Biodiversity and the financial sector

Private companies and deforestation

September 3rd, 2020







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Romie Goedicke IUCN NL

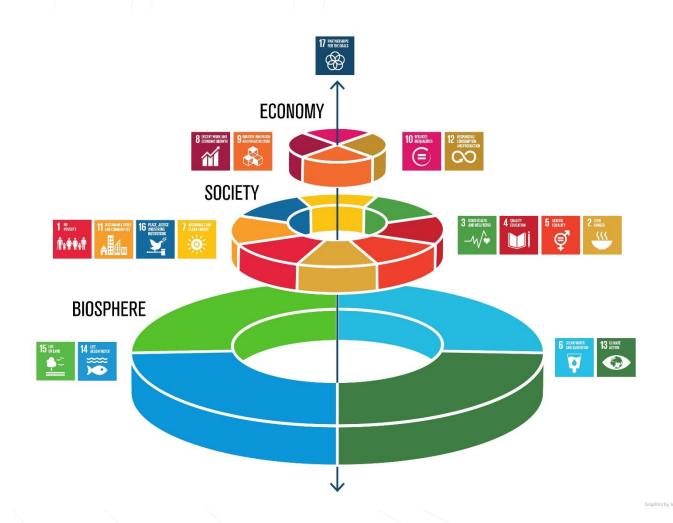


Reinier
Hille Ris Lambers
WUR



Peter van der Werf Robeco

SDG-wedding cake



Speakers

Jacqueline Duiker





Reinier Hille Ris Lambers





Romie Goedicke





Peter van der Werf







Ground rules

- Please put your microphone on mute
- Questions can be asked in the chat
- Polling questions can be answered in the chat
- Slides will be shared after the webinar
- The webinar will be available on the VBDO website



Poll question 1

What are the biggest factors contributing to biodiversity decline?

Please fill in the poll question in the chat function



Main factors contributing to biodiversity decline

In descending order:

- Change in land and sea use
- Direct exploitation of organisms
- Climate change
- Pollution
- Invasive alien species



Biodiversity and the financial sector

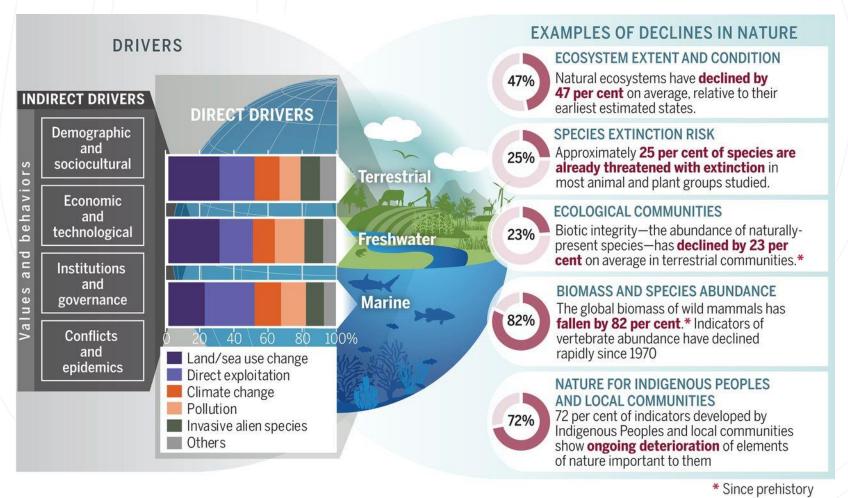
Reinier Hille Ris Lambers

Head Biodiverse Environment Program, Environmental Sciences Group (WUR)





Examples of global declines in nature that have been and are being caused by direct and indirect drivers of change





Biodiversity

"Nature's contributions to people" Includes

- Indigenous knowledge
- Ecosystem Services
- Species Abundance and Diversity
- ...

"the fabric of life"

Fourteen of the 18 categories of nature's contributions to people show decline.

