



MAKING NATURE EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Conserving biodiversity and restoring ecosystems
for a **nature-positive future**



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This presentation

1. Why sustainable urban mobility needs to be **nature positive**?
1. How could the urban transport sector better deploy **nature-based solutions**?
1. What are emerging opportunities for **IUCN collaboration**?



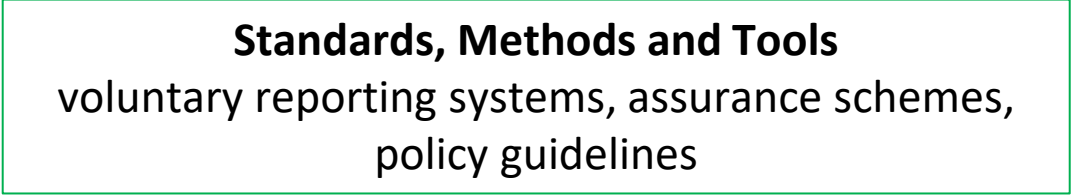
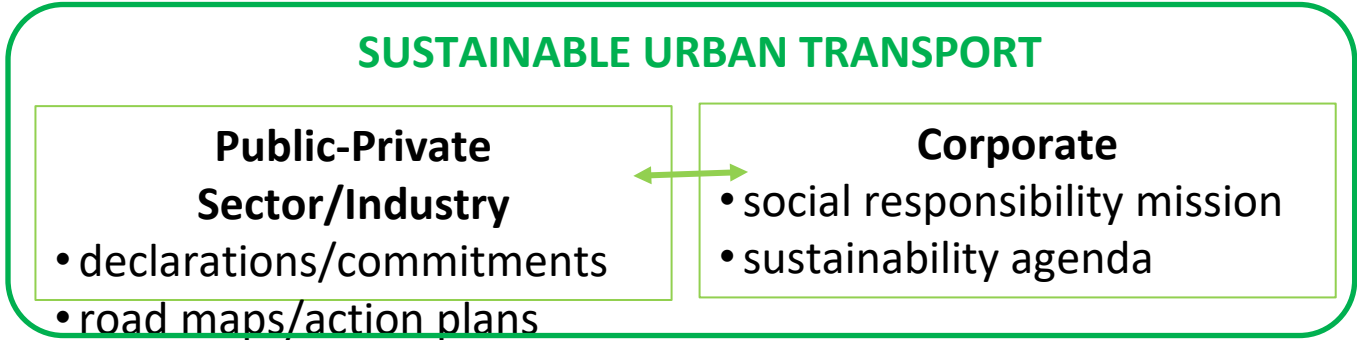


