

Nexus Assessment e-Scoping

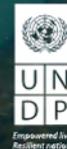
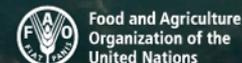
Water-biodiversity-climate interlinkages
and links to food and health



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www.ipbes.net

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and
Ecosystem Services





INTRODUCTION TO THE NEXUS ASSESSMENT

Deliverable 1 (a): Assessing the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (thematic assessment)

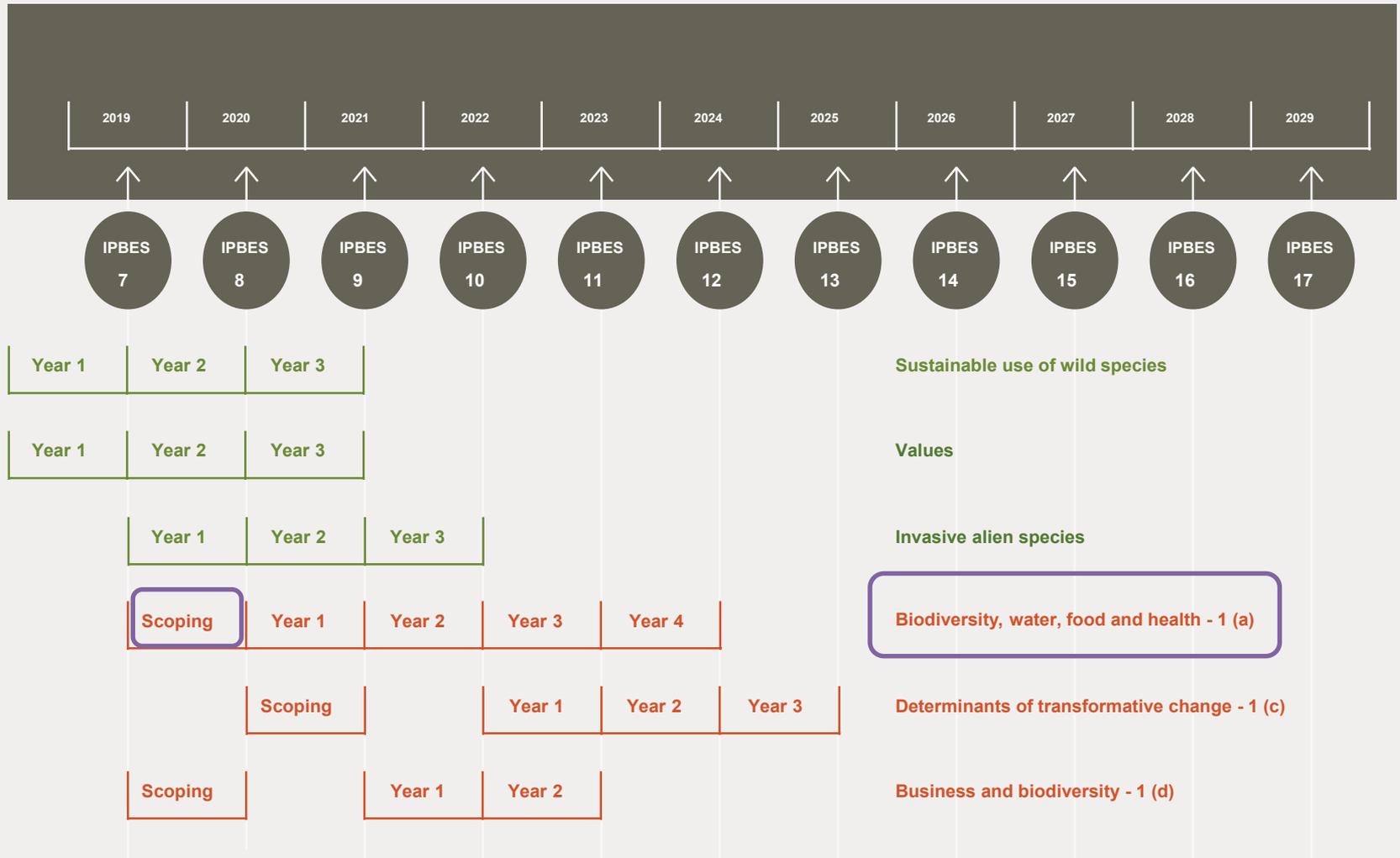
The new work programme of IPBES up to 2030 :