Nature's	contribution to people	50-year global		Consistency of trend across regions	Selected indica	tor
AS	1 Habitat creation and	0		0	Extent of suitable	e habitat
100	maintenance	Ŏ		Ŏ	Biodiversity inta	ctness
4	2 Pollination and dispersal	O		Ö	Pollinator divers	ity
- Allie	of seeds and other propagules	Ò		Ŏ	 Extent of natural agricultural area 	
\approx	3 Regulation of air quality	(3)		₩	0	evented emissions of
**	4 Regulation of climate	8		₩		sions and uptake of es by ecosystems
	5 Regulation of ocean acidification			₩	Capacity to sequestion marine and terres	ester carbon by estrial environments
0,0	6 Regulation of freshwater quantity, location and timing	2		#1	 Ecosystem impa air-surface-grou 	ct on and water partitioning
	7 Regulation of freshwater and coastal water quality	8		0		tems that filter or add ponents to water
4	8 Formation, protection and decontamination of soils	8		₩	Soil organic carb	oon
粹	9 Regulation of hazards and extreme events	0		₩.	hazards	tems to absorb and buffer
(2)	10 Regulation of detrimental	0		0	 Extent of natural areas 	habitat in agricultural
	organisms and biological processes	0		0	Diversity of com- vector-borne di-	seases
5	11 Energy	0)	₩	 Extent of agricultand for bioeners Extent of foreste 	
111	12 Food and feed	0)	₩ ₩		tural land—potential d feed production arine fish stocks
	13 Materials and assistance	0)	↓ ↑	 Extent of agriculiand for material p Extent of foreste 	
8	14 Medicinal, biochemical	(1)		0	Fraction of speci medicinally	ies locally known and used
	and genetic resources			0	Phylogenetic div	ersity
	15 Learning and inspiration	8		9	nature	le in close proximity to rom which to learn
S. (P)	16 Physical and psychological	0		0	Area of natural a	nd traditional
	experiences				landscapes and	seascapes
	17 Supporting identities	0		0	Stability of land (use and land cover
	18 Maintenance of options	8		8	Species' survivalPhylogenetic div	
	Decreas	se 🗸	- Inc	crease		PERMITTED TO THE TOTAL T
	Global trends:	0000	20			Well established
	ECTIONAL TREND				LS OF AINTY	Established but incomplete
	Across regions:	Consistent	Vari	iable		Unresolved

Progress toward major internationally agreed goals (2020) is lagging

Δ

2 6	2000 W2000000 00200A W2 DI WA 27 WAYA		Progress towards elements of each target					
Goal		Aichi Target (abbreviated)	Poor	Moderate	Good	Unknown		
Drivers	M	Awareness		○○				
	Q	Planning and accounting	$\otimes \otimes$	00				
		Incentives	88					
		Production and consumption	$\otimes \otimes$					
Pressures	T ₅	Habitat loss	$\otimes \otimes$					
	-	Fisheries	$\otimes \otimes$			8		
	1 7	Agriculture and forestry	$\otimes \otimes$	○				
	3	Pollution	88					
	53	Invasive alien species	$\otimes \otimes$		V	?		
	10	Coral reefs etc	$\otimes \otimes$					
Status	11	Protected and conserved areas		$\sim\sim\sim\sim$	VV			
	112	Extinctions prevented	$\otimes \otimes$					
		Genetic diversity		0000		?		
Benefits	14	Ecosystem services	×			?		
	75	Ecosystem restoration				88		
	16	Access and benefit sharing		○	V			
Implementation	147	Strategies and action plans		~~	V			
	7 ₁₈	Indigenous and local knowledge		O		00		
	19	Biodiversity science		○		•		
	20	Financial resources		~				

P

Selected Sustainable	Recent status and trends in aspects of nature and nature's contributions to people that support progress to selected targets					
Development Goals	Poor/Declining	Mixed	Unknown			
No poverty	00					
Zero hunger	0	900				
Good health and well-being			90			
Clean water and sanitation	000	(2)				
Sustainable cities and communities	0000	②				
Climate action	0	②	888			
Life below water	0000	900				
Life on land	000000	00000				

Transformative Change is needed.

