JOURNÉE FRB 2026

Evaluation ‘Business and Biodiversity’: quatre messages clés

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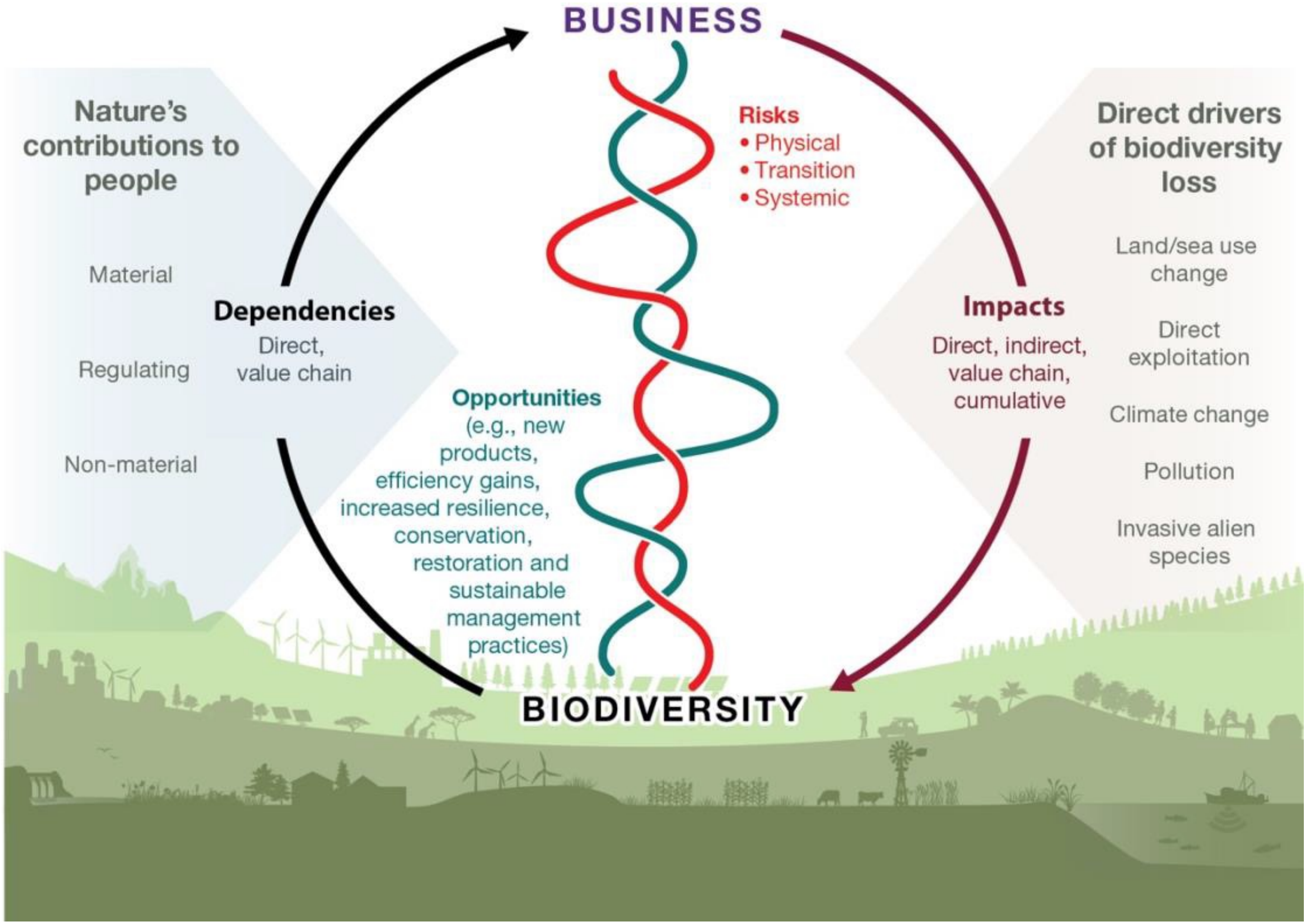
SOUTIENS INSTITUTIONNELS

#JFRB2026

Business and Biodiversity, point de départ :
impacts et dépendances du monde économique et financier vis-à-vis de la nature (SPM. Fig.3)

