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Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature

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The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services



#ValuesAssessment



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations





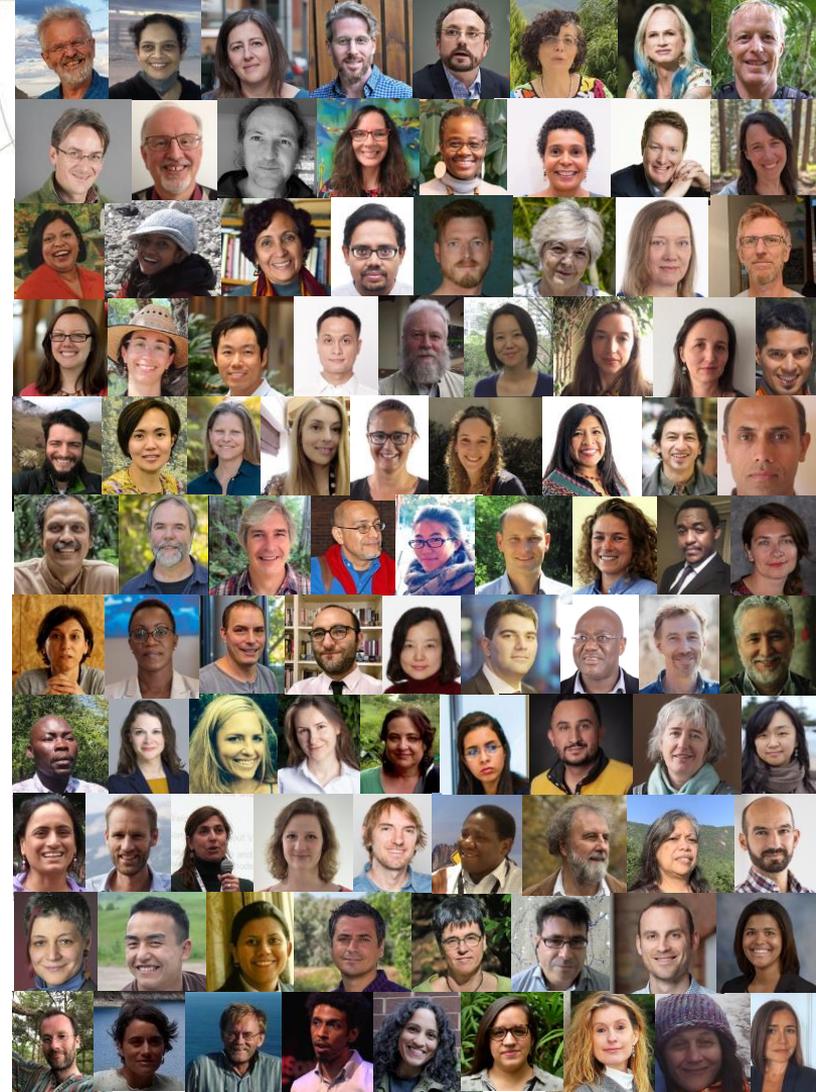
1

■ Introducing the IPBES values assessment



Result from **19 years** of in-kind voluntary contributions by more than **300 people**:

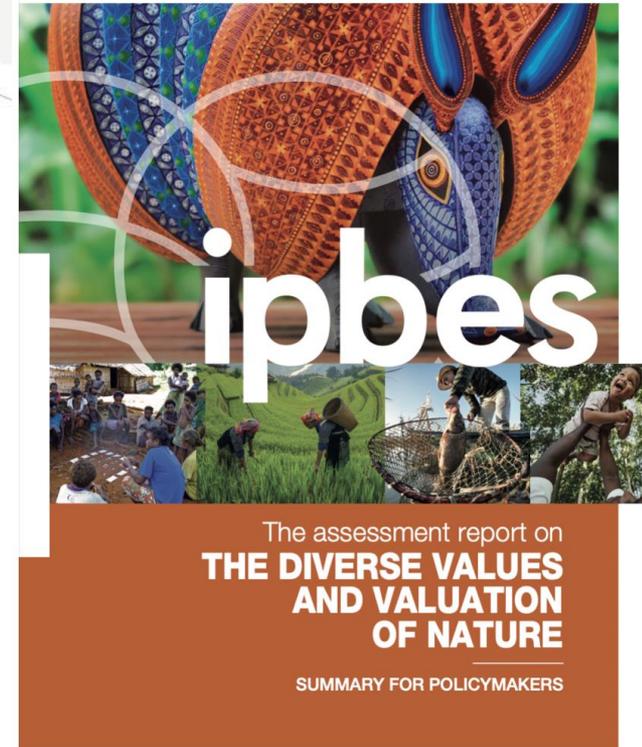
- **95 Experts** nominated by IPBES (18 ILK experts/holders) from **47 countries**,
 - **+ more than 200 contributing authors** (25 ILK experts/holders).
- **Diverse disciplines represented.**
 - Supported by a **Management Committee.**
 - **Technical Support Unit** based in Mexico (Ecosystems and Sustainability Research Institute of the National Autonomous University of Mexico).



