

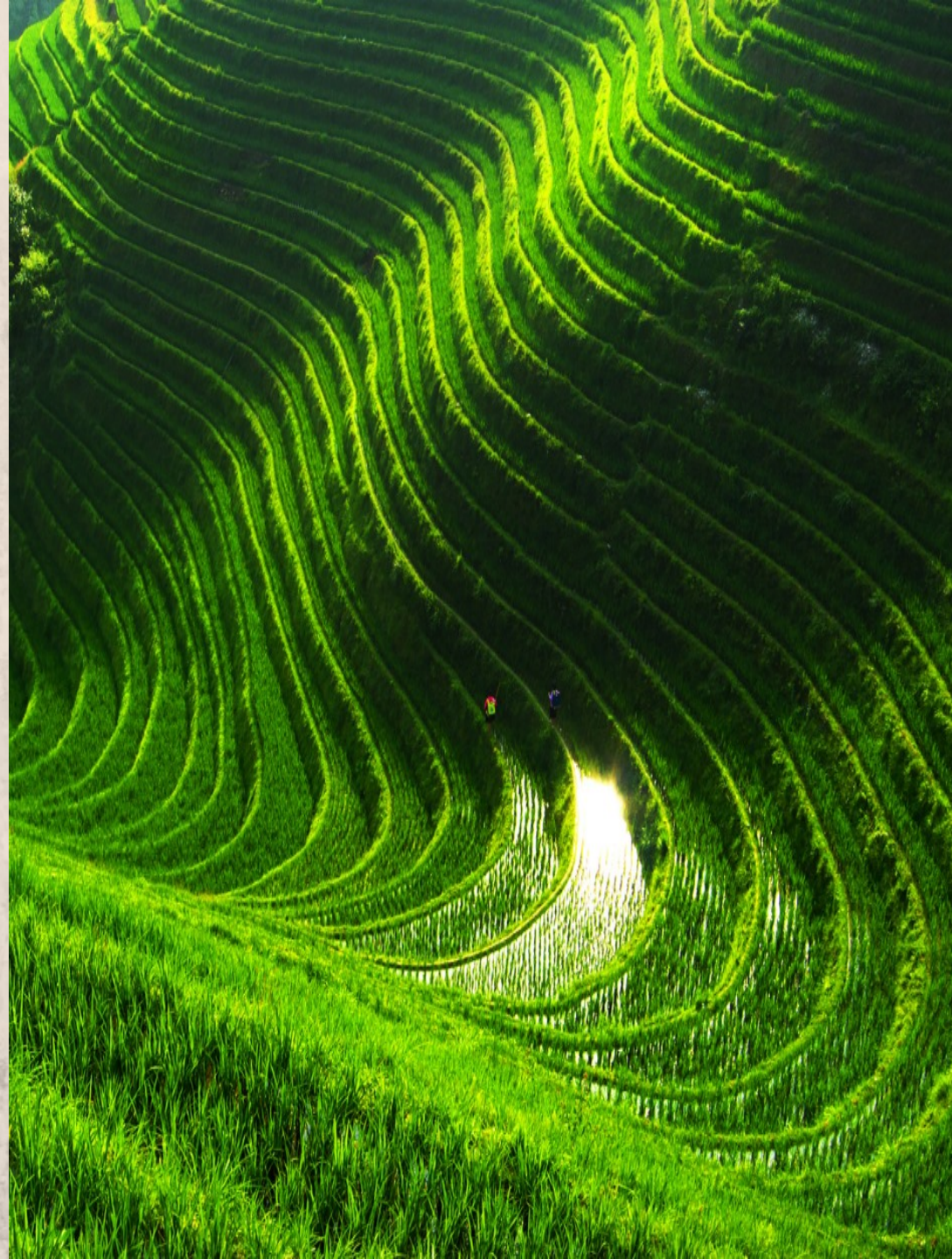
“

**IPBES Assessments are concretely
informing new pieces of legislation
& actions by various groups.**



Anne Larigauderie
IPBES Executive Secretary

Almost every pressing
issue for humanity is
inextricably linked to
biodiversity.



Two vibrant scarlet ibis birds are perched on a weathered, greyish-brown branch. The bird on the left is in mid-flight, with its wings spread wide, revealing a mix of red and white feathers. The bird on the right is standing on the branch, facing slightly towards the left. Both birds have long, straight, dark bills and long, thin legs. The background is a dense, out-of-focus green forest with various tropical plants and ferns.