Overall structure: 6 objectives and 15 deliverables

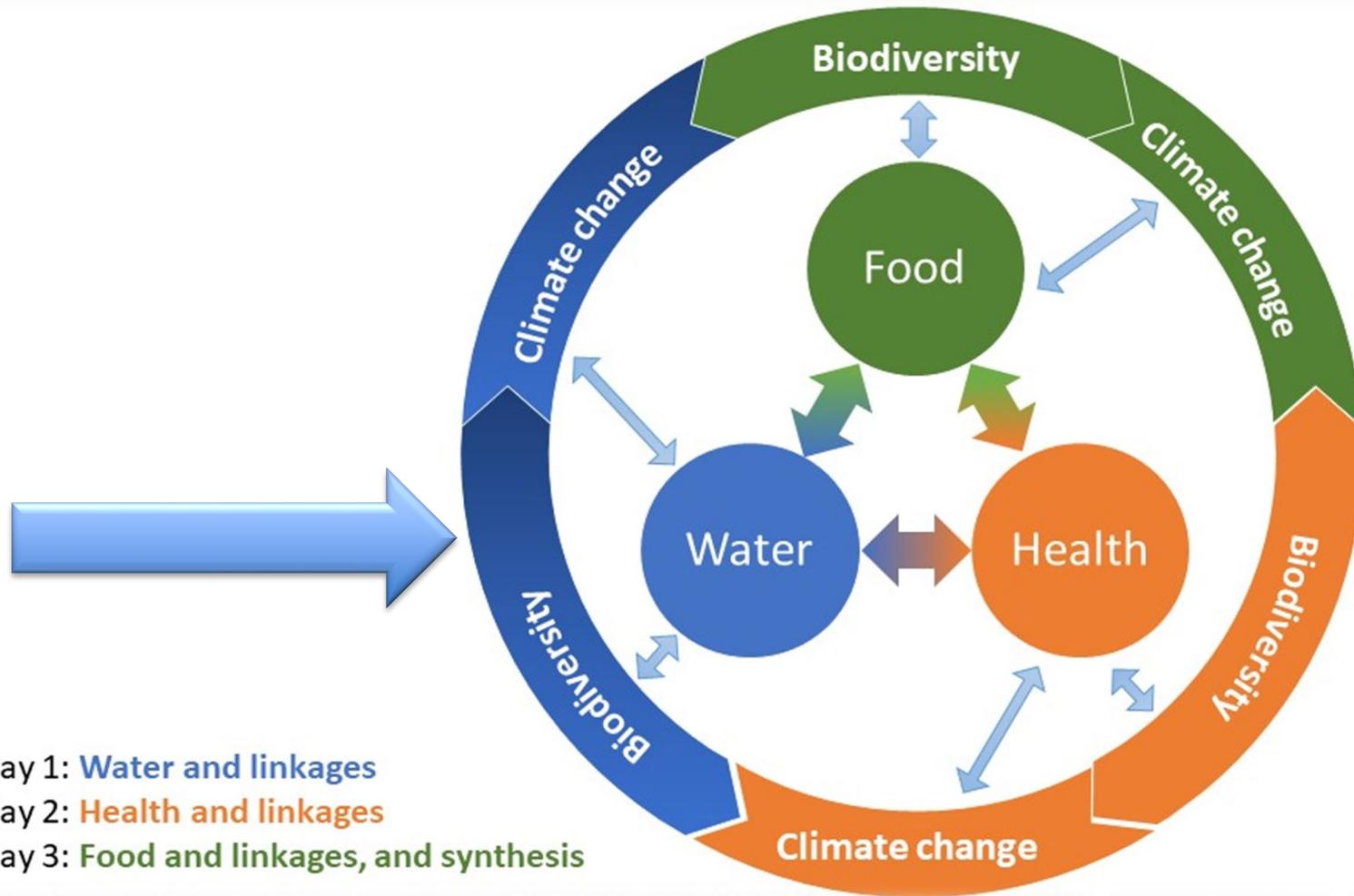


OBJECTIVES of the work programme	TOPIC 1 Promoting biodiversity to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	TOPIC 2 Understanding the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and determinants of transformative change to achieve the 2050 vision for biodiversity	TOPIC 3 Measuring business impact and dependence on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people	Supporting the achievement of the overall objective of IPBES
OBJECTIVE 1 Assessing knowledge	Deliverable 1 (a): Assessing interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (thematic assessment) Deliverable 1(b): Assessing the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change (technical paper)	Deliverable 1 (c): Assessing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change (thematic assessment)	Deliverable 1 (d): Assessing the impact and dependence of business on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people (fast-track methodological assessment)	
OBJECTIVE 2 Building capacity	Deliverable 2 (a): Enhanced learning and engagement Deliverable 2 (b): Facilitated access to expertise and information Deliverable 2 (c): Strengthened national and regional capacities			
OBJECTIVE 3 Strengthening the knowledge foundations	Deliverable 3 (a): Advanced work on knowledge and data Deliverable 3 (b): Enhanced recognition of and work with indigenous and local knowledge systems			
OBJECTIVE 4 Supporting policy	Deliverable 4 (a): Advanced work on policy tools and methodologies Deliverable 4 (b): Advanced work on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services Deliverable 4 (c): Advanced work on multiple values			
OBJECTIVE 5 Communicating and engaging	Deliverable 5 (a): Strengthened communication Deliverable 5 (b): Strengthened engagement of Governments and stakeholders			
OBJECTIVE 6 Reviewing effectiveness	Deliverable 6: Reviewed effectiveness			

The new work programme of IPBES up to 2030 : Timing of initial assessments



The outline of the e-scoping process for the Nexus Assessment



Water
Food
Health
Climate
Biodiversity

- IPBES recognizes **strong interlinkages** among the **globally agreed goals** of **food and water security**, **health for all**, **protecting biodiversity on land and in the oceans** and **combating climate change**, among others.
- In fact, **the Sustainable Development Goals** are **regarded as “integrated and indivisible”**, *balancing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.*
- Similarly, **the objectives of the Rio Conventions** (Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) **are seen as interlinked.**

- **Interlinkages take various forms, including synergies, co-benefits and trade-offs.**