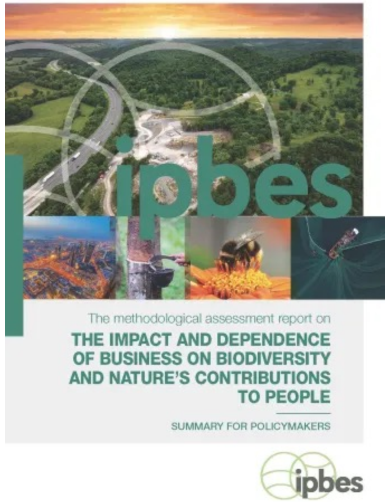


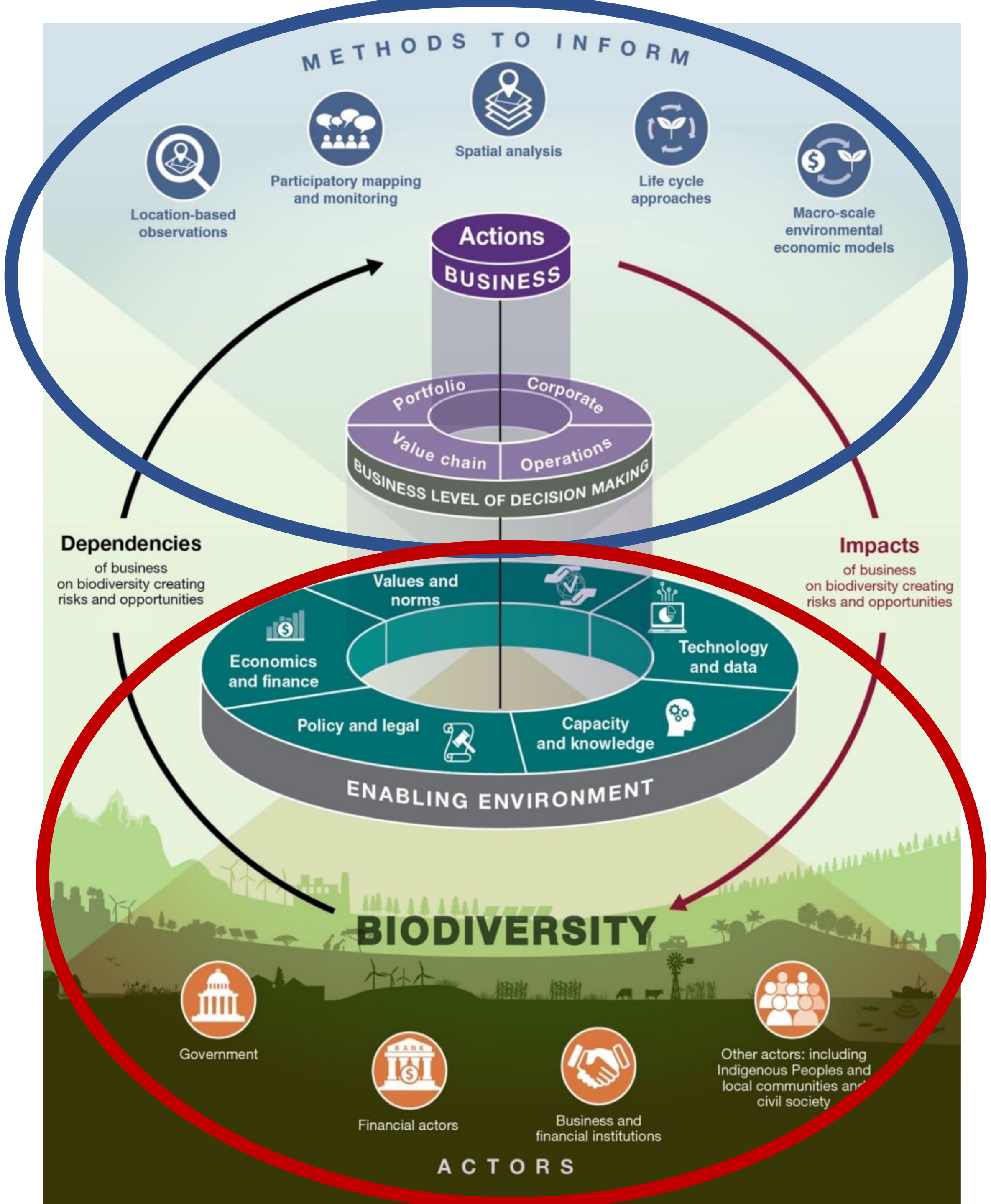
Va bien au-delà des impacts et dépendances directes (les plus souvent estimées)

Transformation des systèmes économiques et financiers : **qui peut ?** (SPM. Fig.1)

- Actions et méthodes propres à ces systèmes

- ‘Environnement porteur’
- facilitant (ou défavorable)
  - Quatre types d’acteurs





Le contexte et défi de la gouvernance adaptative : nécessité d'un basculement systémique (SPM. Fig.2)

Une réponse trop simple ?

