

Business and Biodiversity Assessment

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National IPBES Forum
26 February 2026

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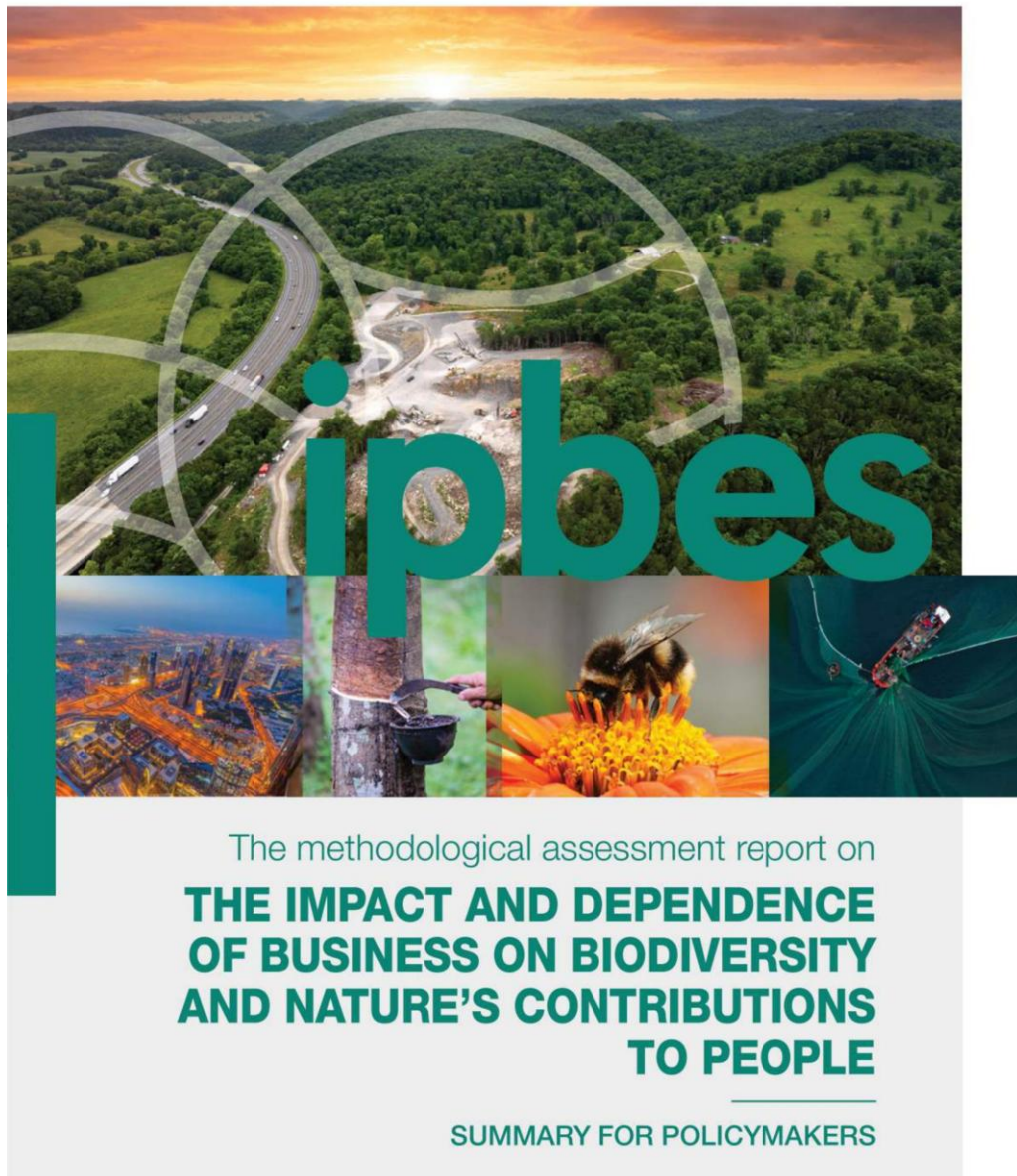


