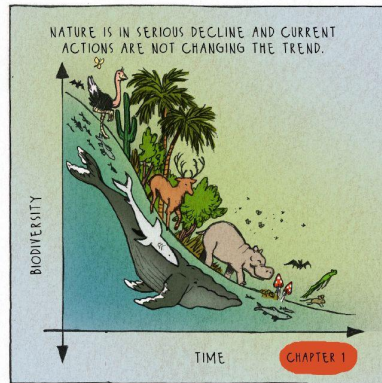
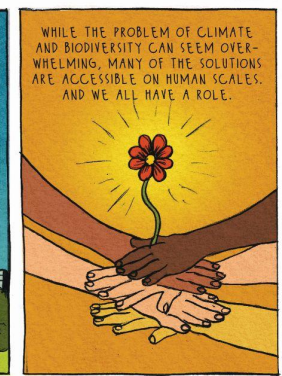
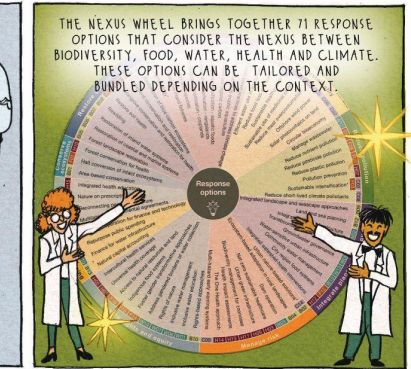
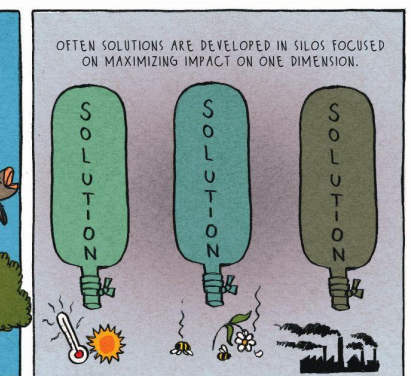


Illustration by Belgian artist Michaël Olbrechts





**Thank you all for
your participation**

**Time for our
Reception!**