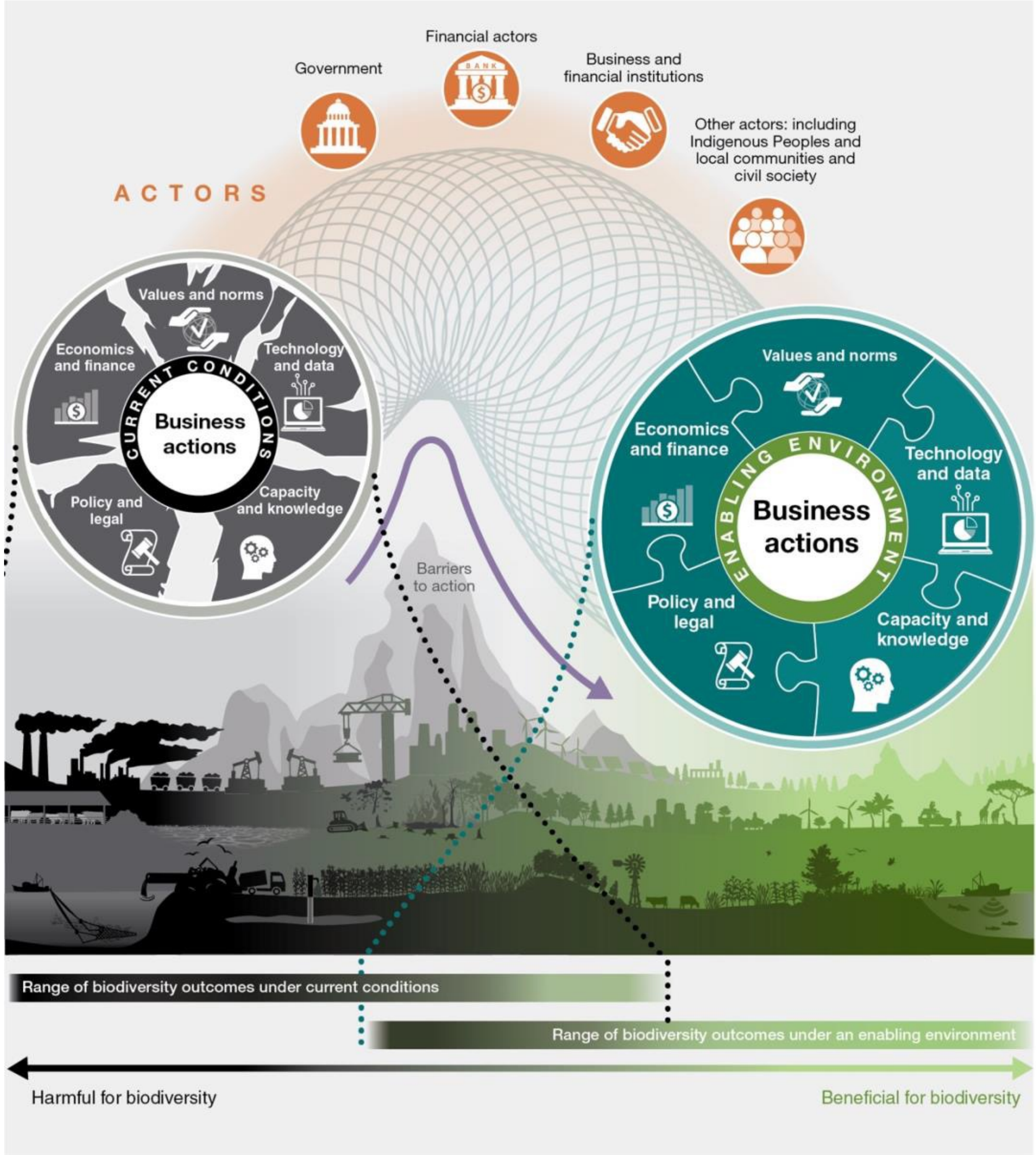
POLICY FORUM

CLIMATE POLICY

Using markets to adapt to climate change

Research shows if and when markets can help limit the harms from climate change

Simon Greenhill[1,2], Solomon Hsiang[2], Clare Balboni[3], Lint Barrage[4], Ian W. Bolliger[5], Judson Boomhower[6], Delavane Diaz[7], Hannah Druckenmiller[8], Teevrat Garg[9], Miyuki Hino[10], Harrison Hong[11], Carolyn Kousky[12], Jeremy Martinich[13], Ishan Nath[14], Kimberly L. Oremus[15], R. Jisung Park[16], Toan Phan[17], Jonathan Proctor[18], Will Rafey[19], Marcus C. Sarofim[20], Wolfram Schlenker[14], Benjamin Simon[21]

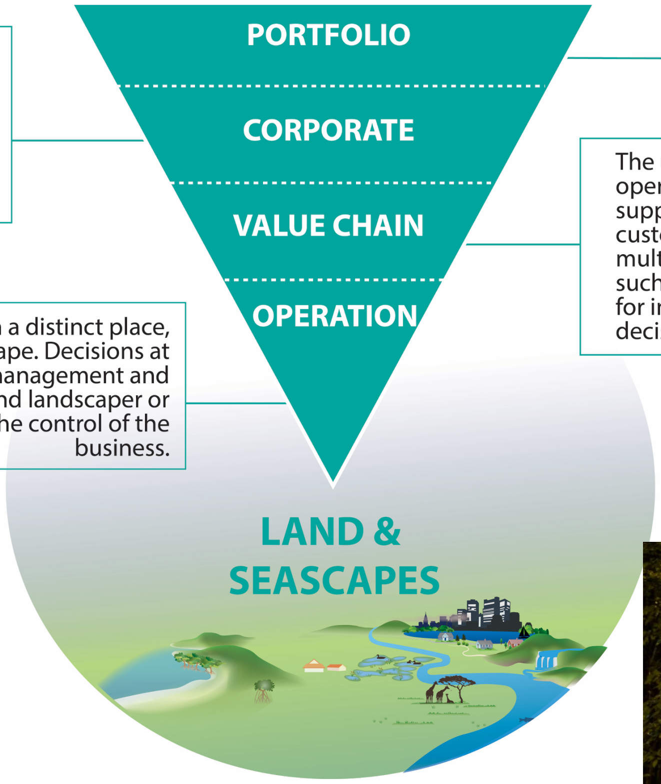


Quelles stratégies d'investissement, quelles pratiques et filières forestières investir, favoriser ?