Transformative change:

A fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values.

conservation Resourcing growing cities while maintaining nature that underpins them Integrative, adaptive, informed and inclusive governance approaches including smart policy mixes MULTI-ACTOR INTERVENTIONS (LEVERS) Incentives and capacity building LEVERAGE POINTS Cross-sectoral cooperation Embrace diverse visions of a Pre-emptive action good life • Reduce total consumption and waste Decision-making in the context of resilience and uncertainty Unleash values and action **Environmental law and** Reduce inequalities implementation Practice justice and inclusion in conservation Internalize externalities and telecouplings • **Ensure** environmentally friendly technology, innovation and investment • **Promote** education and knowledge generation and sharing

NEXUSES

Conserving and restoring nature on land while contributing

Balancing food provision from oceans and coasts with nature

Feeding humanity without deteriorating nature on land

Meeting climate goals without incurring massive land-use

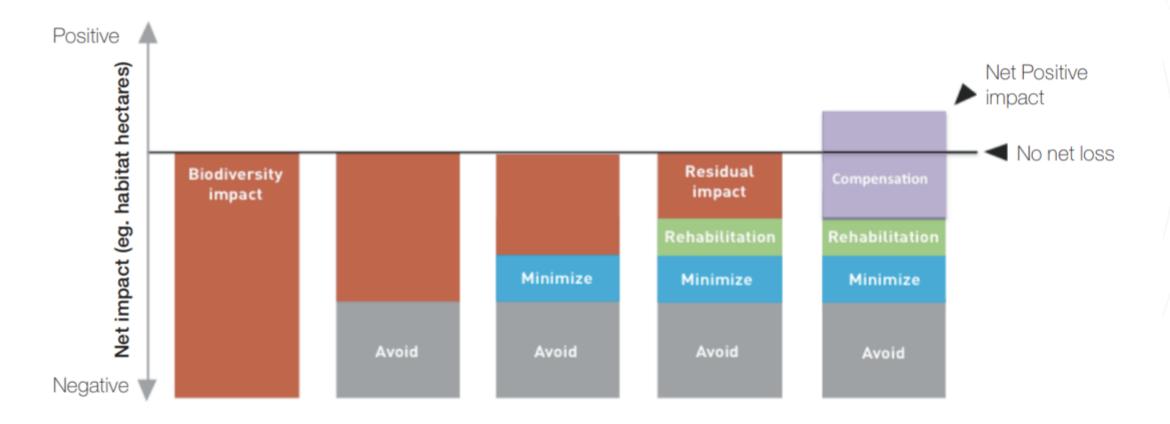
Maintaining freshwater for nature and humanity

change and biodiversity loss

positively to human quality of life

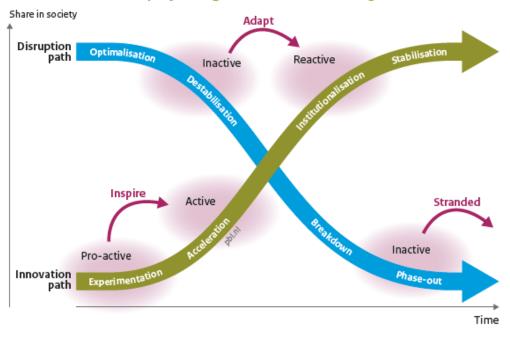


Where should investors focus?



Can Investments help transitions?

Figure 5
The role of different company strategies in transformative change



Source: DRIFT Erasmus 2018; Van Tulder Erasmus RSM; Adapted by PBL

Companies with alternative strategies for CSR are involved in different phases of the transformative change process. Measures to engage and incentivise pro-active companies in early phases of development are different from measures needed to transform inactive companies later on. So, specific triggers and incentives coming from both private and public actors must be used for companies with different strategies and capacities for change.

- Exclusion Criteria (stranded)
- Stimulate Change through voting/dialogue: inactive/reactive
- Actively partner in to create proactive business models for investment
 - Blended finance?
 - Public/private?





Questions?



Poll question 2

Should investors develop policies to limit investments in companies with a negative impact on biodiversity?

• Please fill in the poll question in the chat function



What can investors do?



Discussion and Questions



Mobilization in the Netherlands towards global efforts

- The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture and Food Quality (LNV) asked IUCN NL & MVO Netherlands to mobilize action by Dutch nonstate actors, incl. financial institutions, towards the realization of the CBD agenda.
- IUCN NL & MVO Netherlands are now mapping and catalyzing contributions to the *Dutch Action Agenda* and contributing to the Dutch position towards the post-2020 biodiversity framework.

For more information on how to join the Dutch action agenda

- Visit: https://www.iucn.nl/en/updates/contribute-to-the-dutch-action-agenda-for-nature-and-people
- Contact: <u>henk.simons@iucn.nl</u>