Structure of the report

Six chapters

1. The role of the values of nature and valuation for addressing the biodiversity crisis and navigating towards more just and sustainable futures
2. Conceptualizing the diverse values of nature and their contributions to people
3. The potential of valuation
4. Value expression in decision-making
5. The role of diverse values of nature in visioning and transforming towards just and sustainable futures
6. Policy options and capacity development to operationalize the inclusion of diverse values of nature in decision-making



Structure of the report

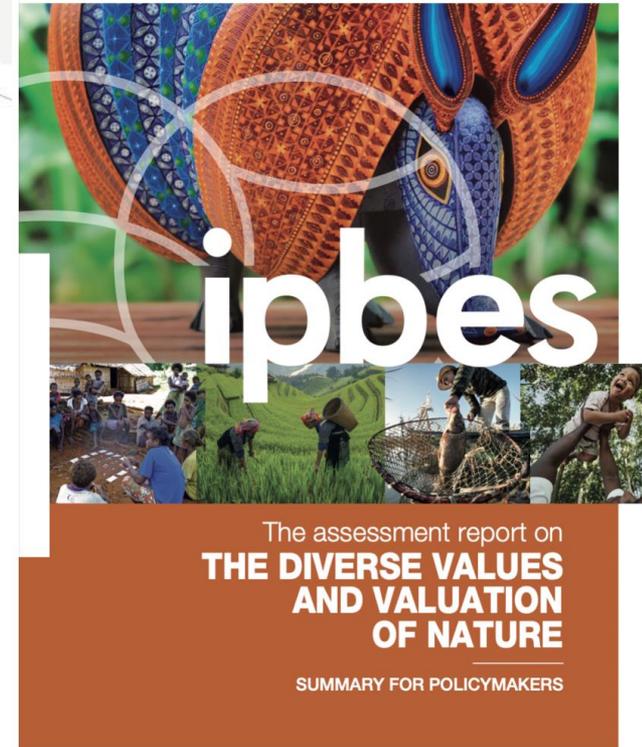
Summary of Policymakers (SPM)

The SPM was approved by the 140 member states of the IPBES in July 2022

10 key messages

Background messages divided into 4 sections

- A. Understanding the diverse values of nature.
- B. Measuring and making visible the values of nature
- C. Leveraging the diverse values of nature for transformative change towards sustainability.
- D. Embedding the values of nature for transformative decision-making for sustainability.





2.