A group of investments owned by a financial institution or a group of business units owned by a conglomerate. Decisions include capital reallocation decisions (selection, divestment, tilting of portfolios) or investee engagement efforts.

A large business or a group of business entities typically within a single industry, which is controlled as a single organization. Decisions include setting corporate level commitments, policies and strategies that relate to multiple business units and product lines, or those for individual business units where there is autonomy in their operations.

Quel modèle économique ?



The upstream or downstream activities of business operations that involve stakeholders such as suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and customers. Decisions include those that influence multiple actors, for example, product level decisions such as design, manufacture and sourcing strategies for input materials, as well as engagement-based decisions with suppliers or clients.

Business opearations that take place in a distinct place, that is part of a wider landscape or seascape. Decisions at this level include siting decisions, management and restoration practices at sites, and landscaper or seascape-level actions that are under the control of the business.

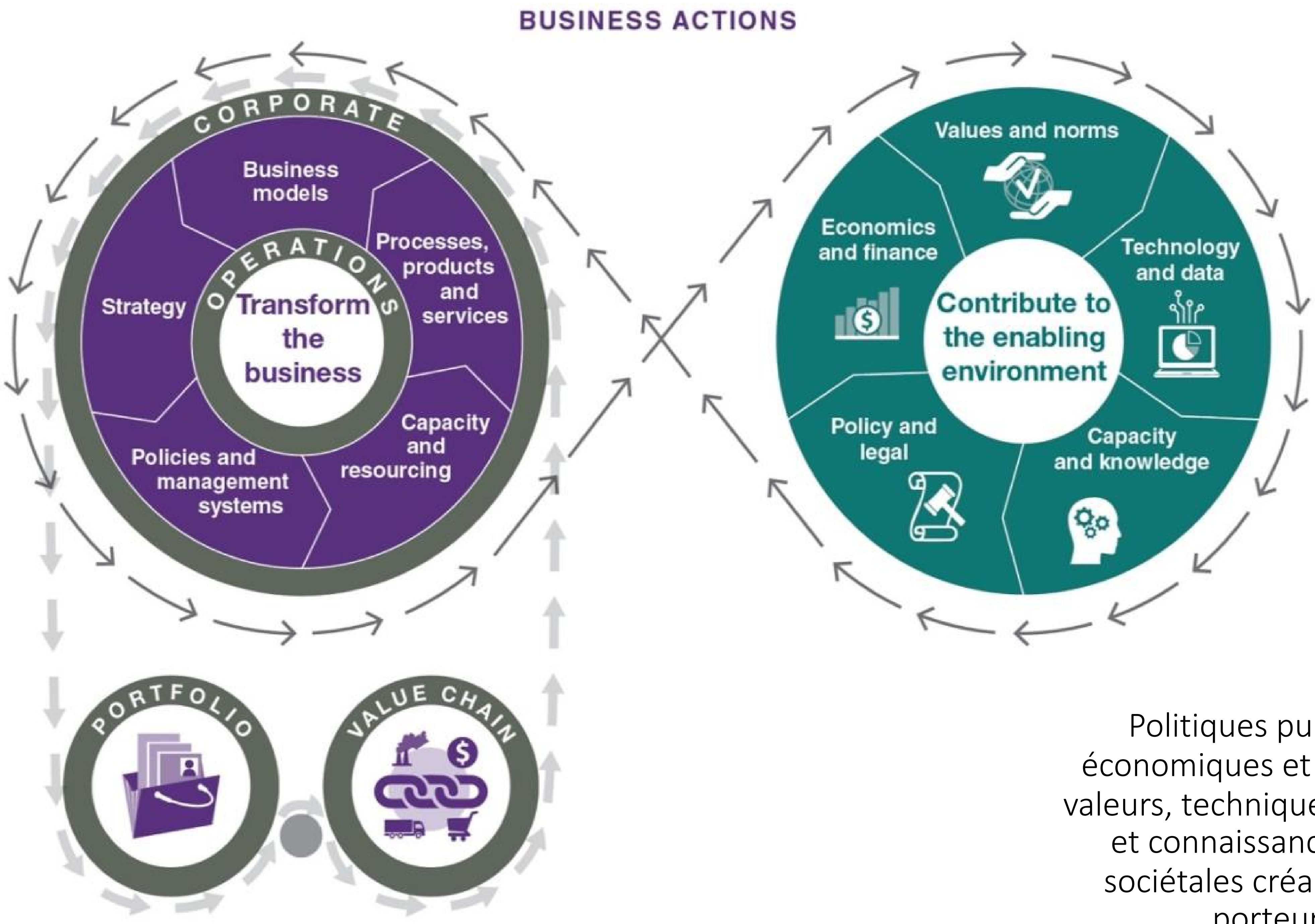
Quelles chaînes de valeur (bois-énergie, construction..) ?

Les opérations de terrain comme partie émergée de 'l'iceberg entrepreneurial' ?