Business and Biodiversity Online Conference

25 - 26 March 2021

#IPBESStakeholders

A close-up photograph of large, dark green tropical leaves. The leaves have prominent veins and are arranged in a dense, overlapping pattern. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the leaves.

Join the online conference
as an **#IPBESStakeholder**

#IPBESStakeholders



How do businesses depend on & impact biodiversity?



The value of biodiversity is not the same as its price

An assessment of nature's contribution to economic growth must listen to diverse voices.

David Attenborough is the public face of the UK government's assessment of biodiversity and economics.

Credit: John Phillips/Getty



The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review



Finance that harms
natural assets
and encourages
unsustainable use



Finance that enhances
natural assets
and encourages
sustainable use

Opening lines Das Gupta Review

Our economies, livelihoods and wellbeing all depend on our most precious asset: nature.

We are part of nature, not separate from it.”

Biodiversity is declining faster than at any time in human history and the review aims to create **a new economic framework, grounded in ecology**, that enables humanity to live on Earth sustainably.

Most governments pay people more to exploit nature than to protect it

The use of **GDP “is based on a faulty application of economics”** because it measures the flow of money, not the stock of national assets. Introducing natural capital into national accounting systems would be a critical step.

“By overlooking the role nature plays in economic activity, economists underestimate the risks from environmental damage to growth and human welfare.”

“The world is being put at “extreme risk” by the failure of economics to take account of the rapid depletion of the natural world and needs to find new measures of success to avoid a catastrophic breakdown.”

“To detach nature from economic reasoning is to imply that we consider ourselves to be external to nature. The fault is not in economics; it lies in the way we have chosen to practise it.


Transformative change is possible – we and our descendants deserve nothing less.”

Prof Bob Watson, who led the UN [UN global assessment of biodiversity in 2019](#) said: “The most important thing is that the Dasgupta review was commissioned **by the UK Treasury ministry, not the environment department.** Hopefully this will mean that **finance ministries** around the world will acknowledge that the **loss of nature is an economic issue, not simply an environmental issue.**”

Davos 2021: Ursula Von der Leyen calls for 'Paris-style agreement' on biodiversity

EU chief tells World Economic Forum loss of natural habitats is fuelling climate change. EU would lobby for such a deal at the COP 15 UN biodiversity summit in Kunming, China, "This will have to be like COP 21 was for climate, because we need a Paris-style agreement for biodiversity," she said. January 26 2021



An aerial photograph of a vast, dense forest covering a hillside. The trees are a deep green color, and the canopy is thick and continuous. The perspective is from a high angle, looking down on the forest. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

The environment
and the economy
are really both
two sides of the
same coin. If we
cannot sustain
the environment,
we cannot sustain
ourselves.

- Wangari Maathai

“TRANSFORM THE DOMINANCE OF THE ECONOMIC IMPERTIVE”

“The model for human-nature relationships offered by indigenous and local knowledge holders is based on relational ethics rather than on technological progress or economic growth”

“Countries and businesses are using nature at a rate that far exceeds its ability to renew itself, and nature’s ability to contribute food and fresh water to a growing human population is being compromised in every region on earth.”

#BiodiversityClimateScience



Biodiversity loss and climate change are inseparable threats to humanity that **must be addressed together.**

To be released May 2021

IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop:
Spotlighting the Science of Biodiversity and Climate Change

November 2020



The IPBES Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics

is one of the most scientifically robust
examinations of the evidence and knowledge