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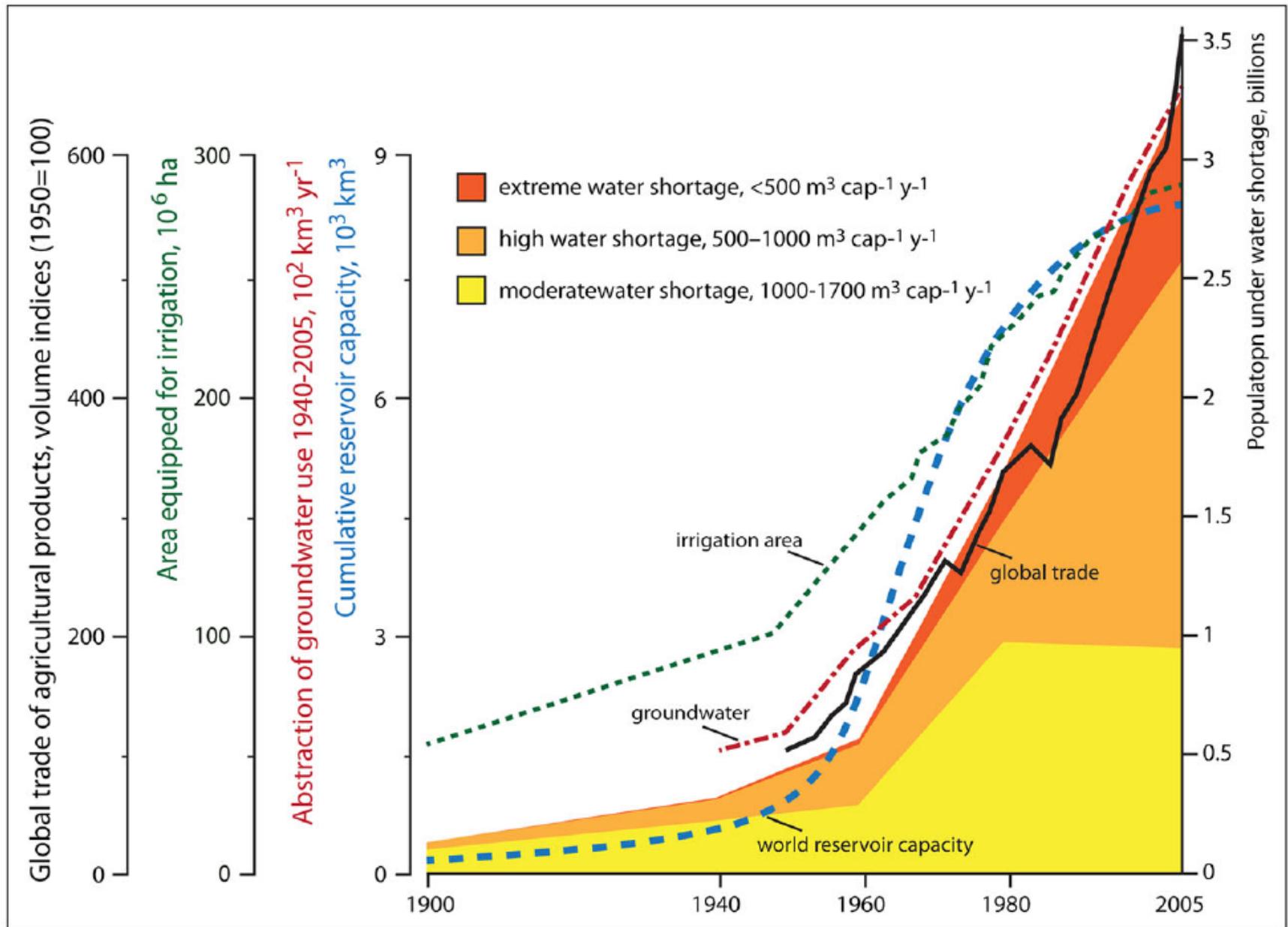
The assessment will cover interlinkages among/between:

1. **the health of people, crops, livestock, soil, wildlife and the environment** including through the **One Health** approach;
2. **food production and biodiversity** (within and outside production systems), including the **control of pests and diseases, pollination and nutrient cycling**;
3. **fertilizers, crop nutrition and productivity, water quality, biodiversity** (in terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems) and **greenhouse gas emissions**;
4. **dietary diversity, health and the diversity of crops, livestock and other components of biodiversity** in agricultural ecosystems;
5. the **composition and diversity of the human microbiome** and **biodiversity** in the environment, and implications for human settlements;
6. **climate mitigation and adaptation strategies**, including ecosystem based approaches, and how these could affect **biodiversity**