Cadre entrepreneurial

Outils dont disposent les entreprises, la filière

Quatre niveaux décisionnels des entreprises



Cadre sociétal : cinq champs de décisions (Etat, société civile)

Politiques publiques, régulations économiques et financières, normes et valeurs, techniques et données, capacités et connaissances : cinq dimensions sociétales créant un environnement porteur (SPM. Fig. 5)

Deux cadres méthodologiques

Quatre types d'objectifs méthodologiques pour les entreprises : (SPM. Tableau 6)

Purpose of measurement		Examples of applications
Screening	Identifying priorities requiring further analysis or action	• Investment portfolios • Products or business lines • Types of materials or supply chains • Operational locations
Comparing options	Evaluating potential impacts and dependencies of business activities or decisions, relative to alternatives	• Portfolio manager choosing individual securities for an investment fund • Businesses choosing the types of raw materials for products or specific supplier • Businesses assessing the relative impact of proposed new acquisitions • Businesses choosing sites for operations
Tracking change in potential impacts and dependencies	Measuring change in presssures over time as part of an impact assessment, or the change in reliance of business activities on nature's contributions to people over time as part of a dependency assessment	• Asset manager tracking the change in the overall biodiversity footprint of an investment portfolio over time • Credit analyst assessing the change in the risk profile of businesses • Businesses assessing the change in their biodiversity footprint • Businesses tracking the change in the extent of potential dependencies on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people
Observing change in biodiversity	Showing positive or negative changes in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people that can be linked to business activities or action on biodiversity	• Businesses measuring changes in ecosystems at a site • Businesses measuring changes in nature's contributions to people linked to operations • Governments measuring the extent and quality of ecosystems in an agricultural landscape • Non-governmental organization measuring changes in species populations

Inventaire et comparaison des options : pertinence des comptabilités environnementales ?

Quels que soient les objectifs

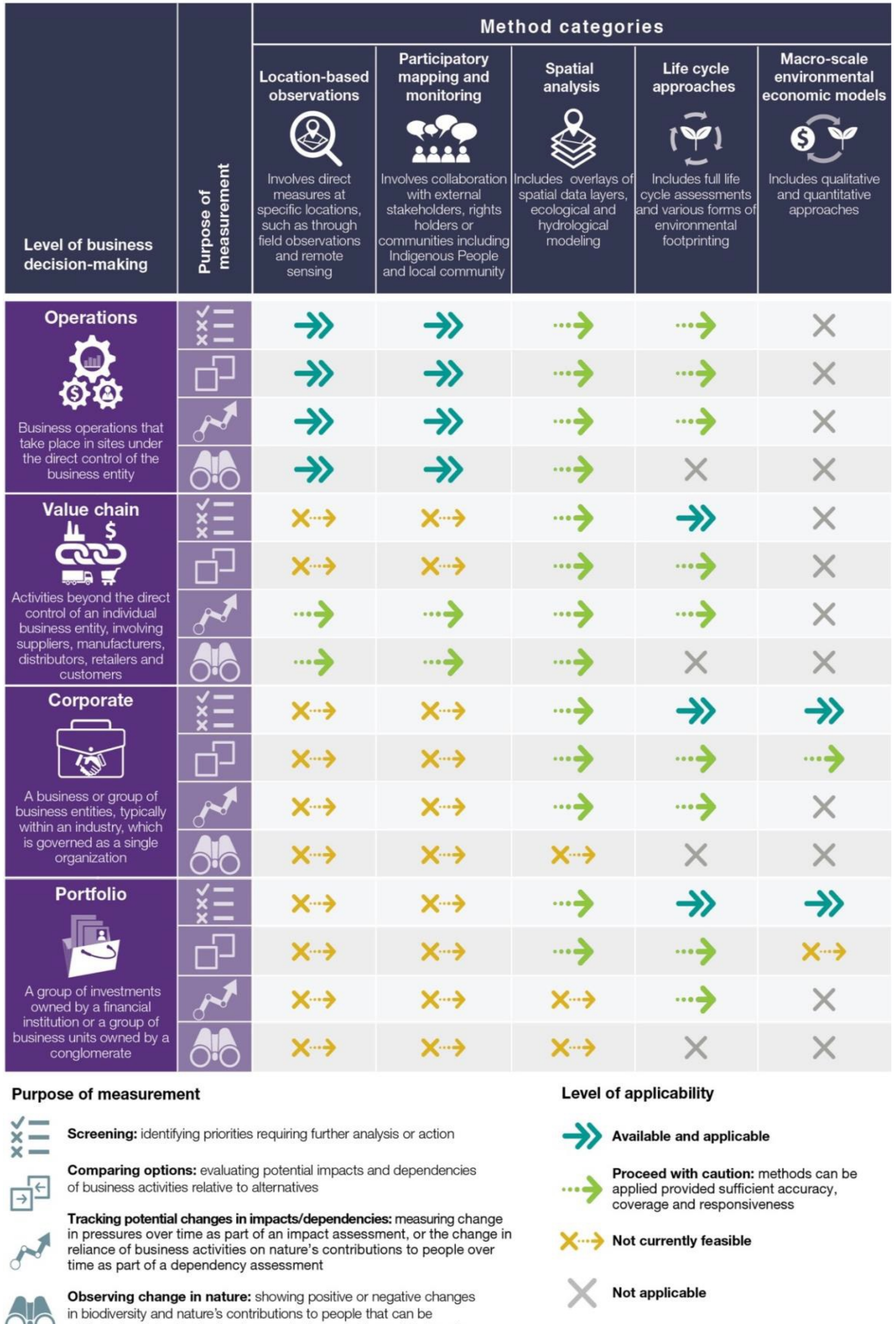
Cinq types de méthodes que peuvent -devraient ?- déployer les entreprises : exemples