Nature in the EST forum agenda

Global Goals for Nature



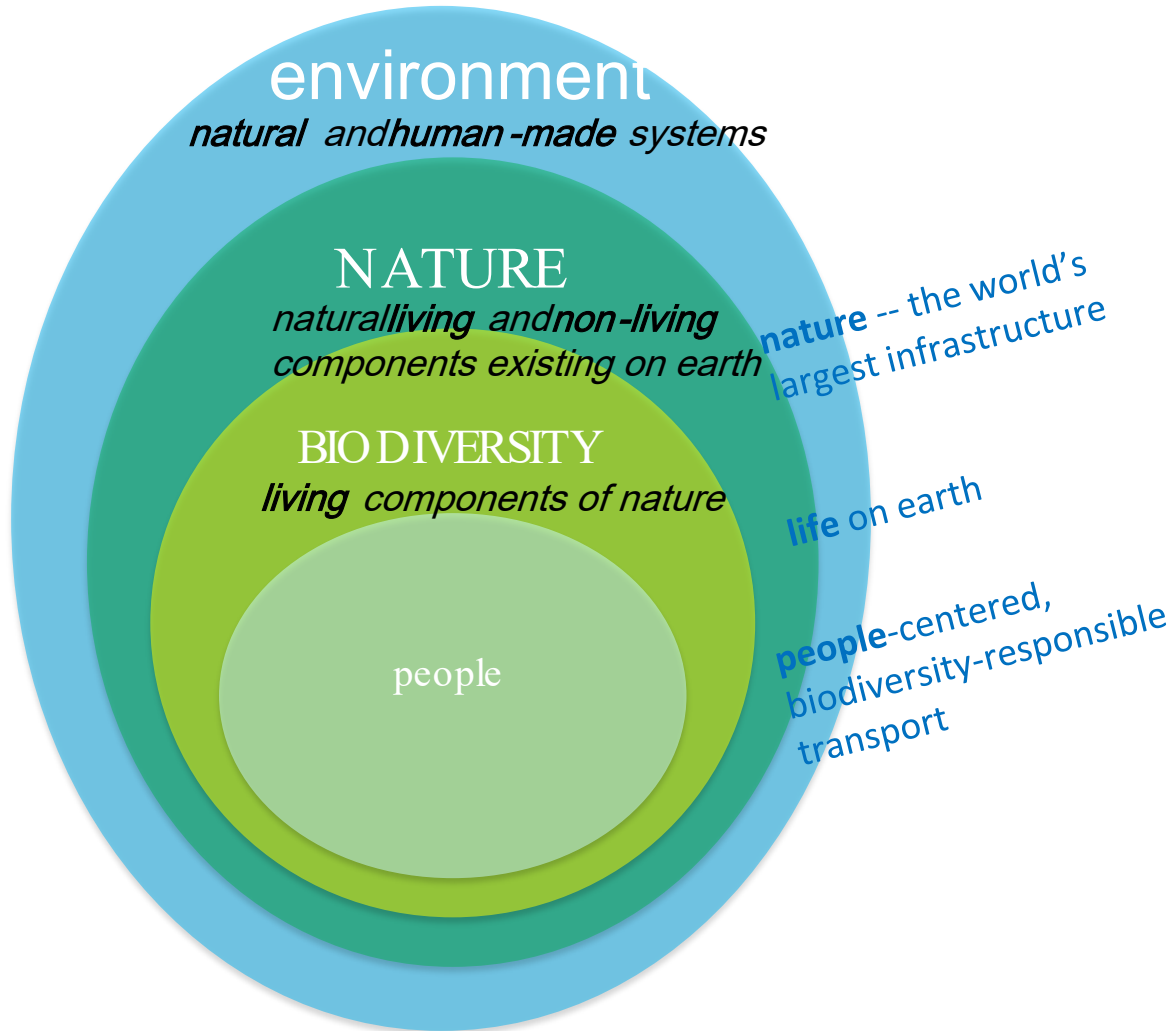
IUCN Global Standards, Methods and Tools



IUCN Knowledge Products



Nature and biodiversity for environmental sustainability



Climate -Biodiversity Nexus

Biodiversity - our strongest natural defense against climate change



www.un.org

OneHealth for people and planet

The block contains two main elements:

- Nature4Health (N4H) Logo:** A green circular logo with a white 'O' and 'N4H' in large green letters. Below it, the text reads "NATURE4HEALTH" and "Preventing pandemics together".
- Report Cover:** A white rectangular box with a blue border. It features the logos of the World Health Organization and IUCN. The text on the cover reads: "HIGHLIGHTS BRIEF ON WHO- IUCN REPORT ON DESIGNING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH" and "2023".

IUCN

world's largest & oldest environment organisation

Members

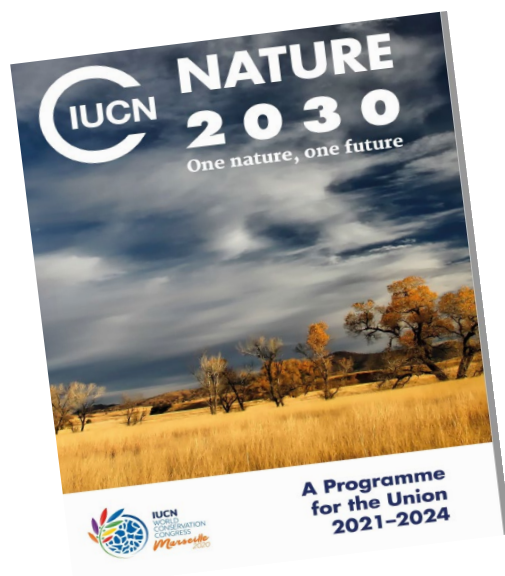
- **1,400+ members** representing the diverse global community for nature

