



Biosphere

Biome

Ecosystem

Community

ESG Talk #9

Biodiversity: the next frontier in Sustainable Investing?



Gene



Defining Biodiversity

“The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part.

This includes
**diversity within species,
between species
and of ecosystems”.**

Source: the Convention on Biological Diversity

Biodiversity is Central to our Economies



Figure 1: Overview of the types of ecosystem services commonly distinguished
 Source: PBL (2016) Natural Capital in the Netherlands: Recognising its true value. PBL, The Hague.

Biodiversity Loss

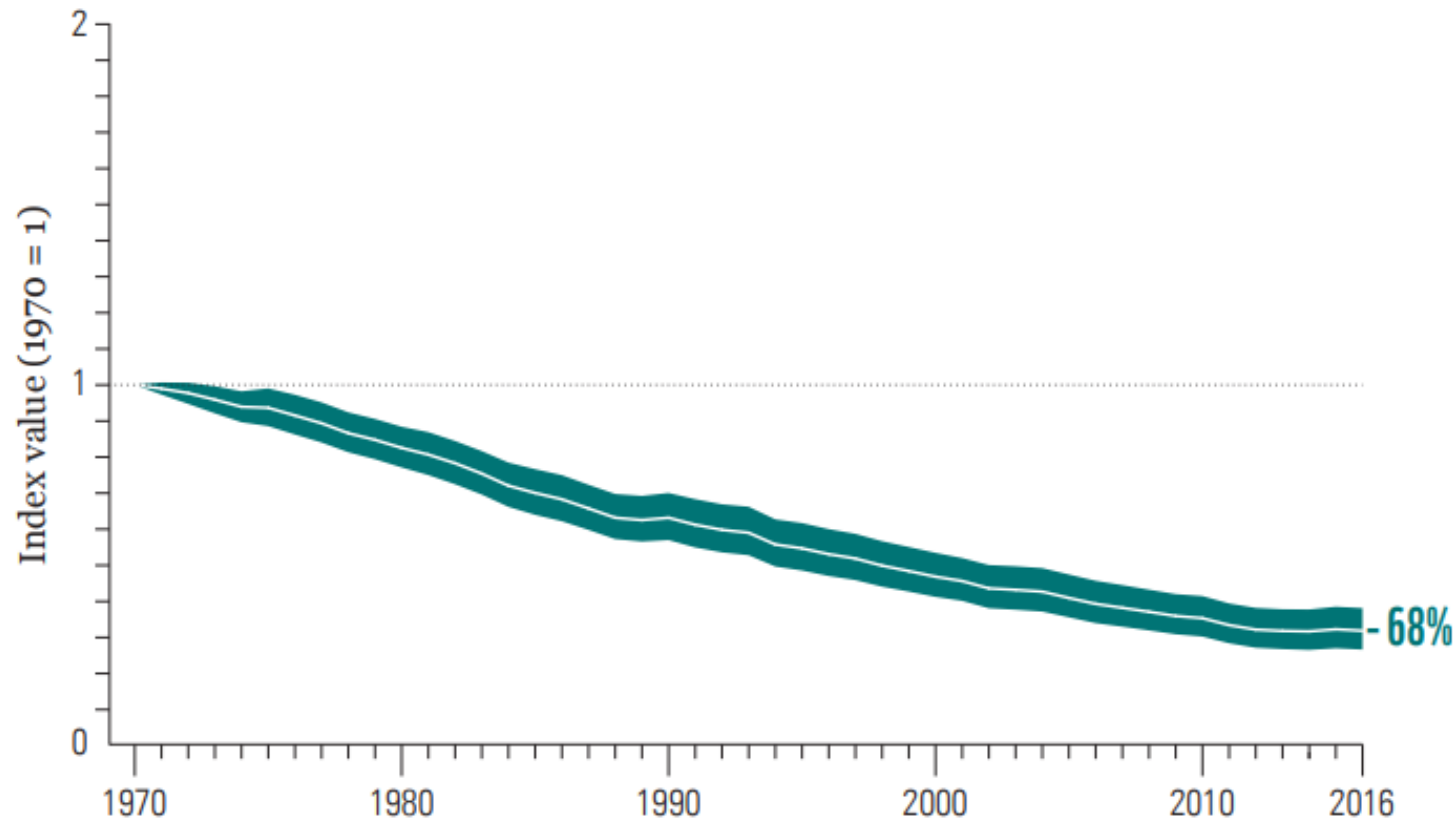


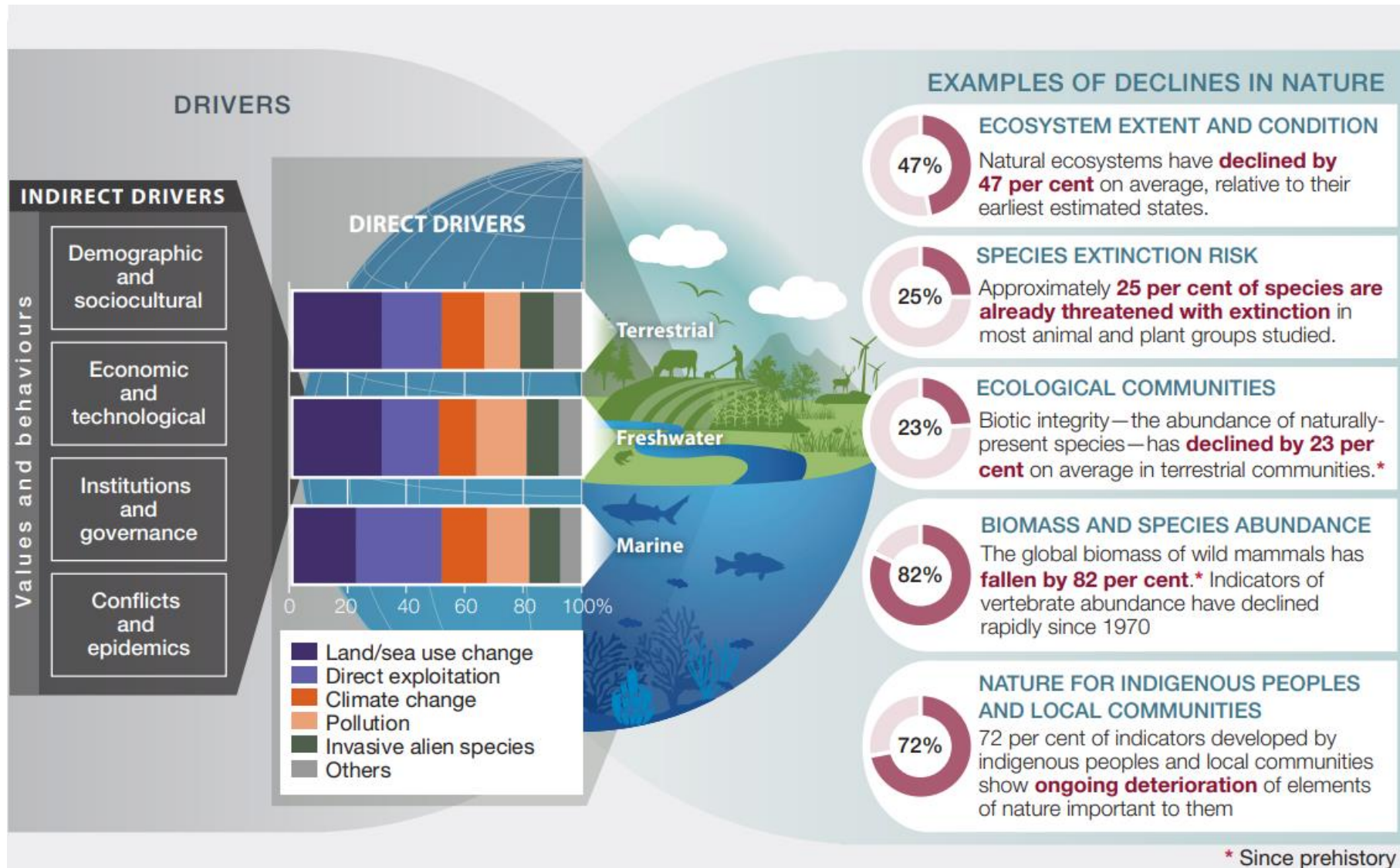


Figure 1: The global Living Planet Index: 1970 to 2016