Unsustainable exploitation of the environment



#PandemicsReport

disrupts natural interactions
among **wildlife & their microbes;**

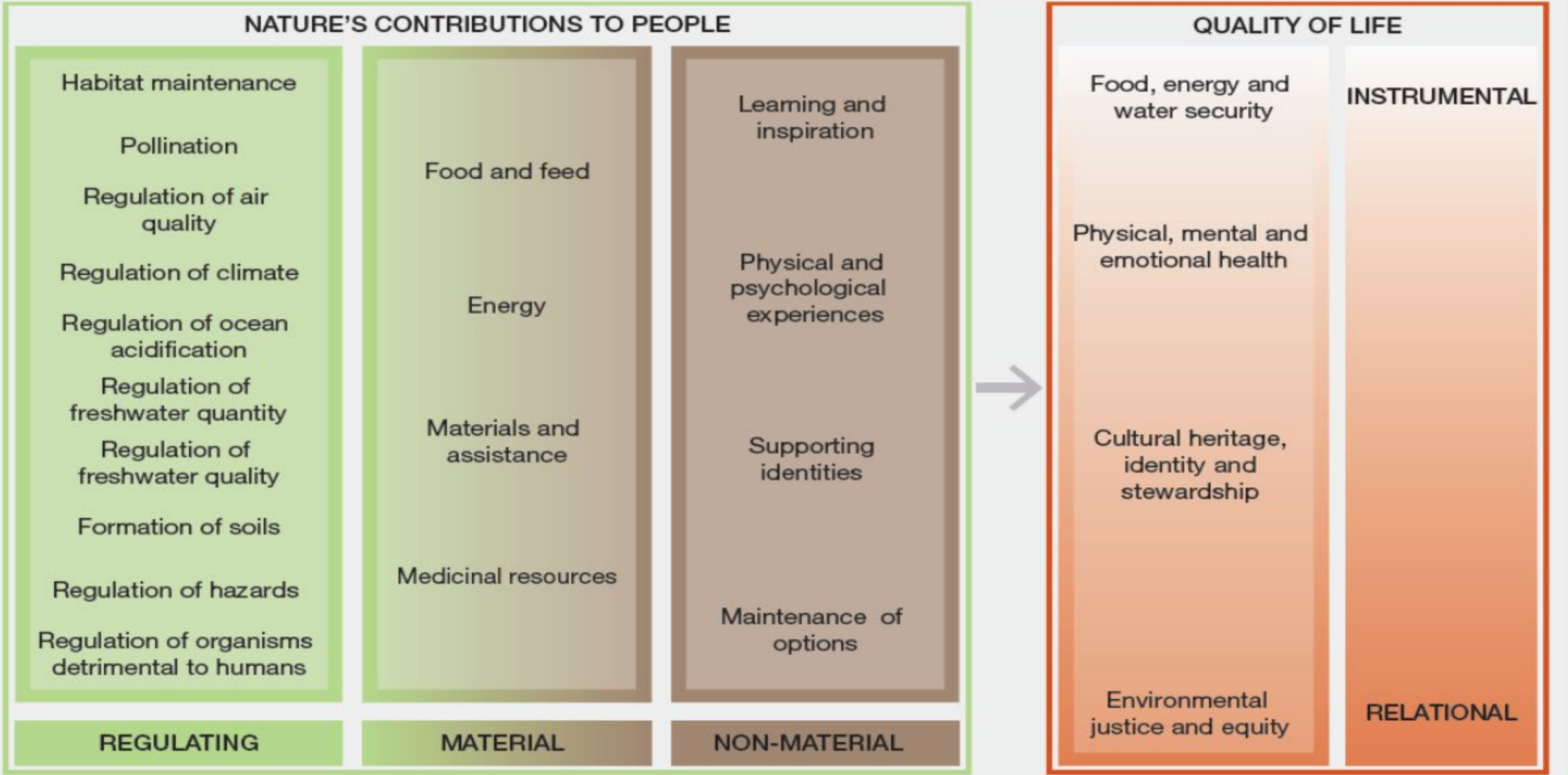
increases contact among wildlife,
livestock, people, & their pathogens;

& has led to almost all pandemics



- The NCP approach has the potential to firmly embed and welcome a wider set of viewpoints and stakeholders.
- It should also be less likely to be subsumed within a narrow economic (such as market-based) approach as the mediating factor between people and nature.

Nature’s contributions to people and their relation to quality of life in terms of instrumental and relational values



**“Urban key biodiversity areas
should be
safeguarded”**

- Engaging sustainable urban planning
- Encouraging densification for compact communities, including through brownfield development and other strategies
- **Including biodiversity protection**, biodiversity offsetting, river basin protection, and ecological restoration in regional planning
- **Safeguarding urban key biodiversity areas and ensuring that they do not become isolated through incompatible uses of surrounding land**
- **Promoting biodiversity mainstreaming through stakeholder engagement and integrative planning**
- **Encouraging alternative business models and incentives for urban conservation**
- Promoting sustainable production and consumption
- Promoting nature-based solutions
- Promoting, developing, safeguarding or retrofitting green and blue infrastructure (for water management) while improving grey (hard) infrastructure to address biodiversity outcomes
- Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation within communities
- **Maintaining and designing for ecological connectivity within urban spaces, particularly with native species**
- Increasing urban green spaces and improving access to them
- Increasing access to urban services for low-income communities, with priorities for sustainable water management, integrated sustainable solid waste management and sewage systems, and safe and secure shelter and transport.”