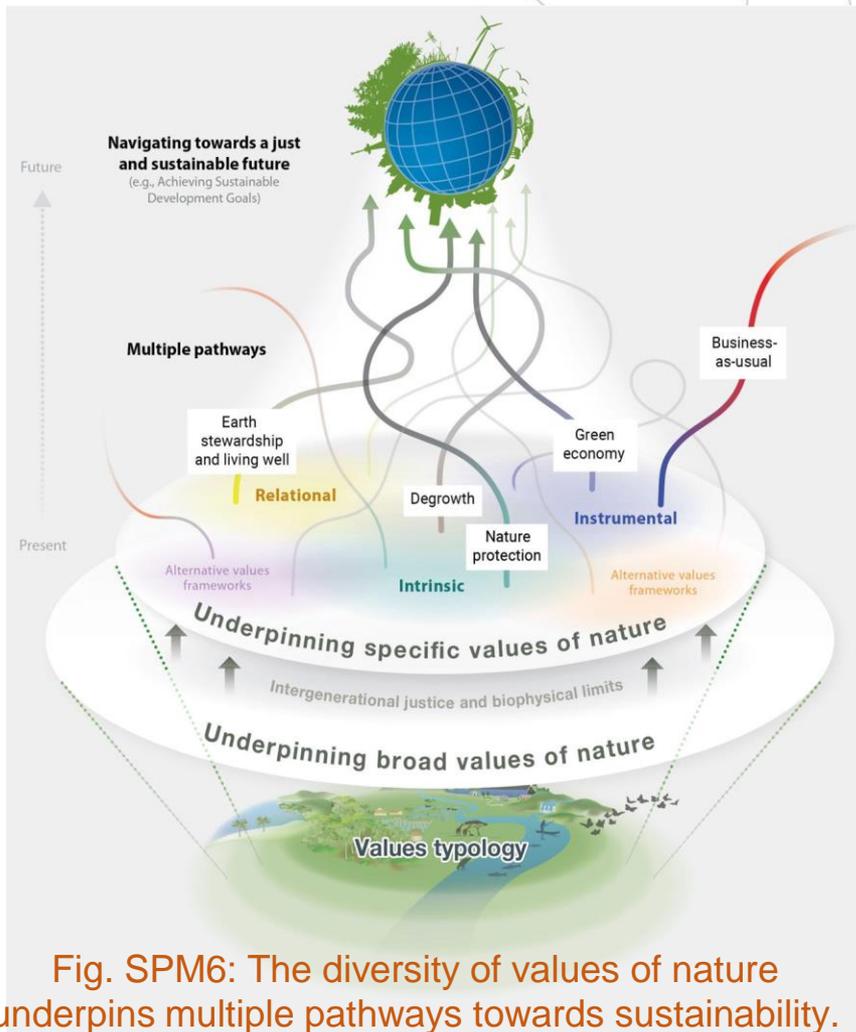
Key insights from the IPBES Values Assessment for the GBF



KM1. The causes of the global biodiversity crisis and the opportunities to address them are tightly linked to the ways in which nature is valued in political and economic decisions.

... a consolidated global consensus reflected by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity has established a shared vision of prosperity for people and the planet. **Achieving this vision depends on system-wide transformative change that incorporates the diverse values of nature and is aligned with the mutually supportive goals of justice and sustainability** and their intertwined economic, social and environmental dimensions.