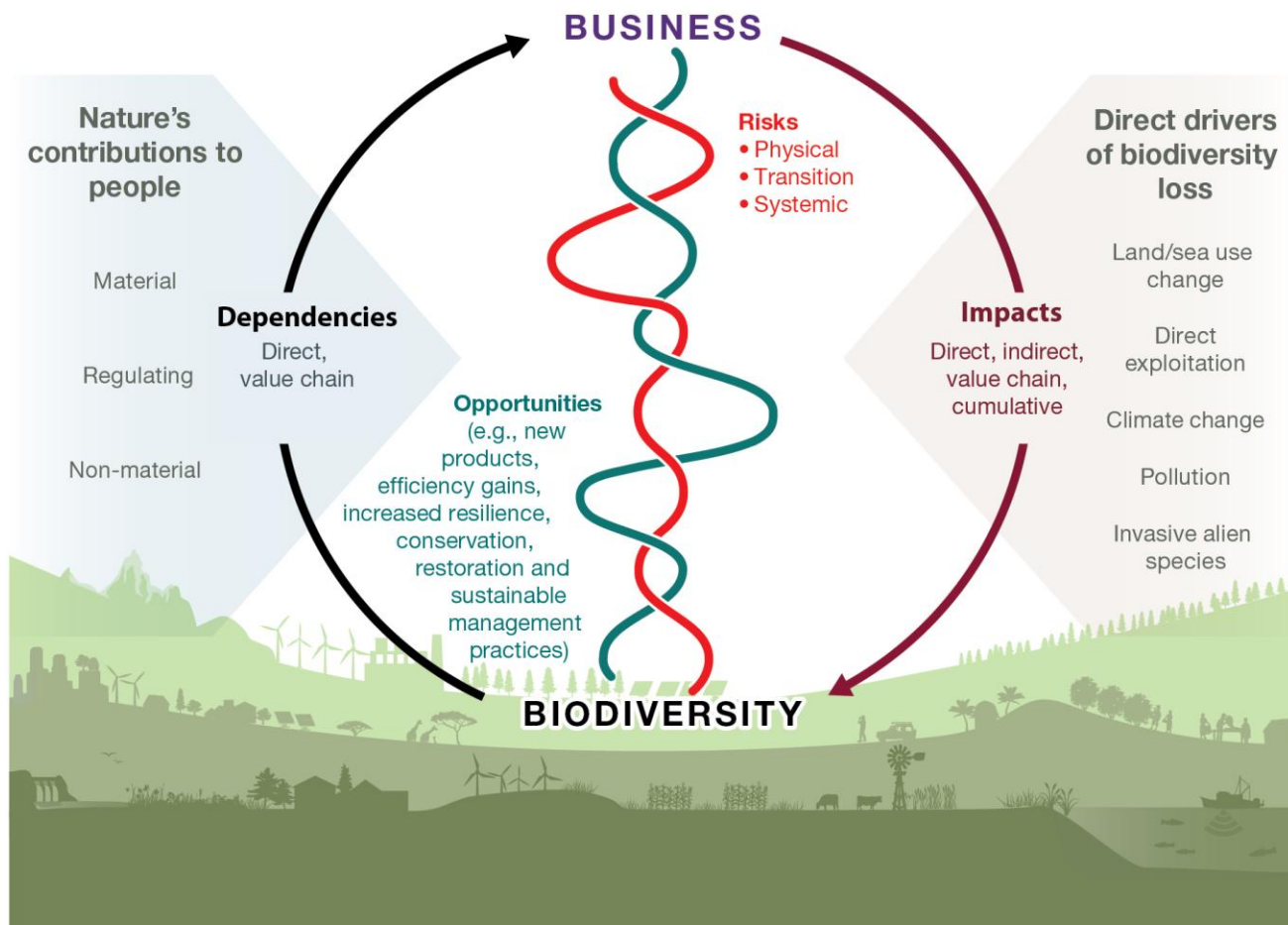
The Business & Biodiversity Assessment

10 Key Messages

29 Background Messages

- Understanding the relationships between businesses and biodiversity (A1-A8)
- Options for action (B1-B13)
- Measuring businesses impacts and dependencies (C1-C8)





KM.1 All businesses depend on and impact biodiversity and can be agents of positive change.



KM.2 The current external conditions in which businesses operate are not always compatible with achieving a just and sustainable future and perpetuate systemic risks.

Each year, up to **\$7.3 trillion** in global financial flows support activities that drive biodiversity loss, while only **\$220 billion** is spent on activities for nature restoration, conservation and sustainable use.





KM.3 Collaboration, collective and individual actions are essential to create an enabling environment where businesses contribute to a just and sustainable future.

A Government



B Financial actors



C Businesses and financial institutions



D Other actors: including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, consumers, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and academia






























KM.4 All businesses have a **responsibility** to address their impacts and dependencies.

KM.5 Existing methods, knowledge and data for measuring impacts and dependencies **already, and can further inform decisions and actions**, directly and in the value chain.



Level of business decision-making	Purpose of measurement	Method categories				
		Location-based observations	Participatory mapping and monitoring	Spatial analysis	Life cycle approaches	Macro-scale environmental economic models
		 Involves direct measures at specific locations, such as through field observations and remote sensing	 Involves collaboration with external stakeholders, rights holders or communities including Indigenous People and local community	 Includes overlays of spatial data layers, ecological and hydrological modeling	 Includes full life cycle assessments and various forms of environmental footprinting	 Includes qualitative and quantitative approaches



Operations  Business operations that take place in sites under the direct control of the business entity		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	×	×
Value chain  Activities beyond the direct control of an individual business entity, involving suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and customers		×→	×→	→	→	×
		×→	×→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	×	×
Corporate  A business or group of business entities, typically within an industry, which is governed as a single organization		×→	×→	→	→	→
		×→	×→	→	→	→
		×→	×→	→	→	×
		×→	×→	×→	×	×
Portfolio  A group of investments owned by a financial institution or a group of business units owned by a conglomerate		×→	×→	→	→	→
		×→	×→	→	→	×→
		×→	×→	×→	→	×
		×→	×→	×→	×	×

KM.6 Different methods to measure and manage impacts and dependencies are needed for different sectors, levels of decision-making and business purposes.