Commissions

- 7 global thematic commissions with **16,000+ experts**

Secretariat

- Switzerland headquarters, regional hubs Asia (Thailand) & Oceania (Fiji)



1. Global union serving 150+ countries

- State members
- Diverse members beyond States:
 - *Govt ministries/agencies*
 - *NGOs, CSOs, philanthropic and academic orgns/associations*
 - *Subnational and local govts (e.g. cities, provinces)*
 - *Indigenous people's organisations*
- Partners in private business and finance sectors

2. Scientific authority on nature

- *Global data and knowledge* on nature and biodiversity
- Science-driven *references, standards and tools*
- *Capacity building & advisory services*

3. Technical adviser for *multilateral agreements*

- Rio Conventions - *biodiversity, climate and land health*
- World Heritage - *natural heritage sites*
- Other environmental conventions - *Ramsar, CITES, CMS, BBNJ*
- Custodian of *SDG 14 and 15* progress-indicators

From climate positive to *nature positive*?

**AICHI 2030
Goal 1**
Environmental sustainability
(climate mitigation & adaptation)

Creating nature-positive outcomes

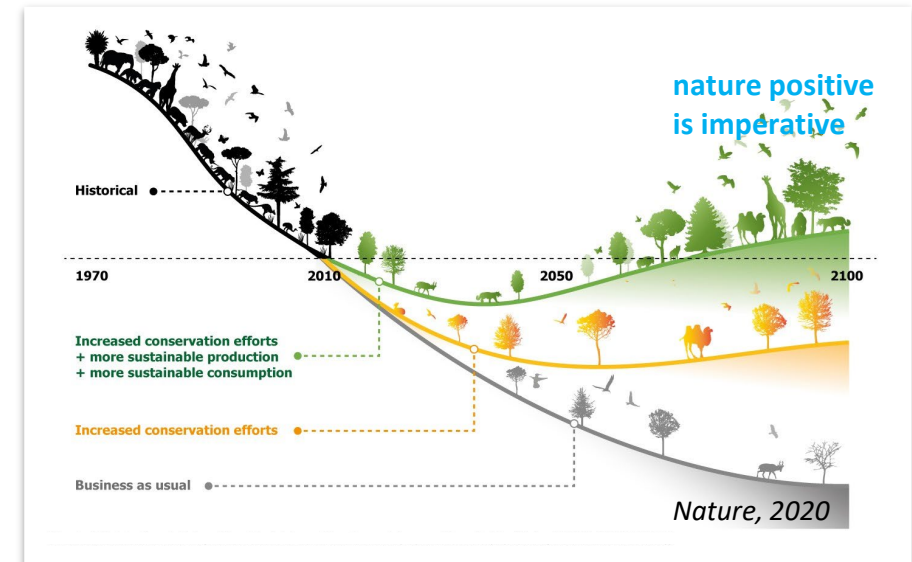
To halt and reverse nature loss at a positive pace
(covers biodiversity net gain and carbon negative)

Achieving net zero

To counterbalance GHGs emitted and removed
(covers carbon neutrality, decarbonization)

Mitigating negative impacts

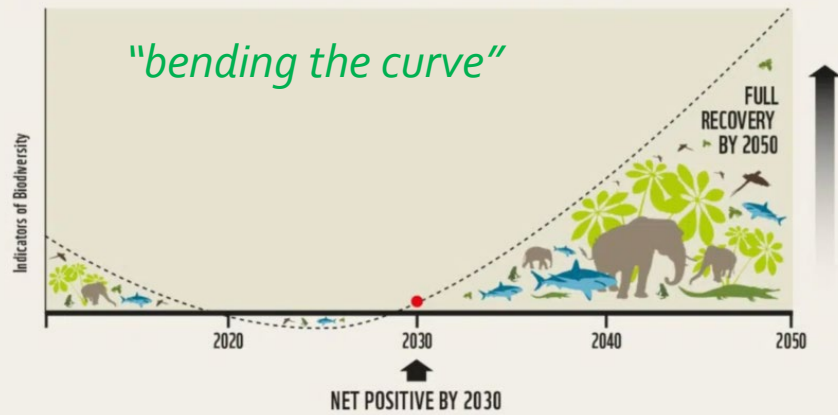
To reduce CO₂/GHG emissions and manage “acceptable” levels of adverse impact
(covers low carbon development)