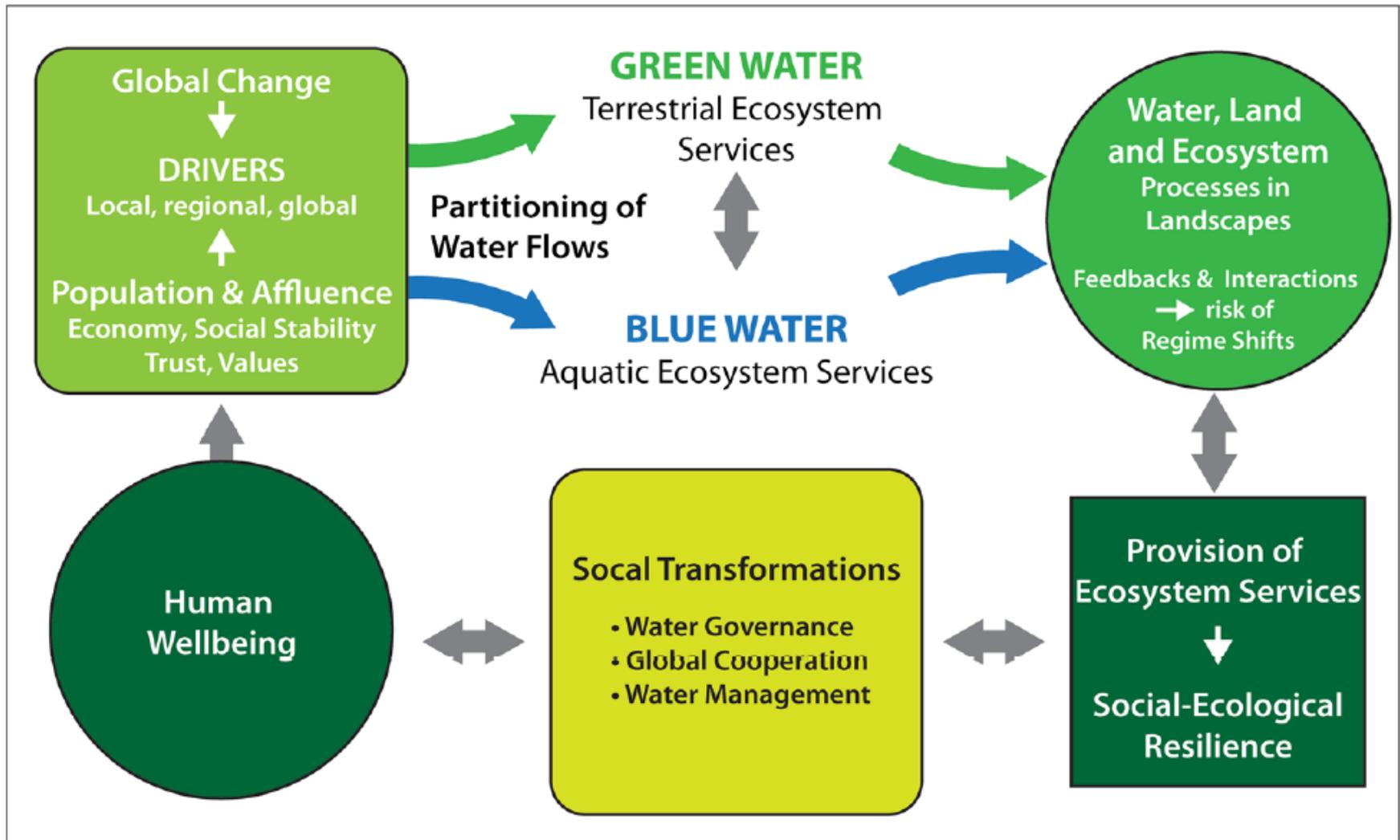
The assessment will also look at:

6. The significance of **marine biodiversity for human health**, including for **food security**, and the consequences of multiple stressors on marine ecosystems (including **pathogens, chemicals, climate change and habitat degradation**);
7. The **contribution of biodiversity** and the natural environment in **promoting mental and physical health, particularly in urban areas**;
8. The relationships among **biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and infectious disease emergence**, including the effects of ecological community structure and composition, habitat disturbance, human-wildlife contact, and the implications for **land use management**;
9. The ways in which projected changes in climate will affect biodiversity and projected biodiversity losses will affect climate;
10. The ways in which projected changes in climate and biodiversity loss will affect agricultural production, water resources and human health.

Global water use / water allocation trends

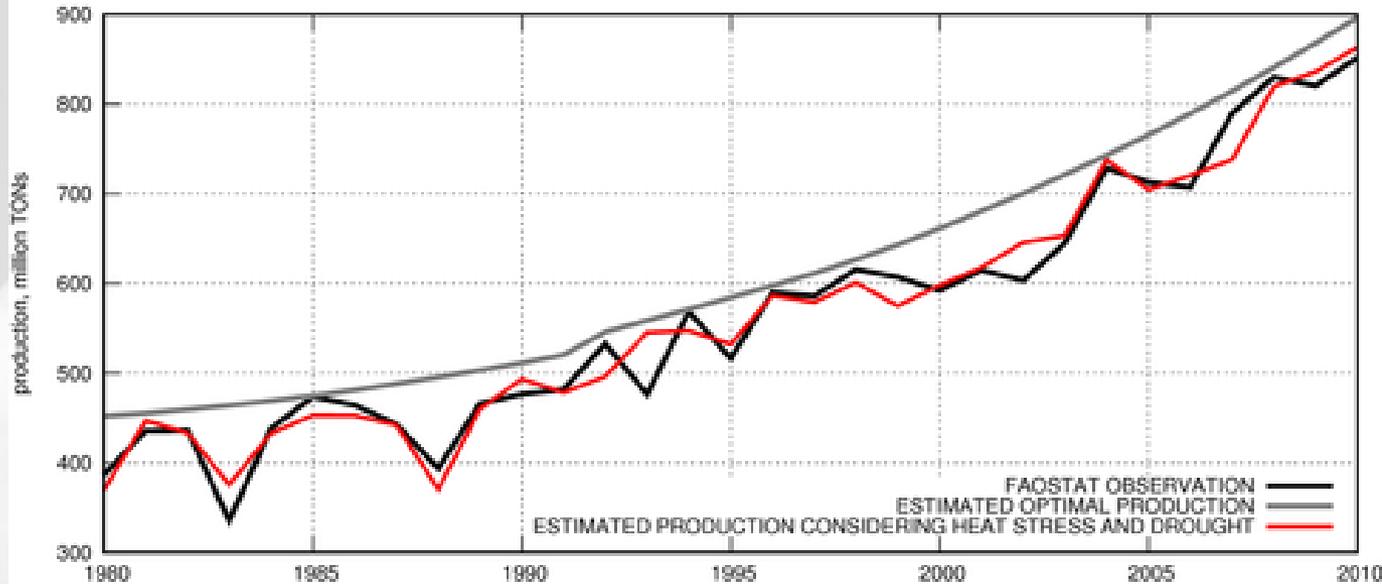


Interconnectedness of the water resources system

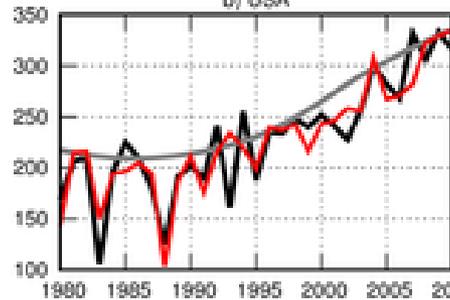


When Will Current Climate Extremes Affecting Maize Production Become the Norm?