 Average abundance of 20,811 populations representing 4,392 species monitored across the globe declined by 68%. The white line shows the index values and the shaded areas represent the statistical certainty surrounding the trend (range: -73% to -62%). Sourced from WWF/ZSL (2020)¹.

Key

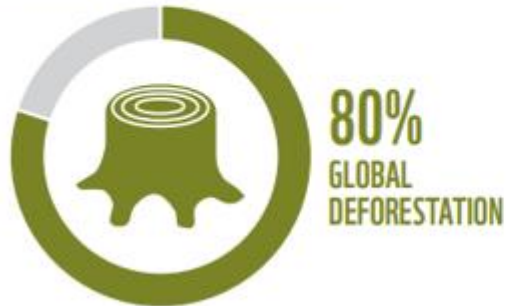
-  Global Living Planet Index
-  Confidence limits

Drivers of Biodiversity Loss



The True Cost of Food

Agriculture is responsible for 80% of global deforestation



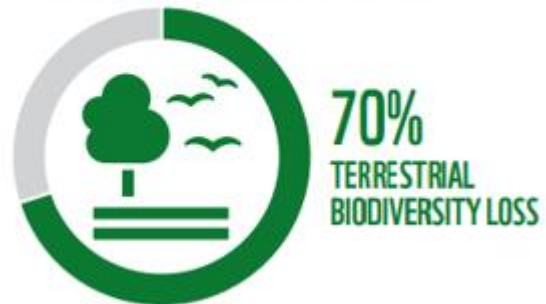
Food systems release 29% of global GHGs



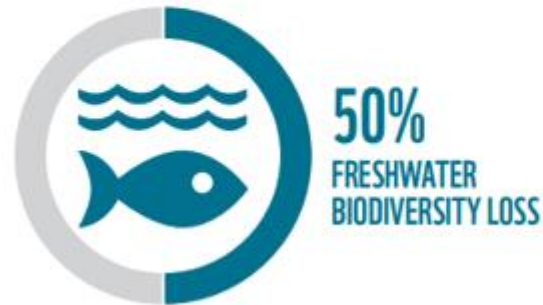
Agriculture accounts for 70% of freshwater use



Drivers linked to food production cause 70% of terrestrial biodiversity loss



Drivers linked to food production cause 50% of freshwater biodiversity loss



52% of agricultural production land is degraded