Purpose of measurement

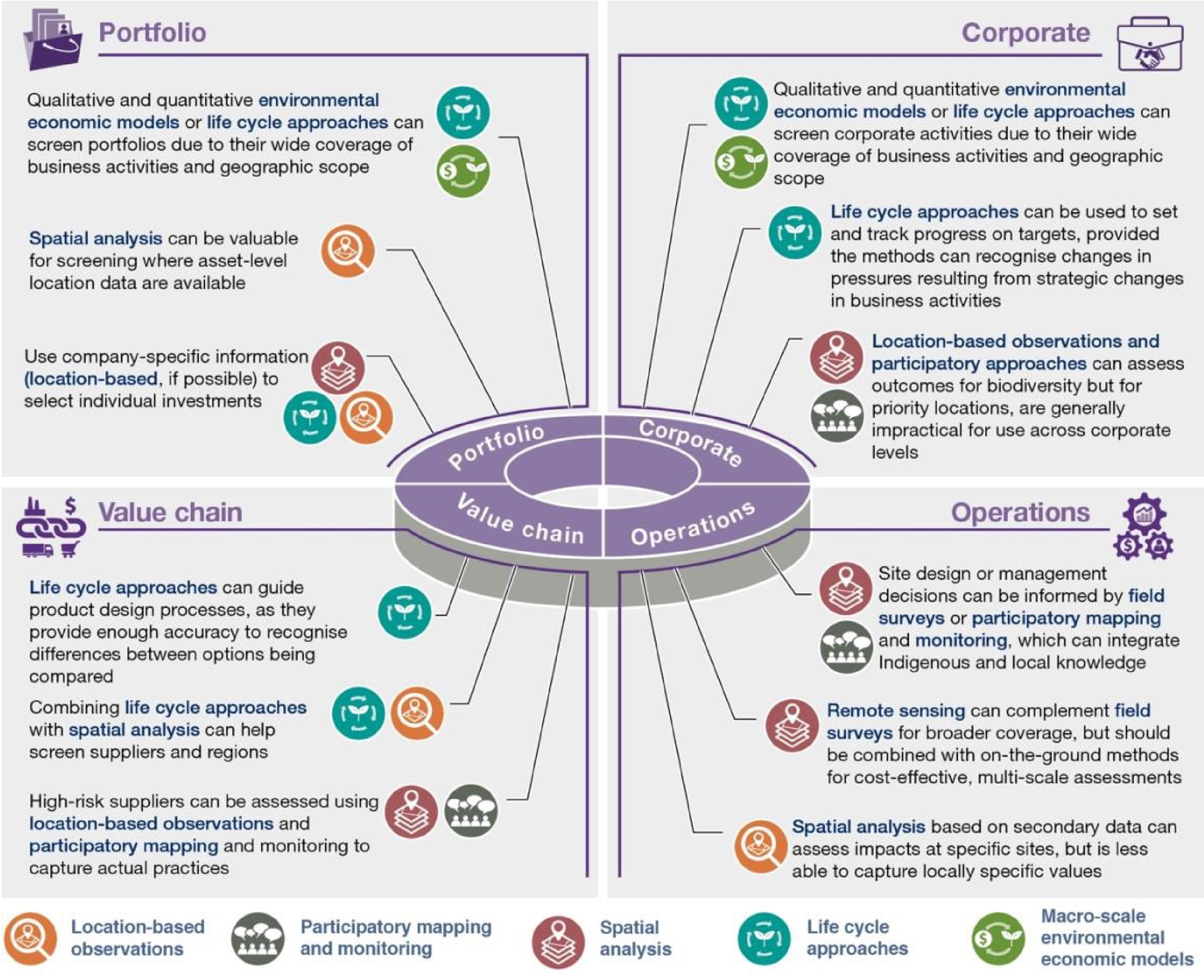
- **Screening:** identifying priorities requiring further analysis or action
- **Comparing options:** evaluating potential impacts and dependencies of business activities relative to alternatives
- **Tracking potential changes in impacts/dependencies**: measuring change in pressures over time as part of an impact assessment, or the change in reliance of business activities on nature's contributions to people over time as part of a dependency assessment
- **Observing change in nature:** showing positive or negative changes in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people that can be attributed or linked to the business activities or action on biodiversity