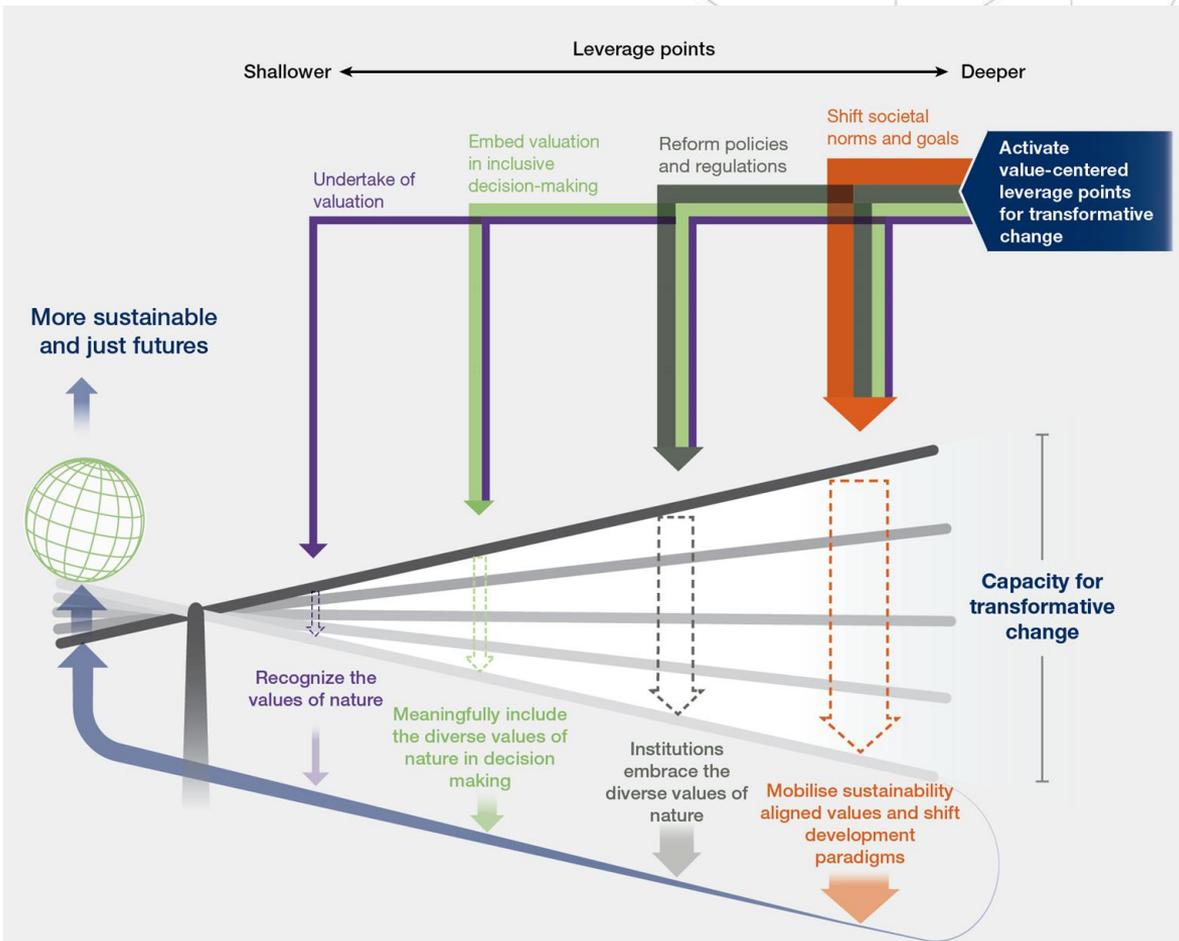


Transformative change to sustainability requires accounting for the diversity of nature's values.

There are alternative pathways to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, supported by different coalitions of stakeholders, responding to different contexts and needs, and being adjusted as they are operationalized.

Fig. SPM6: The diversity of values of nature underpins multiple pathways towards sustainability.

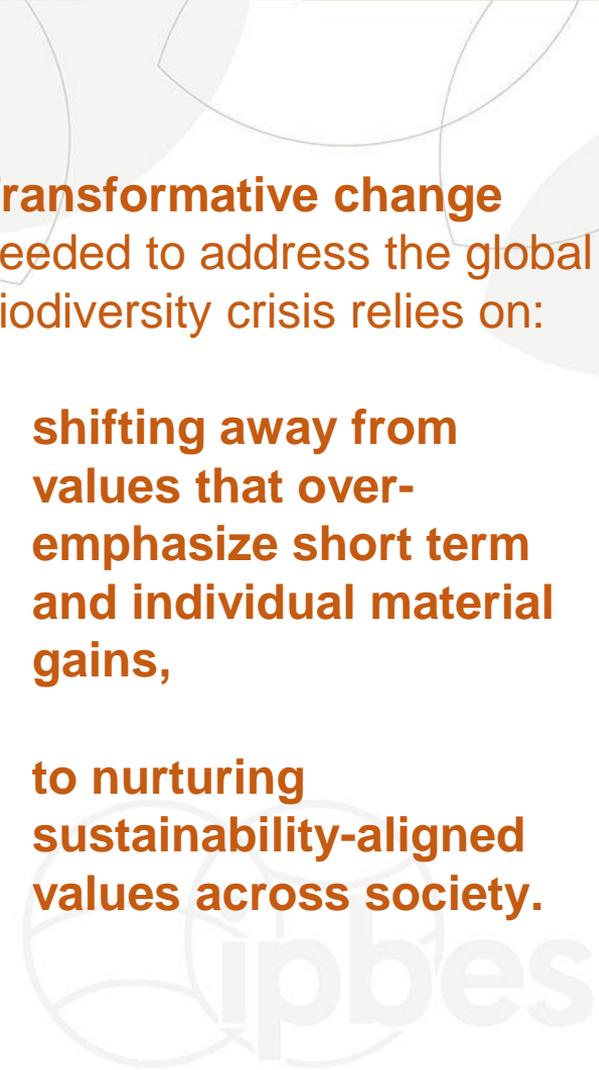




Transformative change needed to address the global biodiversity crisis relies on:

- **shifting away from values that over-emphasize short term and individual material gains,**
- **to nurturing sustainability-aligned values across society.**

Figure SPM.7. Embedding nature's values in decisions can leverage transformative change towards more sustainable and just futures.





3.