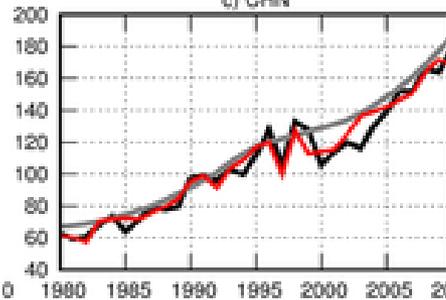
a) Global maize production and anomalies



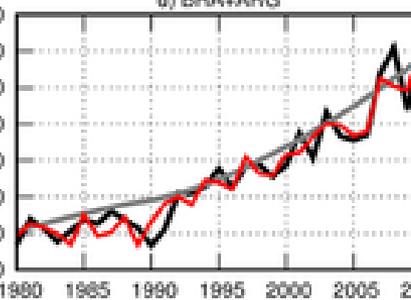
b) USA



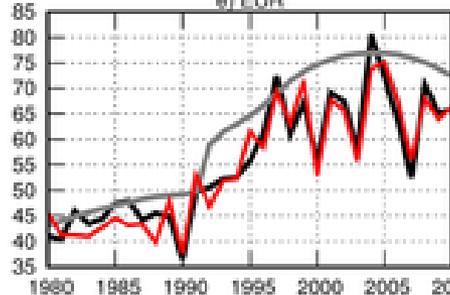
c) CHN



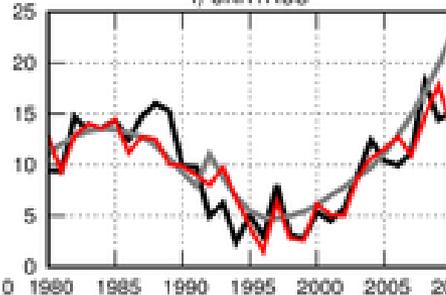
d) BRA+ARG



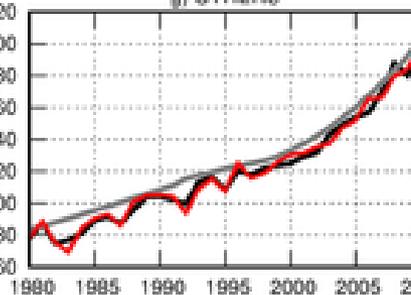
e) EUR



f) UKR+RUS

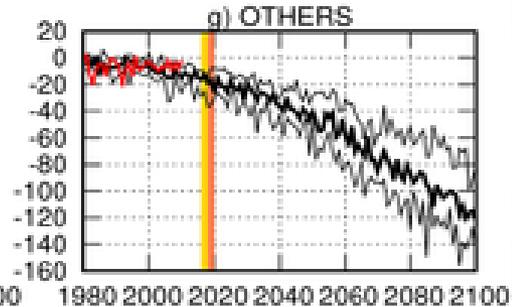
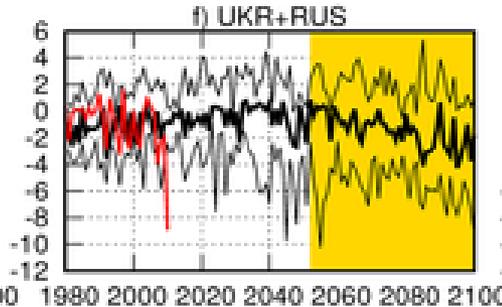
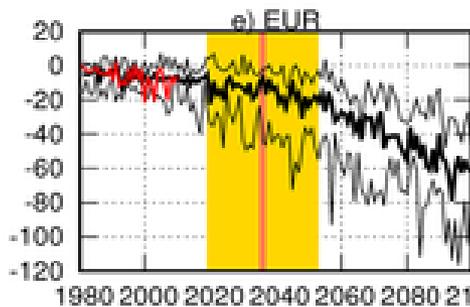
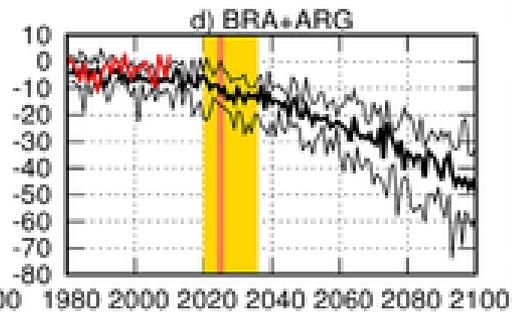
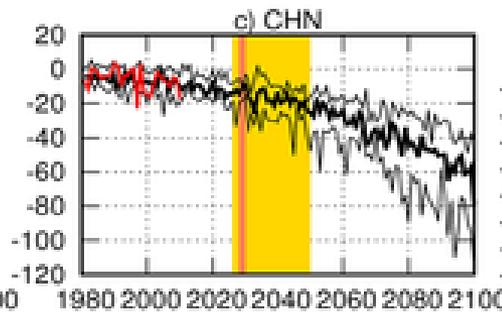
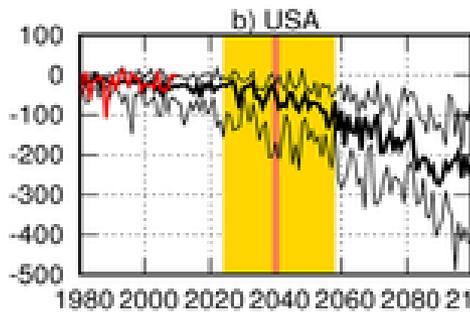
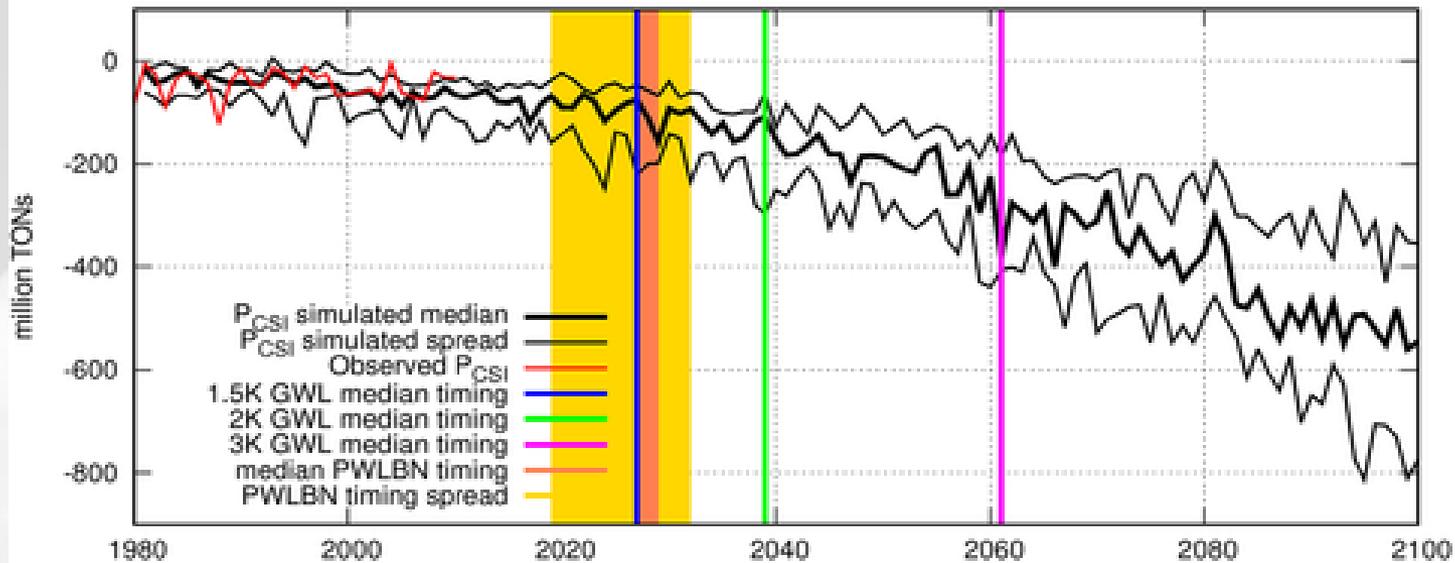