Method categories	Example of dependency assessment {Table 2.2}	Example of impact assessment {Table 3.1}
Location-based observations	Primary data from smallholder farms in South America was used to assess how natural pollination affects coffee fruit set. Small-scale farmers and fisherfolks use visual surveys to gauge species richness, evenness, and relative dominance.	Satellite imagery used to quantify the direct and indirect impacts of industrial mines on deforestation across the global tropics Field sampling used to measure the abundance and diversity of birds, plants, insects and spiders across crop fields of varying sizes in North America
Participatory monitoring and mapping	Local fishing communities in West Africa, as key Indigenous People and local communities stakeholders, collaborated with researchers to map and assess fisheries, revealing how artisanal fishing businesses depend on healthy coastal and mangrove habitats. In South-East Asia, Indigeneous People and local communities and a mariculture enterprise co-mapped essential marine nature's contributions to people, to demonstrate their shared reliance on healthy reefs and mangroves, guiding more inclusive and sustainable resource management.	Participatory mapping identified potential impacts of offshore wind farms to local fisheries and marine biodiversity in South America. Community monitors and scientists collaborated to assess water pollution and its impacts downstream of a coal mine in Southern Africa.
Spatial analysis	The acreage of medicinal plant resources in North-East Asia was identified and classified to illustrate industry dependence on specific plant habitats and ecosystem productivity. Machine-learning models project shifting areas for grape cultivation in Central and Western Europe, highlighting the wine sector's reliance on biodiversity-driven climatic and soil conditions.	Different potential power line routes overlaid with environmental and social data layers to measure the routes' impacts on ecologically sensitive and socially complex areas in Southern Africa. Global modelling of nature's contributions to people and biodiversity combined with asset locations to quantify the direct impacts of corporate assets from over 2,000 businesses.
Life cycle approaches	Dependency of rice production systems on water provisioning, as well as dependencies on carbon sequestration, water quality, and air quality regulation in South Asia, North-East Asia and North America.	Life cycle assessment and environmentally extended multi-regional input-output models combined to estimate biodiversity impacts across a global set of 3,000 businesses. Life cycle assessment integrated with spatial modelling to assess the impacts of alternative feedstock sources for bioplastics from South America and North America on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.
Macro-scale environmental-economic models	Agricultural dependency on pollination was estimated to outweigh the abatement costs of several measures to protect pollinators in Central and Western Europe.	Nested multiregional input-output (MRIO) models used to quantify the impacts of beef production on threatened animal species in Oceania through local and global supply chains.

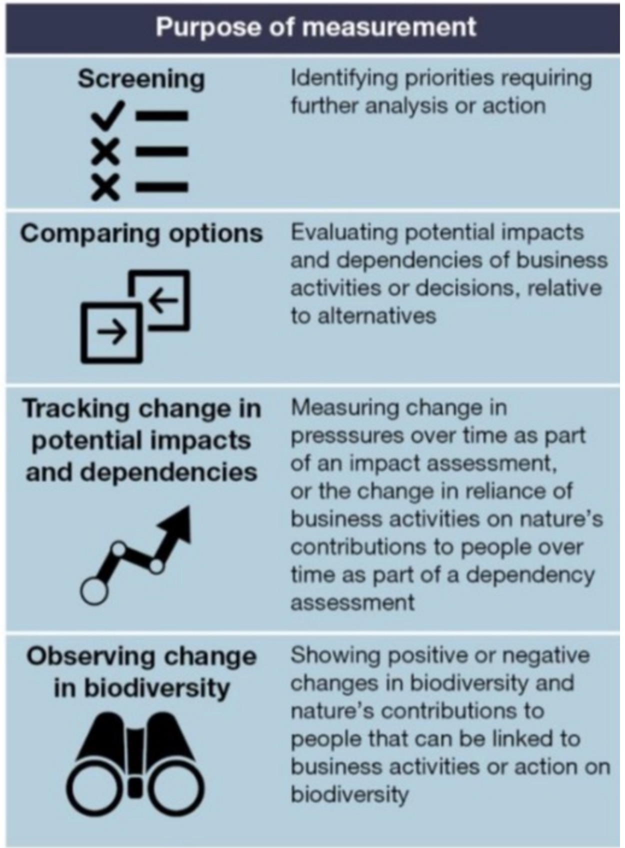
Etat des méthodes disponibles, selon les objectifs et les niveaux décisionnels des entreprises (SPM. Tableau 3)



Synthèse. Niveaux décisionnels des entreprises et méthodes disponibles (SPM fig. 6)