KM.7 Appropriate methods to measure and manage business impacts and dependencies can be selected based on coverage, accuracy and responsiveness.





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KM.8 Businesses could better measure and manage their impacts and dependencies by **appropriately engaging with science and Indigenous and local knowledge, methods and practices.**

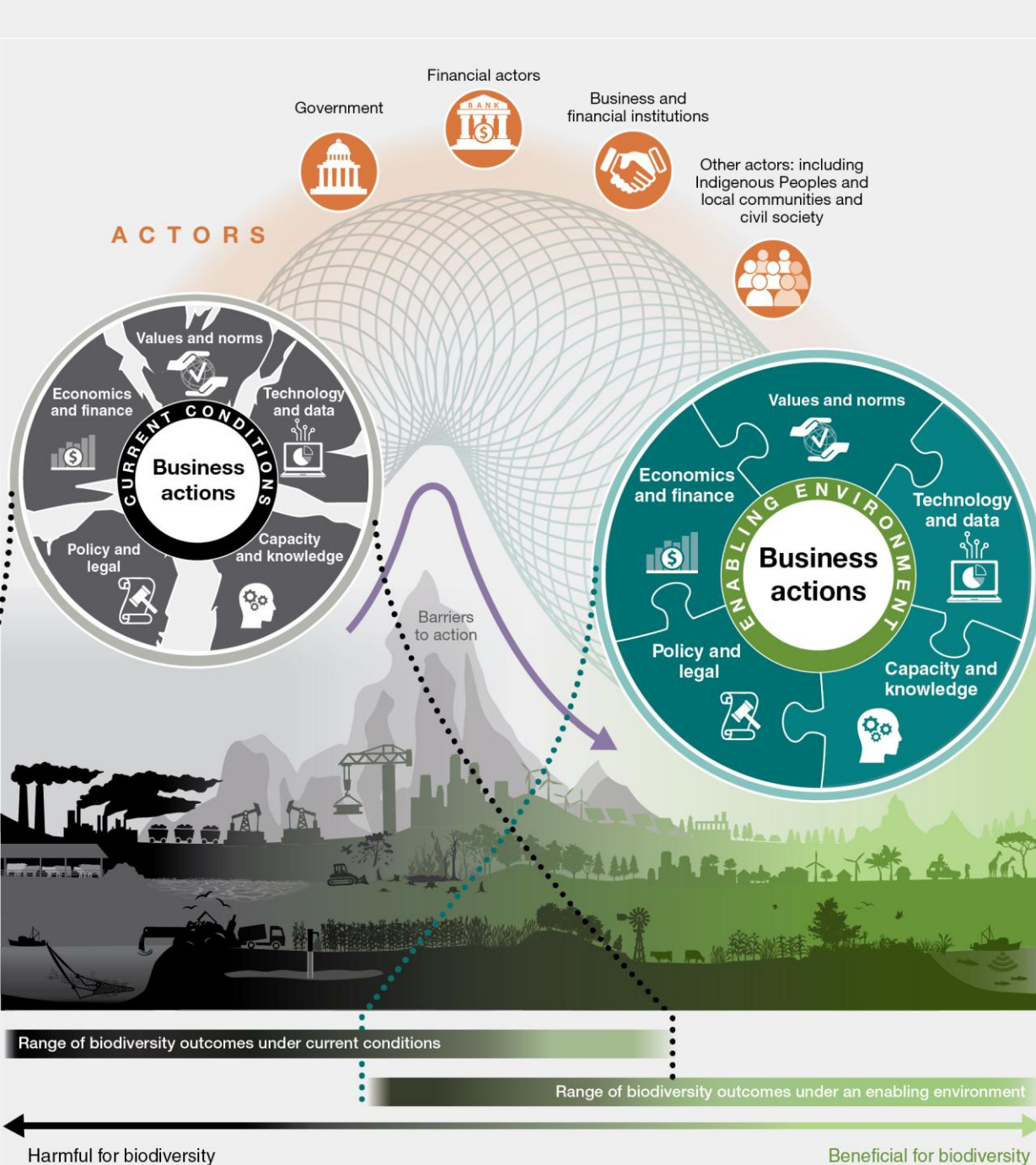




KM.9 The existing knowledge base needs to be strengthened by addressing important **gaps in knowledge and its application**.

Table SPM.7 Gaps in knowledge and its application

Gaps in knowledge	Description
1. Inadequate data	Lack of consistent and standardised data on specific topics and criteria
2. Incomplete evidence	Missing or underdeveloped scientific information and the availability of Indigenous and local knowledge
3. Limitations of methods	Limitations in existing methods to adequately capture key aspects of the relationship between business decisions and biodiversity
4. Data accessibility and transparency	Insufficient flows of information, knowledge or science among groups
5. Low adoption	Low uptake of approaches and knowledge within specific contexts



KM.10 Creating an enabling environment can incentivise actions that are beneficial for businesses, biodiversity and society for a just & sustainable future



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Thank you!

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