SENCKENBERG
world of biodiversity

Global Science-Policy; National Reports in the AI Age

Senckenberg data and modeling centre

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Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are instruments developed by countries to guide the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the national level.

National Reports (NRs) provide periodic assessments of biodiversity status, trends, and the effectiveness of conservation efforts. Together, these documents guide countries in preserving biodiversity while promoting sustainable development.

Global reports; moving towards transparent linked-open-data

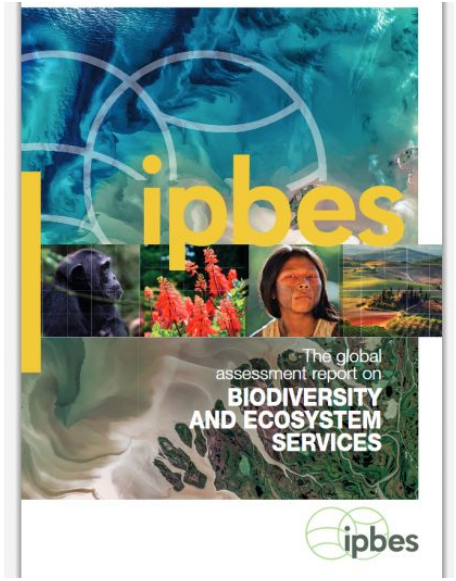
Core chapters + Supplementary material
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673

~ 1500 pages

Direct external references to variety of resources including scientific publications, and indigenous and local knowledge (~19’000 items)

Indirect references (~200’000 items)

New generation of IPBES reports



27 The magnitude of the impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services and the differences between regions are smaller in scenarios that focus on global or regional sustainability (well established) (Figure SPM.8).

Sustainability scenarios that explore moderate and equitable consumption result in substantially lower negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems due to food, feed and timber production (well established) {4.1.3, 4.2.4.2, 4.3.2, 4.5.3}.

The general patterns at the global level – namely, declines in biodiversity and regulating contributions versus increases in the production of food, bioenergy and materials – are evident in nearly all subregions {4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.3.3}.

For terrestrial systems, most studies indicate that South America, Africa and parts of Asia will be much more significantly affected than other regions, especially in scenarios that are not based on sustainability objectives (see Figure SPM.8 as an example). That is due in part to regional climate change differences and in part to the fact that scenarios generally foresee the largest land use conversions to crops or bioenergy in those regions {4.1.5, 4.2.4.2}.

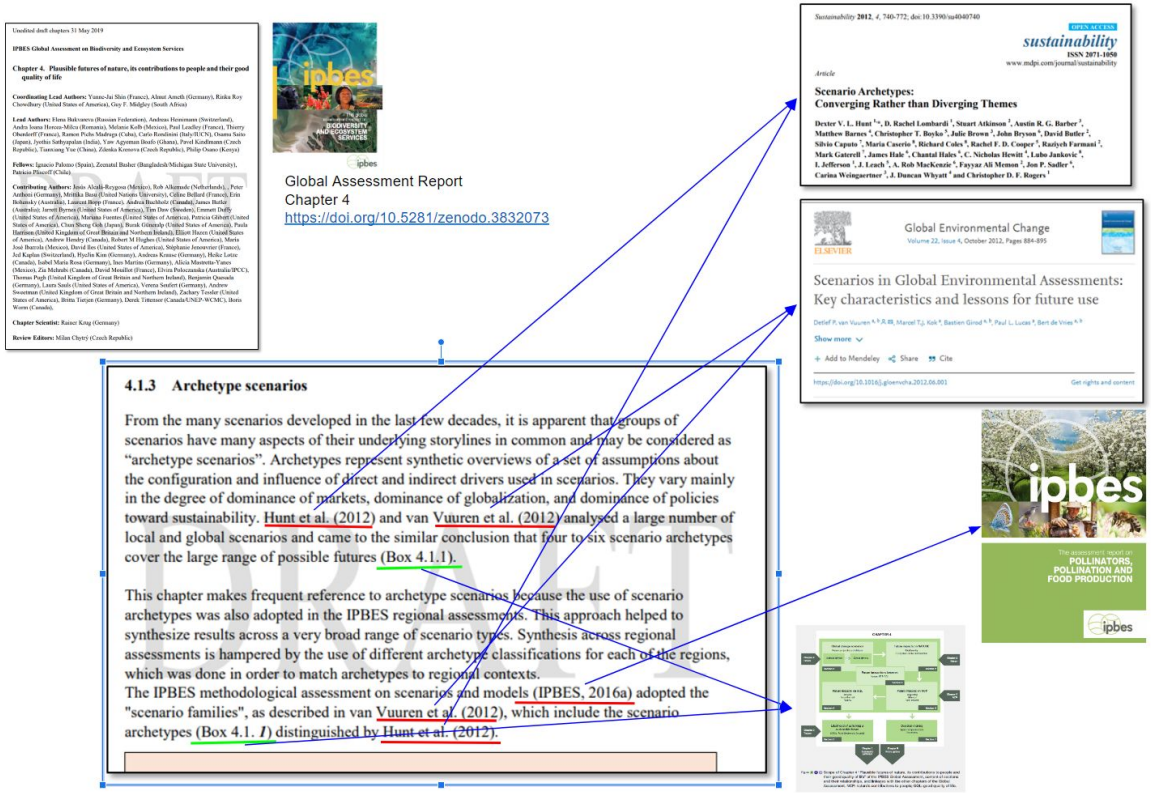
Regions such as North America and Europe are expected to have low conversion to crops and continued reforestation {4.1.5, 4.2.4.2}.

Linked Open Data (LOD)

- **Linked Data**: A method of publishing structured data so that it can be interlinked and become more useful.
- **Open Data**: Data that is freely available to everyone to use, modify, and share.

Benefits

- **Interoperability**: Enables data from different sources to be connected and queried together.
- **Accessibility**: Improves accessibility of data across the web.
- **Reusability**: Enhances the value of data through reuse in different contexts.



New generation of NBSAPs and National Reports

Delivering NBSAPs and NRs n Linked-Open-Data format;

- enhances transparency by making biodiversity data freely accessible and easily interlinkable
- allows stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, NGOs, and the public, to view, analyze, and validate data from diverse sources
- ensures accountability by providing clear, traceable information on biodiversity status and conservation efforts
- fosters trust and collaboration, enabling better-informed decisions and more effective biodiversity conservation strategies.