

Humanity in crisis

The Great Acceleration of the global economy over the last 70 years has boosted average income and life expectancy. However, these benefits have not been equitably shared and come at a great cost to our natural systems.



Agriculture and land use alone are responsible for just under 30% of GHG emissions and over 80% of tropical deforestation and habitat loss.

Half of the world's habitable land is used for agriculture and roughly 75% of the world's agricultural land is used for grazing animals or producing animal feed.



The built environment has increased by 66% in the first 12 years of this century such that roadkill today surpasses hunting as the leading cause of vertebrate deaths on land.



Between 1970 and 2017, global resource extraction more than tripled to 92 billion tons – but 840 million people still lack access to electricity.

"If we do not urgently act to protect our nature, the next pandemic will be around the corner"

 Ursula von der Leyen, President of the EU Commission





Sources: Nature Risk Rising and The Future of Nature and Business reports

Nature Risk Rising

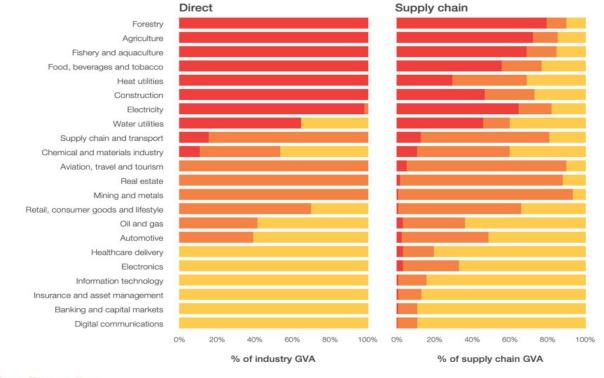
Business and economic stakeholders must put nature at the core of their decision-making and systematically identify, assess, mitigate and disclose nature-related risks.

Nature Risk Rising finds that there are three ways nature loss creates significant risks for businesses:

- Dependence of business on nature,
- Fallout of business impacts on nature and
- Impacts of nature loss on society.

It estimates that \$44 trillion of economic value generation – over half the world's total GDP – is moderately or highly dependent on nature

Percentage of direct and supply chain GVA with high, medium and low nature dependency, by industry





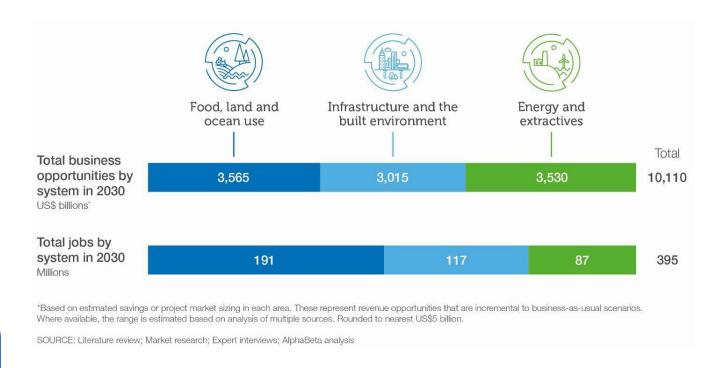
The Future of Nature and Business

By resetting the relationship between our economies and nature, we can build back better in a way that is good for people, the planet and the economy.

Addressing the nature crisis requires a **critical shift towards nature-positive models** in three socio-economic systems - food, land and ocean use; infrastructure and the built environment; and extractives and energy.

These systems represent over a third of the global economy and provide up to two-thirds of all jobs. They, therefore, have the largest opportunity to lead and benefit from co-creating nature-positive pathways.

15 nature-positive transitions could generate up to \$10.1 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030





The Future of Nature and Business - Pathways

Businesses and governments must step up and proactively drive change by investing in nature-positive technology, mobilising green capital flows and engaging in public-private cooperation.

From nature-destructive...





The hidden costs of the food, land and ocean-use system now exceed its contribution to global GDP



Restoring degraded ecosystems and adopting innovative technologies help to sustainably meet the world's resource and food needs while providing millions of jobs.



Cities are responsible for **75% of global GHG emissions**, primarily through transportation and buildings



Planet-compatible resource use, transport and urban planning can promote wellbeing, help reach climate goals and safeguard nature while **boosting business value**.



44% of operational large-scale mines are in biodiversity-rich forests



Nature-positive production, extraction and decarbonisation reduce inefficiencies, illegalities and nature loss while increasing economic resilience.





ALIADOS: Using traditional forest crops in the Amazon to protect biodiversity



Hybrid for-profit/non-profit model RUNA Energy Drink from local Amazon ingredients has generated over \$2.5mn of direct income for smallholder farming families

ALADOS: Theory of Change **Purpose** Build a business innovation ecosystem that drives stewardship of the Andes and Amazon regions Resilient Ecosystem Stewardship **Impact Outcomes** Viable and inclusive Breakthrough Improved farmer Linkages to markets Diversified and improved livelihoods farming systems innovations businesses management Outputs Early stage innovations Incubator Business plans & inclusive Partnership and sales Land and forest graduate leaders increased productivity governance systems management plans Local Buisness Capacity Development - Incubation Program Farm and Forest Stewardship **Activities**

The **Theory of Change (TOC)** is meant to guide all of the foundation's decisions and actions. It is by following this Theory of Change that we believe we can best succeed and make the change we hope to see.

Teemill: Online shopping platform for made-to-order t-shirts





Worn out Teemill products are sent back to us



the recovered organic material is processed



which we use to spin into new organic yarn



and make into brand new products

Real-time production, thus eliminating overproduction and waste Its circular model: organic cotton, water, renewable energy, no surplus production, material flow and improved packaging.

Linear

Recyclable

Circular



Treehouse Condominium S'Pore: A unique architecture based on Biomimicry concept

Acoustics

Biophilic Design Elements Natural Shape & Forms Air Quality & Ventilation Views of Nature Natural Improved

Calming Colours

World's largest vertical garden Proven to absorb heat by up to 3oC, lowering energy needed to cool indoor spaces by up to 30% (or up to\$24K annually)*

Natural

Materials

Lighting





Business has both the opportunity and the responsibility to lead in co-creating the roadmaps to system transformation



Conduct a materiality assessment for your portfolio
Internalize the externality
Incentivize value creation on the ESG indicators beyond profit maximization at P&L level
Support risk capital required for transition to nature-positive economy





Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN)'s Action Framework sets out relevant actions that companies can take for nature



SBTN: AR³T Framework

TRANSFORM: Drive system change through technological, economic, institutional, and social factors and changes in underlying values and behaviours

RESTORE: Recover an ecosystem with respect to its health, integrity, and sustainability, with a focus on permanent changes in state

REGENERATE: Increase the biophysical function and/or ecological productivity of an ecosystem or its components (e.g. regenerative agriculture)

REDUCE: Minimize impacts, but without necessarily eliminating them

AVOID: Prevent impact from happening in the first place; eliminate the impact entirely

Resource
Efficiency and
Circular
Economy



Thank you

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https://www.weforum.org/projects/nature-action-agenda