3 facts about wetlands from IPBES #GlobalAssessment



>85%

of wetland area
has been lost



wetlands

are one of **the 3 most
particularly sensitive
ecosystems** on land

**loss of
wetlands**

contributes to
the loss of **traditional
livelihoods**

**Measuring the ecological and economic
effectiveness of restoration from baseline
biodiversity data**

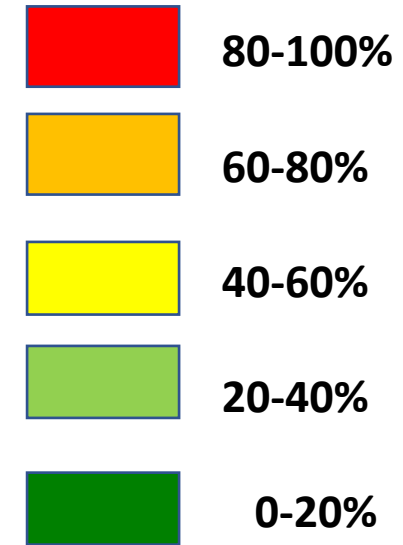
**LOCAL GLOBAL BEST PRACTICE CASE STUDY
URBAN BIODIVERSITY**



Measuring ecological and economic effectiveness of restoration



Map of Weed Cover Areas



**Understanding weed cover
value locations to determine
and assess management
actions**

Summary

URBAN RESERVES

This process allows evidence based adaptive management

Biodiversity database to interrogate and answer multiple questions that relate to management and its effectiveness

Restores, protects and creates resilient Biodiverse ecosystems

Increases resources

Incorporates local communities

"The [#GlobalAssessment](#) is a stark reminder that we simply can not enjoy our basic human rights to life, health, food and safe water without a healthy [#environment](#)." [United Nations Human Rights](#) warns that failing to protect [#biodiversity](#) can be a [#HumanRights](#) violation.

"Failing to protect biodiversity can constitute a violation of the right to a healthy environment, a right that is legally recognised by 155 States and should now be globally recognised as fundamental, they said"

"As most of the world's biodiversity hotspots overlap with indigenous peoples' territories, protecting their rights over these territories is an imperative," said **Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.**

A Key Conclusion of the UN IPBES Report

“Indigenous peoples and local communities are key in helping to find solutions for the future. Local communities and indigenous peoples are closest to the land and it is this close association and traditional knowledge and practices which can show us the way forward”

Elected Multidisciplinary Expert Panel of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) at it's sixth Plenary session

African region:

- Eric Bertrand Fokam, from Cameroon
- Voahangy Raharimalala, from Madagascar
- Mohammed Sghir Taleb, from Morocco
- Luthando Dziba, from South Africa
- Maritew Chimere Diaw, from Senegal

Eastern European region:

- Katalin Torok, from Hungary
- Mersudin Avdibegović, from Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Ruslan Novitsky, from Belarus
- Rovshan Abbasov, from Azerbaijan
- Ozden Gorucu, from Turkey

Asia-Pacific region:

- Ning Wu, from China
- Shizuka Hashimoto, from Japan
- Leng Guan Saw, from Malaysia
- Madhav Karki, from Nepal
- Rizwan Irshad, from Pakistan

Latin America and the Caribbean:

- Juana Venecia Álvarez De Vanderhorst (Dominican Republic)
- Carmen Roldan (Costa Rica)
- Antonio Díaz-De-León (Mexico)
- Bibiana Vila (Argentina)
- Germán Ignacio Andrade Pérez (Colombia)

Western Europe and Others Group:

- Judith Fisher (Australia)
- Sandra Lavorel (France)
- Isabel Sousa Pinto (Portugal)
- Marie Stenseke (Sweden)
- Markus Fischer (Switzerland)