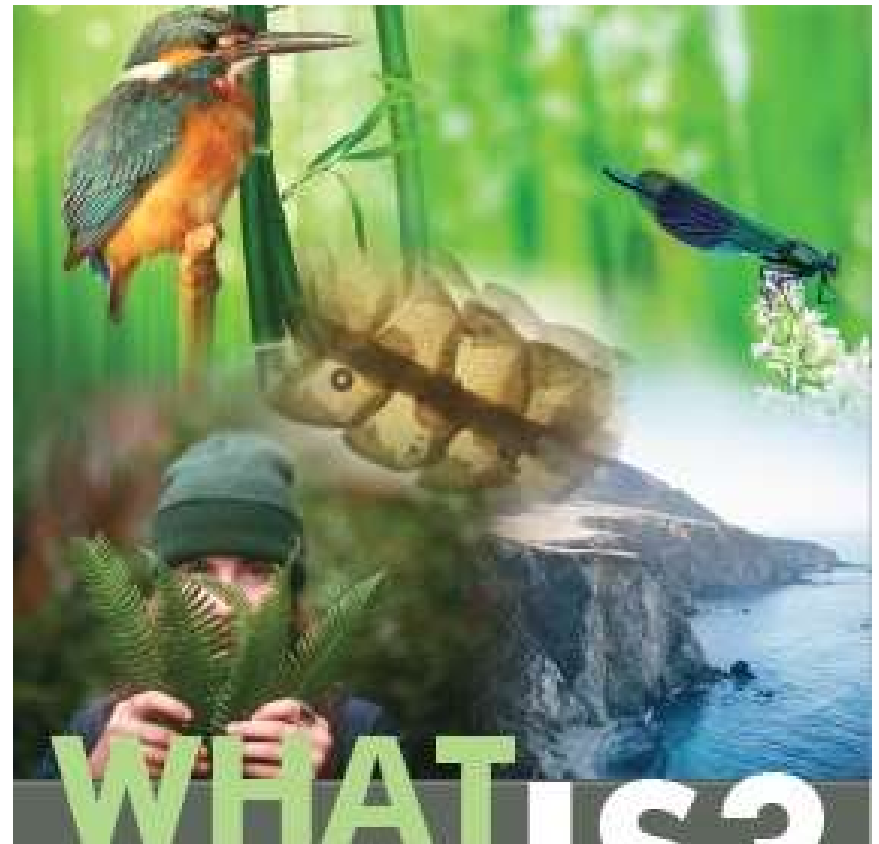


IPBES – en økonomisk synsvinkel.