g) OTHERS



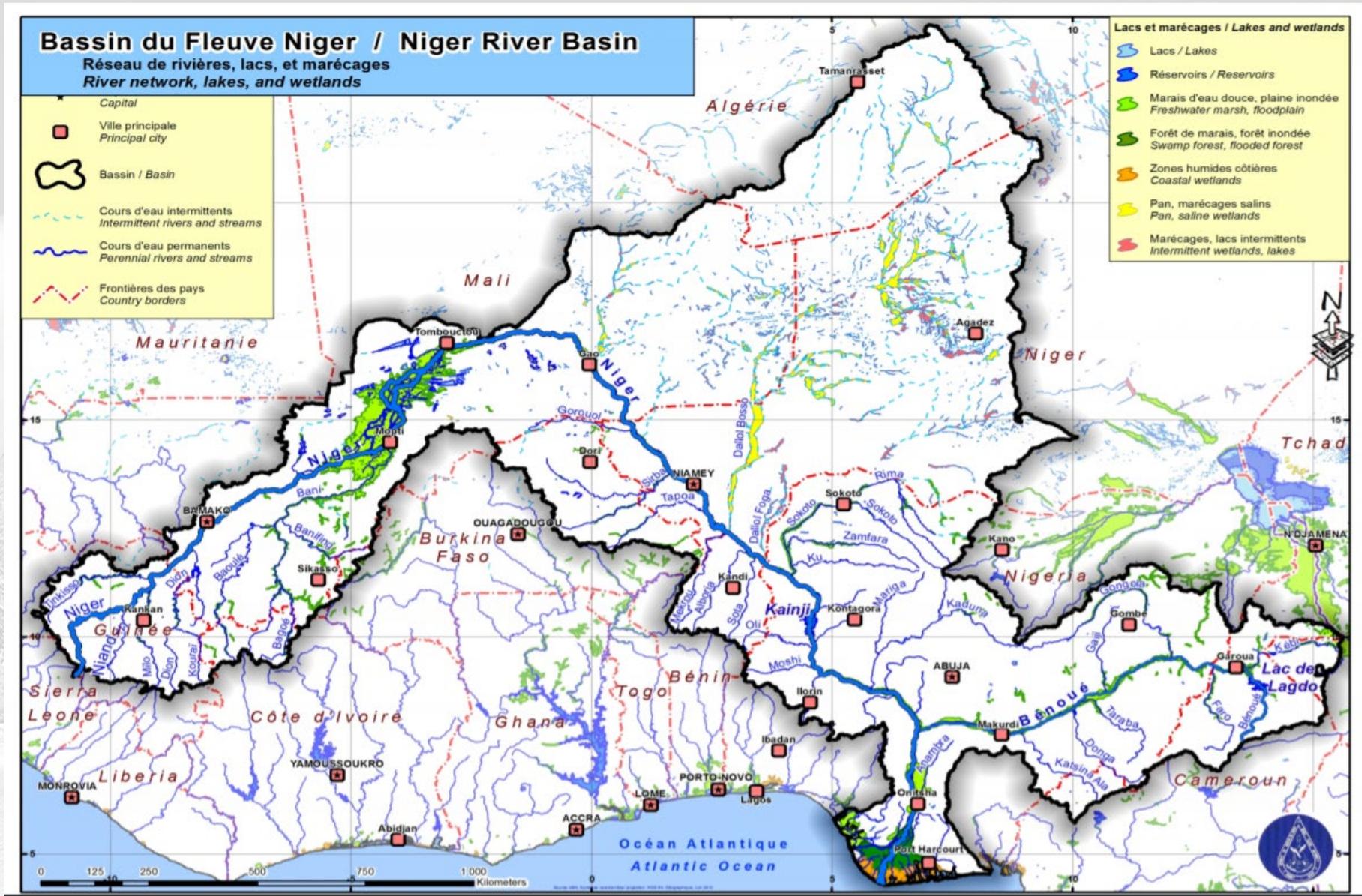
When Will Current Climate Extremes Affecting Maize Production Become the Norm?

