

The Nexus Report

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The Nexus Report: Assessing Interlinkages Among Biodiversity, Water, Food, Health, and Climate Change

Context :

The **Nexus Report**, officially titled the *Assessment Report on the Interlinkages Among Biodiversity*, *Water, Food, Health, and Climate Change*, has been released by the **Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)**.

• It provides a comprehensive scientific evaluation of the connections between five "nexus elements" and identifies over 60 response options to maximize co-benefits.

About IPBES

1. Overview

- IPBES, similar to the **IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)** for climate studies, consolidates and evaluates existing knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Established in **2012**, it supports key international agreements like:
 - UN Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Ramsar Convention
 - Cartagena Protocol

2. Function

• IPBES does not produce new research but synthesizes existing knowledge into actionable insights.

3. Landmark Reports

• First Report (2019):

- Warned that **1 million species** face extinction due to human-driven ecosystem changes.
- Highlighted that 75% of land, 66% of marine areas, and 85% of wetlands had been significantly altered or lost.
- Impact:
 - Basis for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022) with targets to:

- Protect 30% of land, freshwater, and oceans.
- Restore 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030.

Key Highlights of the Nexus Report

1. Interconnections Between Global Challenges

- Strong links between climate change, biodiversity loss, hunger, water scarcity, and health risks.
- Tackling these challenges in isolation is counterproductive due to their interconnected nature.
- Current economic activities harm these elements, with unaccounted costs estimated at \$10-25 trillion annually.
- 2. Risks of Isolated Approaches
 - Food Production: Scaling up to address hunger can strain land, water, and biodiversity.
 - Climate Change Focus: Single-focus efforts can harm food security and biodiversity.
 - **Conservation**: Protecting ecosystems may limit options for food security and climate change mitigation.
- **3. Call for Synergistic Approaches**

The report identifies **70+ integrated response options**, including:

- Restoring carbon-rich ecosystems (e.g., forests, mangroves).
- Managing biodiversity to mitigate zoonotic diseases.
- Promoting sustainable diets.
- Implementing nature-based solutions for combined benefits.

4. Sustainable Production and Consumption

• Actions must balance:

• Ecosystem conservation

• Pollution reduction

• Climate change mitigation

• Ensuring long-term, sustainable benefits.

5. Economic Impact of Biodiversity Loss

- Over 50% of global GDP (~\$58 trillion/year) relies on nature.
- Biodiversity degradation reduces productivity and economic growth.

• Economic systems currently incentivize harmful activities, driving biodiversity decline by **2-6% per decade**.

6. Principles of Transformative Change

The report proposes four guiding principles:

- 1. Equity and Justice: Fair resource distribution and opportunities.
- 2. Pluralism and Inclusion: Embracing diverse perspectives.
- 3. Respectful Human-Nature Relationships: Sustainable, reciprocal interactions.
- 4. Adaptive Learning and Action: Evolving strategies based on feedback and experience.
- 7. Urgency and Benefits of Immediate Action
 - Delaying conservation efforts could double costs within a decade.
 - Immediate implementation of nature-positive models could generate:
 - \$10 trillion in business opportunities.
 - $\circ~$ 400 million jobs by 2030.

Conclusion

The **Nexus Report** emphasizes the urgent need for **integrated solutions** to address interconnected global challenges. By adopting synergistic approaches, governments and stakeholders can mitigate risks, unlock economic opportunities, and ensure sustainable benefits across biodiversity, water, food, health, and climate change.