Links to Section B of the GBF

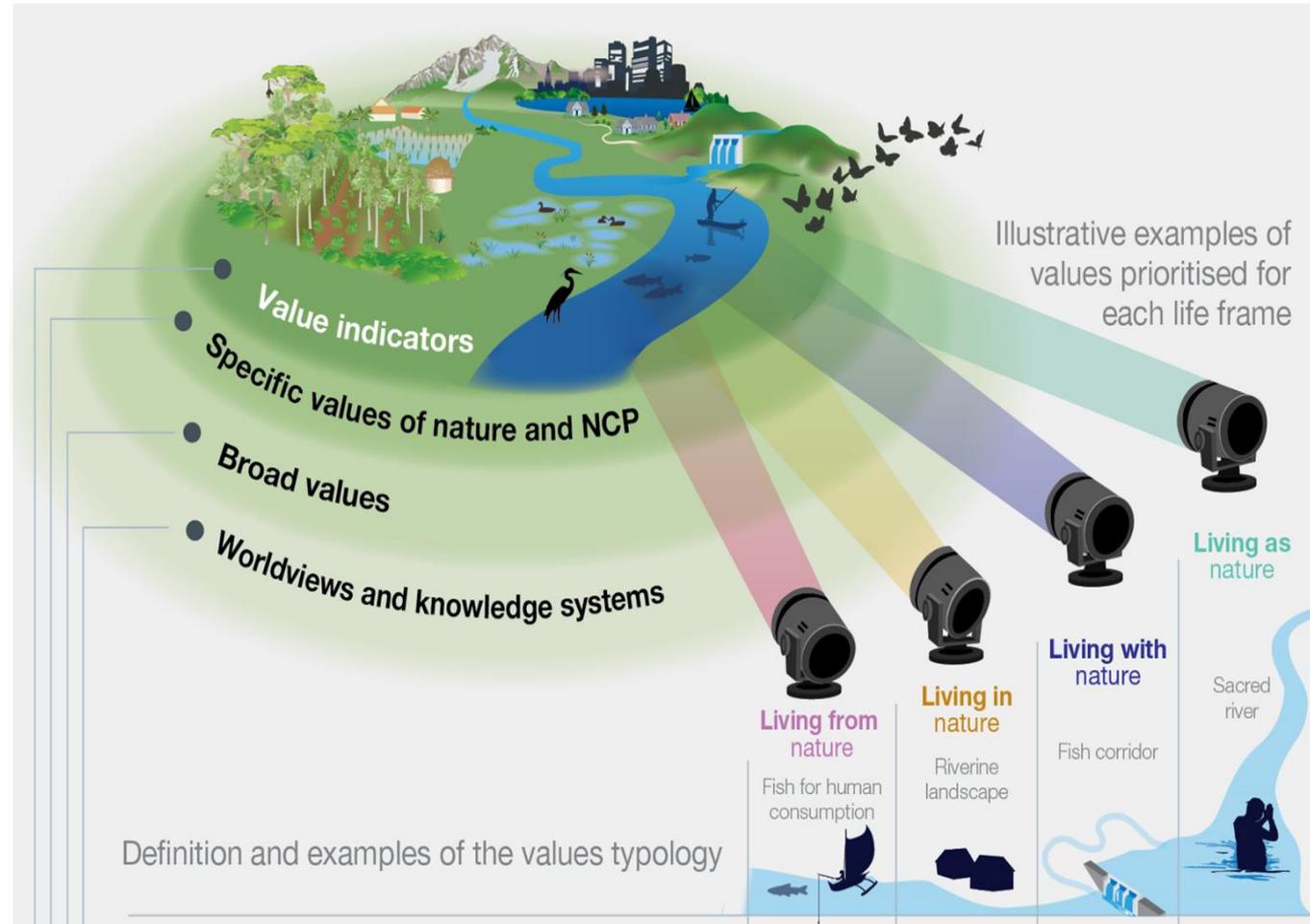


GBF Section B outlines key concepts and premises for the Global Biodiversity Framework, including:

- Different worldviews, knowledge systems and values
- Contributions of indigenous and local communities
- Equitable and participatory implementation
- Capacity needs (including education and financial resources)
- Whole of government and whole of society approach



KM3. The IPBES 'values typology' explicitly recognizes that different worldviews and knowledge systems impact the way people interact with and value nature.