a) global maize losses due to heat and drought (P_{CSI})

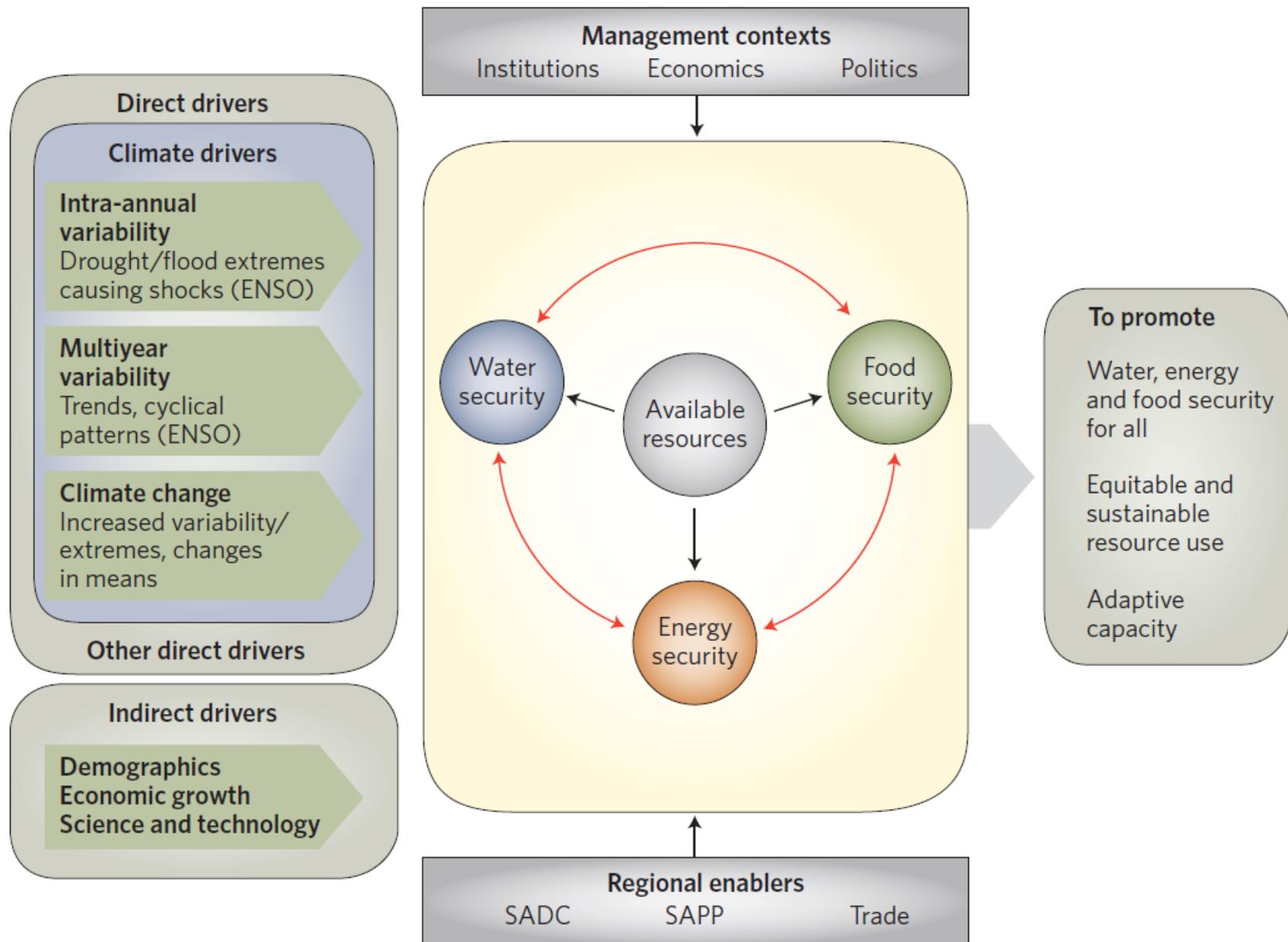


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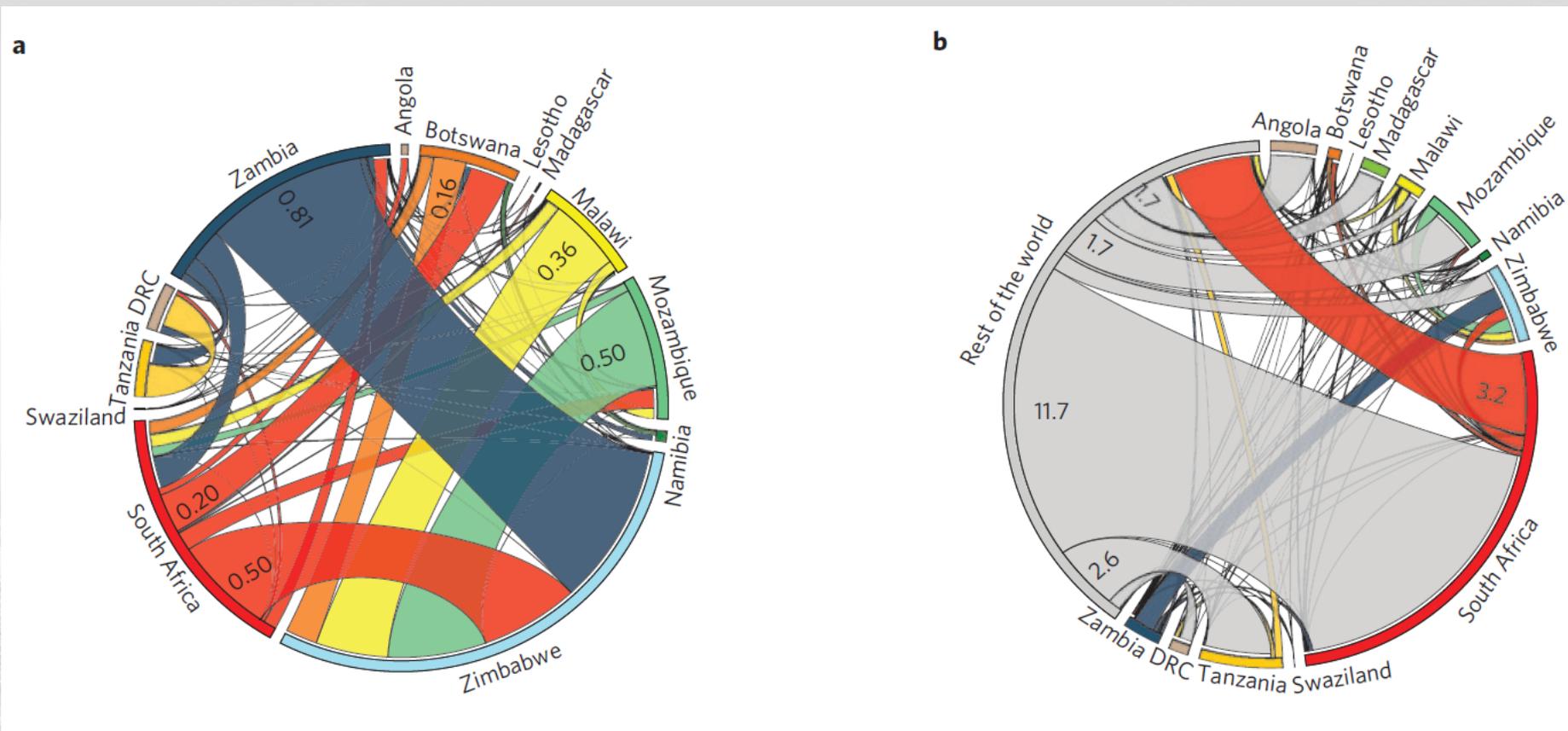
The river basins...



Climate drivers of the food-energy-water nexus in southern Africa



Water resources transfers through food trade (imbedded water)



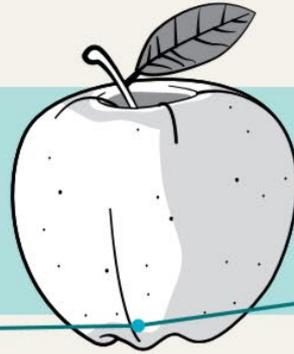
South Africa's national water footprint

WATER FOOTPRINTS



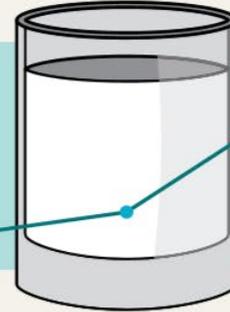
1 ℓ

TO PRODUCE A
CHOCOLATE BAR



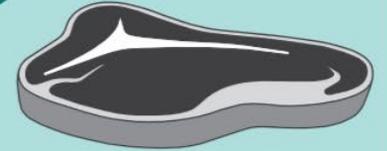
35 ℓ

TO PRODUCE
ONE APPLE



250 ℓ

TO PRODUCE
ONE GLASS OF MILK



1,900 ℓ

TO PRODUCE A SINGLE
PORTION OF BEEF

25 LITRES
PER PERSON PER DAY IS
FREE BASIC WATER

490mm
SOUTH AFRICA'S
ANNUAL RAINFALL
IS HALF THE WORLD
AVERAGE

Land cover in water source areas: role of natural vegetation (biodiversity)

LAND COVER IN WATER SOURCE AREAS



63%

**NATURAL
VEGETATION**



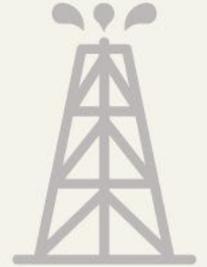
28%

**FARMING AND
FORESTRY**



3%

DEGRADED LAND



1%

**MINING FOR
FOSSIL FUEL**



Integration...



Questions, Discussion...



Discussion

What are in your opinion the most important questions that should be addressed by the nexus assessment under topic 1: Synergies, co-benefits and trade-offs regarding water, biodiversity, and climate change; water and food; water and health?



MERCI / THANK YOU / ENKOSI