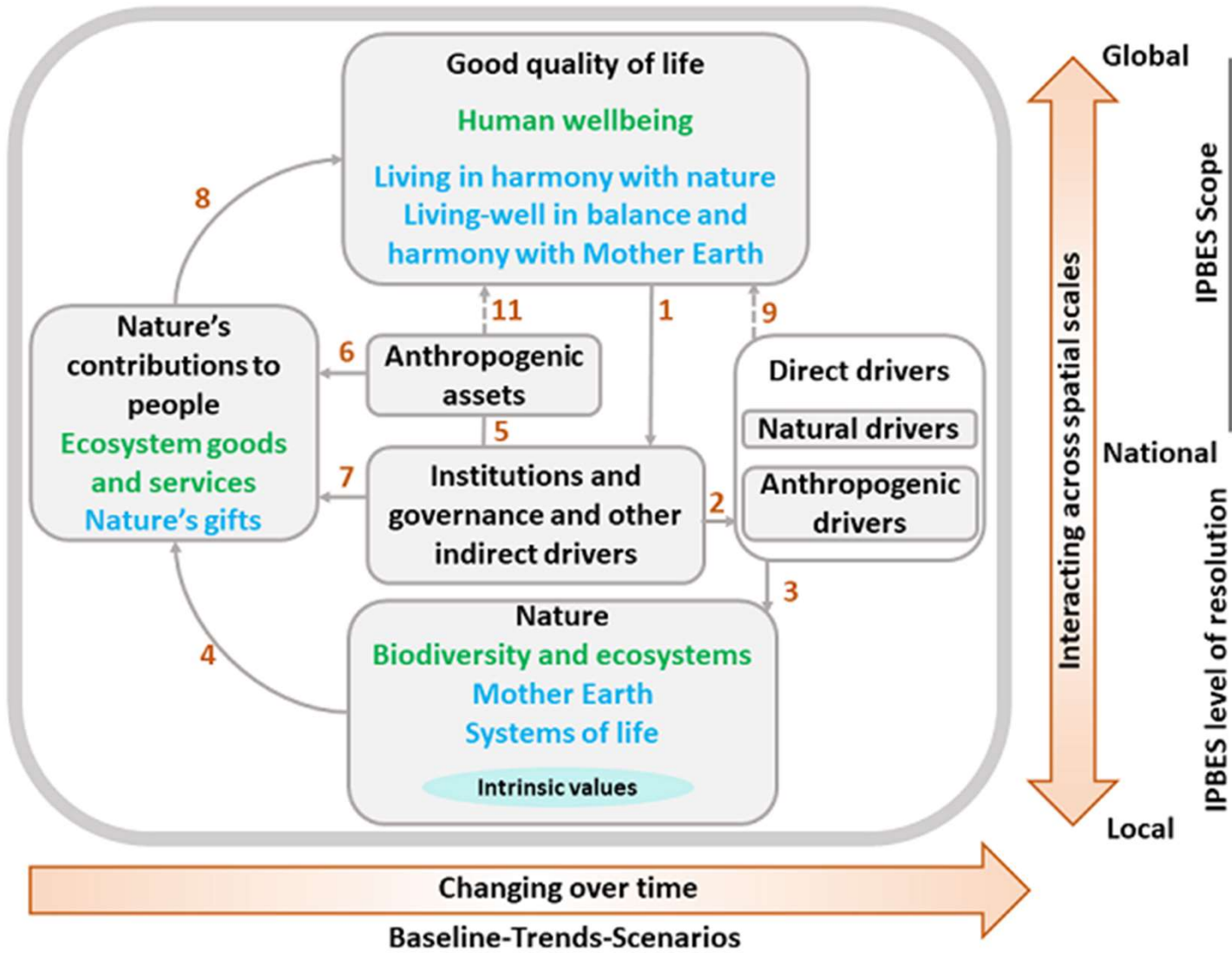
Eva Roth, SDU

What is IPBES?

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is an independent intergovernmental body established by States to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development. It was established in Panama City, on 21 April 2012 by 94 Governments.



Depart



SDU1

Díaz et al., 2015 (update 2020)

sdu.dk

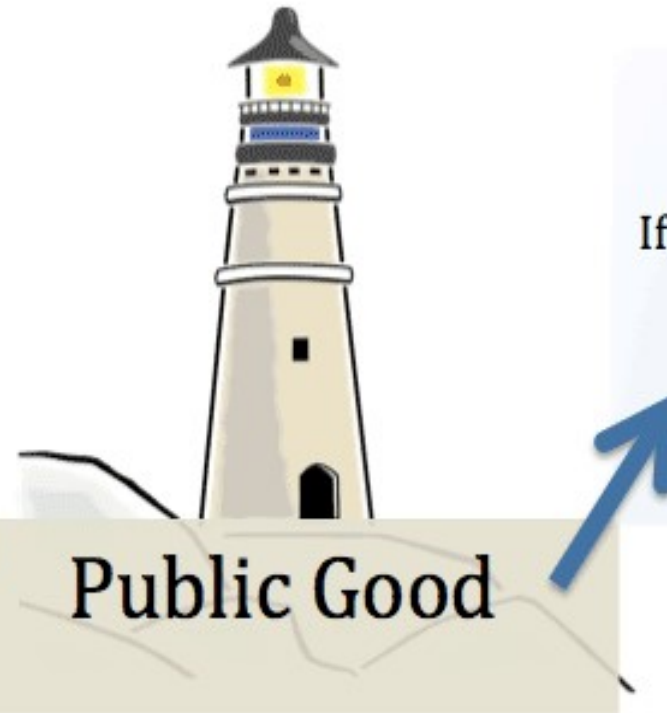
#sduack

Non-excludability

Once provided you can't stop anyone benefitting from the good.

Non-rivalry

If somebody benefits from good, it doesn't reduce the amount available for others



Public Good

Free Rider Problem - Individuals have an incentive to use good without contributing towards cost.

Biodiversity conservation confers social benefits at many levels. Although the gene pool is a global public good, many of the ecosystem services supported by biodiversity are regional or even local public goods. The economic problem is how to correct for (a) the failure of markets to signal the true cost of biodiversity change in terms of ecosystem services, (b) the failure of governance systems to regulate access to the biodiversity embedded in 'common pool' environmental assets, and (c) the failure of communities to invest in biodiversity conservation as an ecological 'public good' ([Charles Perrings](#) et al., 2009)

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is a global initiative focused on “making nature’s values visible”. Its principal objective is to mainstream the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into decision-making at all levels. (<http://www.teebweb.org/>)

CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Convention on Biological Diversity – Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way.

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – Bringing nature back into our lives

Transforming at least 30% of Europe's lands and seas into effectively managed protected areas. The goal is to build upon existing Natura 2000 areas, complementing them with nationally protected areas, while ensuring strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value.

Losing biodiversity is:

- **a climate issue** – destroying and damaging ecosystems and soils speeds up global warming while nature restoration mitigates climate change;
- **a business issue** – natural capital provides essential resources for industry and agriculture;
- **a food security issue** – plants, animals including pollinators and soil organisms play a vital role in our food system;
- **a health issue** – the destruction of nature increases the risk and reduces our resilience to diseases
- **an equity issue** – loss of biodiversity hurts the poorest most of all, making inequalities worse;
- **an intergenerational issue** – we are robbing our descendants of the basis for a fulfilled life.

The Strategy will require significant investments. At least EUR 20 billion/year should be unlocked for spending on nature, in particular to restore ecosystems, invest in the Natura 2000 network, and in green and blue infrastructure across EU Member States. This will require mobilising private and public funding at national and EU level, including through a range of different programmes in the next long-term EU budget. Moreover, as nature restoration will make a major contribution to climate objectives, a significant proportion of the 25% of the EU budget dedicated to climate action will be invested on biodiversity and nature-based solutions.

The grandfather of biodiversity Alfred Oteng Yeboah, Ghana

I asked him:
What is the definition of
biodiversity?

His answer:
Biodiversity is life itself!