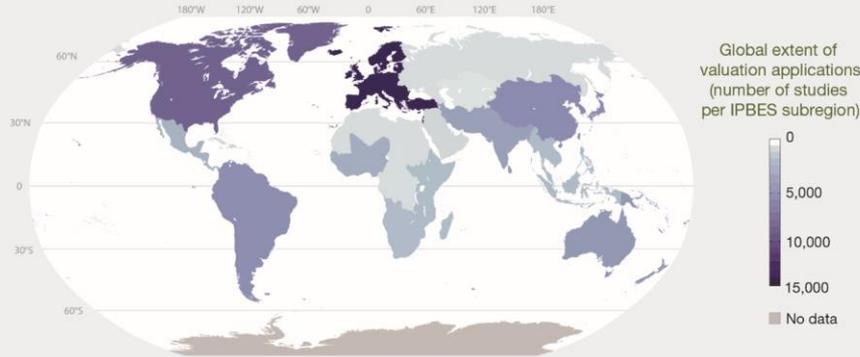




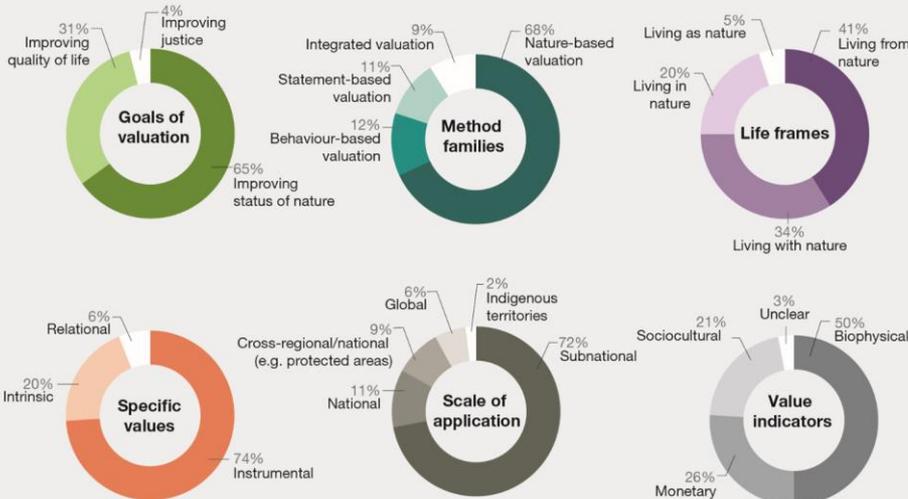
C5. Recognizing and respecting indigenous and local knowledge and their associated diversity of values ... can lead to more equitable and sustainable outcomes.



A Global distribution of valuation studies



B Characterization of nature valuation studies reported



KM4. There are over 50 methods to value nature and its multiple contributions to people.





4.

Potential contributions of IPBES VA to the GBF 2050 goals (Section F)



Section F, Goal B - To take into account the wide range of values

- KM3. The **values of nature vary greatly** across knowledge systems, languages, cultural traditions and environmental contexts – values typology.
- B3. **Indigenous peoples and local communities undertake valuation of nature** in their places and territories in accordance with their own worldviews and applying locally established procedures
- B4. Different **valuation methods and approaches** can assess different types of values of nature
- B5. Meaningful **stakeholder participation** in valuation is needed to ensure appropriate consideration of their values in decisions, but is **only found in 1 per cent of valuation studies** reviewed.

Section F, Goal C - Dimensions of justice

- **Achieving justice implies :**
 - acknowledging and respecting different world-views, knowledge systems and values
 - making decisions that are legitimate and inclusive for those holding different values
 - ensuring the fair distribution of nature's contributions to people
- Values-centred policies to advance justice involve engaging with and **addressing power asymmetries.**





5. ■

Potential IPBES contributions to the GBF 2030 action targets (Section G)



Targets for *'Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming'*

GBF TARGET 14

Ensure the [full] integration of biodiversity and its **multiple values** into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, [accounts,] and strategic environmental and environmental impact assessments within and across all levels of government and across all [social, economic and productive] sectors, [in particular agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining, and deep-sea mining with safeguards,] [applying safeguards as necessary,] [progressively] aligning all [relevant] public and private activities, [fiscal] and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].

... The assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature is expected to contribute to achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the future post-2020 global biodiversity framework, towards just and sustainable futures.

It can support Target 14 by providing relevant information related to:

- **Uptake of valuation**
- **Capacity building**
- **Valuation methods**
- **Power dynamics in relation to values**
- **Stakeholder involvement**
- **Deliberative/participatory methods**



6



To conclude



D9. Scientists, policymakers, indigenous peoples and local communities and other societal actors can collaborate in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and implementing the future post-2020 global biodiversity framework by ensuring due consideration of the diverse values of nature

Achieving shared visions, such as those globally agreed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, relies on providing strategic policy guidance for national, subnational and local implementation as well as developing capacities to bridge across the different values of nature through fair and equitable participation of different actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities.

Values-centred transformative change can be propelled by strengthening collaborations across diverse societal actors to revert the biodiversity crisis and navigate pathways to more sustainable and just futures.





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Thank you!

¡Gracias!

Merci!