En guise de perspectives



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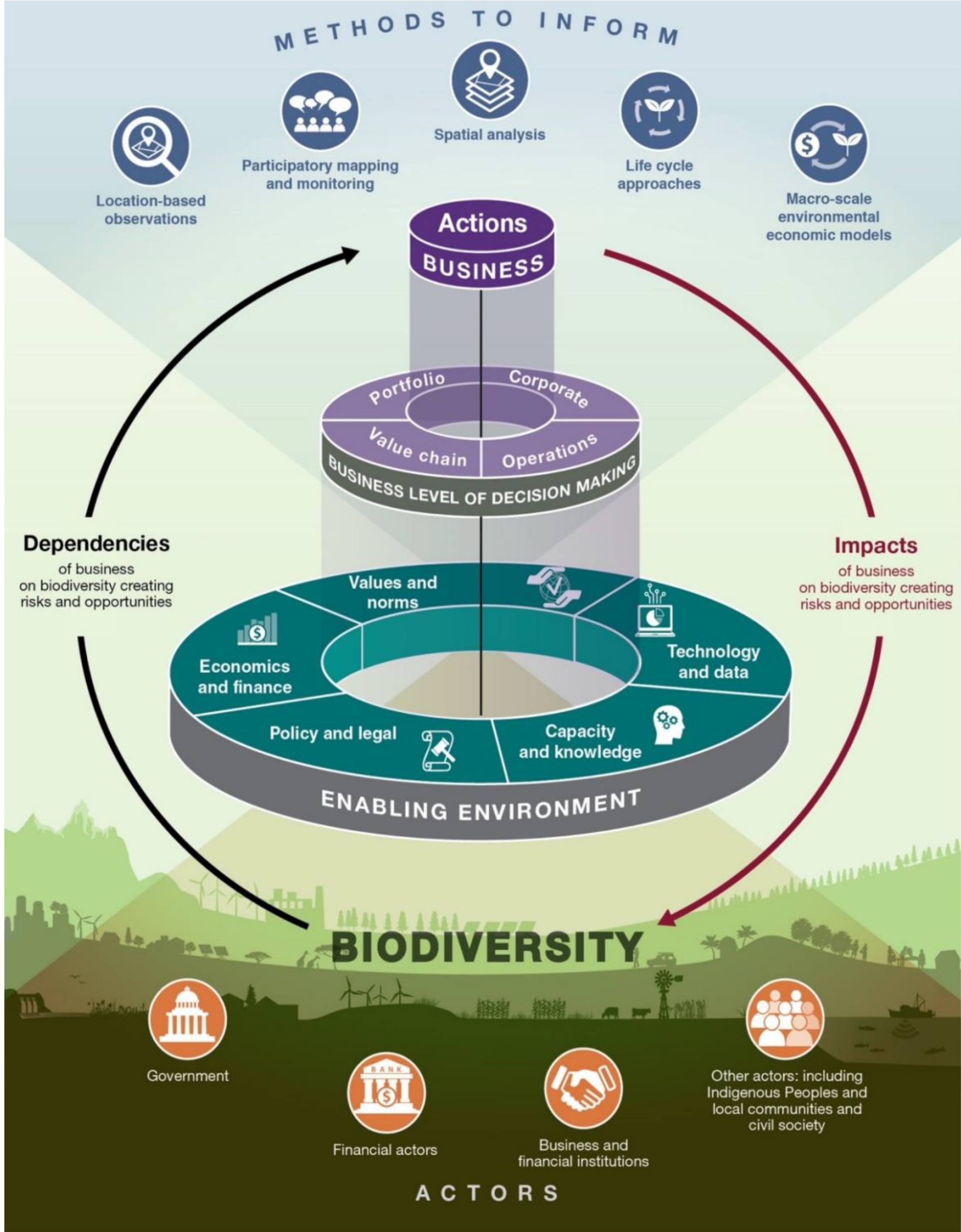

Quatre cadres scientifiques, analytiques, à déployer, mettre en relation, pour les entreprises

- Niveaux décisionnels
- Dimensions de l'environnement sociétal, porteur
- Pourquoi évaluer ?
- Méthodes d'évaluation

Quatre messages clés

1. Interactions entre le monde entrepreneurial et la nature (limites, ampleur): deux champs sociétaux, en coévolution

- Champ entrepreneurial : quatre niveaux décisionnels des systèmes économiques et financiers
- Champ sociétal : cinq types d'initiatives et décisions sociétales (autorités publiques et société civile)

2. Evaluation des impacts et dépendances, de l'efficacité des actions et stratégies : deux cadres analytiques, méthodologiques

- Détermination des objectifs d'évaluation, de l'anticipation à l'évaluation post : quatre types d'objectifs
- Méthodes disponibles, selon l'ampleur spatiale, organisationnelle, nécessaire : cinq types de méthodes

3. Définir le 'green-washing' en trois dimensions comme absence chez les entreprises d'engagement de clarté et responsabilité concernant

- Risques, impacts et dépendances vis-à-vis de la nature
- Engagements vis-à-vis de la nature (précisant l'horizon temporel choix, les objectifs mesurables, en relation avec les objectifs globalement acceptés)
- Validé par des schémas de vérification portés par des parties tierces crédibles

4. Notion de décision sociétale

- Combinaison d'objectifs planétaires acceptés et de contextes nationaux, englobant politiques publiques, lois et régulations [et d'attentes de la société civile]

Merci de votre attention

Evaluation ‘Business and Biodiversity’
IPBES, Février 2026

Deux parties à distinguer

Les chapitres

- Rédigés par les scientifiques auteurs de l’évaluation
- Six chapitres (rédigés avant plénière)
    - Ce que peuvent faire les entreprises
    - Décisions sociétales nécessaires afin que les systèmes économiques et financiers se transforment

Le résumé pour décideurs

- Une première version rédigée par les scientifiques auteurs de l’évaluation
- Une version finale acceptée (après éventuelle discussion) par les gouvernements
- Donc un compromis scientifico-politique