Targeting and measuring nature positive

Nature Positive by 2030



IUCN Measuring Nature Positive Approach



practical, verifiable and consistent metrics anchored on IUCN global standards, databases & knowledge products including:

- Red List of Threatened Species
- Red List 467 of Ecosystems
- Green Status of Species
- Species Threat Abatement & Restoration (STAR)
- Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)
- World Database on Key Biodiversity Areas
- World Database on Protected Areas
- Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions
- PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet

IUCN Metrics and Tools in nature-finance regulations/frameworks/ standards

Regulation, Standard or Framework	IBAT Referenced?	Key Biodiversity Areas Referenced?	Protected Areas Referenced?	IUCN Red List Referenced?
Taskforce for Nature Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)	✗	✓		
European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)	✓	✓	✓	
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	✓	✓	✓	
CDP	✓	✓	✓	
Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)	✓	✓	✓	



IUCN IBAT as TNFD support tool

Locate: The interface with nature

Evaluate: Dependencies & Impacts

Assess: Risks & opportunities

Prepare: To respond

TNFD recommended disclosures

L4 Interface with sensitive locations

E4 Impact assessment

Engagement with

Governance: Disclose the organisation's governance of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Strategy: Disclose the effects of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on the organisation's business model, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.

Risk & impact management: Describe the processes used by the organisation to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Targets: Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

- Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Korea Ministry of Environment
- IUCN Korea



Nature-based solution (NbS) to drive *co-benefits*



Agreed multilaterally

- IUCN 2016 (128 Countries)
- UNEA 2022 (197 State Parties)

Actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified **ecosystems**,

that address **societal challenges** (such as climate change, food and water security or natural disasters)

effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and **biodiversity benefits**.



nature-inspired
Borrowing ideas from nature



nature-derived
Using nature's resources



nature-based
Using and benefiting nature



- Several cities located within globally recognized "**biodiversity hotspots**"
- Some cities consist of **protected areas** within or just outside their borders
- Well-managed urban areas can support **high levels of biodiversity**
- **NbS is already being used in cities** to adapt to climate change impacts such as heat, flooding and water scarcity.

33 cities are in the world's biodiversity hotspots

including in Asia-Oceania:

- Forests of East Australia - Sydney, Australia
- Himalaya - Rawalpindi, Pakistan
- Indo-Burma - Guangzhou, China
- Japan - Keihanshin (Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe), Japan
- Mountains of Central Asia - Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- Mountains of Southwest China - Chengdu, China
- New Zealand - Auckland, New Zealand
- Philippines - Davao, Philippines
- Southwest Australia - Perth, Australia
- Sundaland - Jakarta, Indonesia
- Wallacea - Makassar (Ujung Padang), Indonesia
- Western Ghats and Sri Lanka - Mumbai, India

hotspotcitiesproject.com





Nurturing *nature-positive* urbanisation



URBAN NATURE INDEX (UNI) *Singapore*

- Flexible methodological framework to **measure cities' ecological performance**
- Helps urban policymakers, stakeholders & local communities assess **cities' impacts on nature**
- Sets science-based **targets and measures** for tracking progress

Theme	ID	Indicator Topics
1 Consumption Drivers	1.1	Material Consumption
	1.2	Harmful Harvest & Trade
	1.3	GHG Emissions from Energy
	1.4	Unsustainable Diets
	1.5	Water Withdrawal
2 Human Pressures	2.1	Urban Sprawl
	2.2	Water Pollution
	2.3	Noise Pollution
	2.4	Light Pollution
	2.5	Invasive Species
3 Habitat Status	3.1	Land Use/Protection
	3.2	Ecosystem Restoration
	3.3	Shorelines & River Banks
	3.4	Vegetation Cover
	3.5	Connectivity

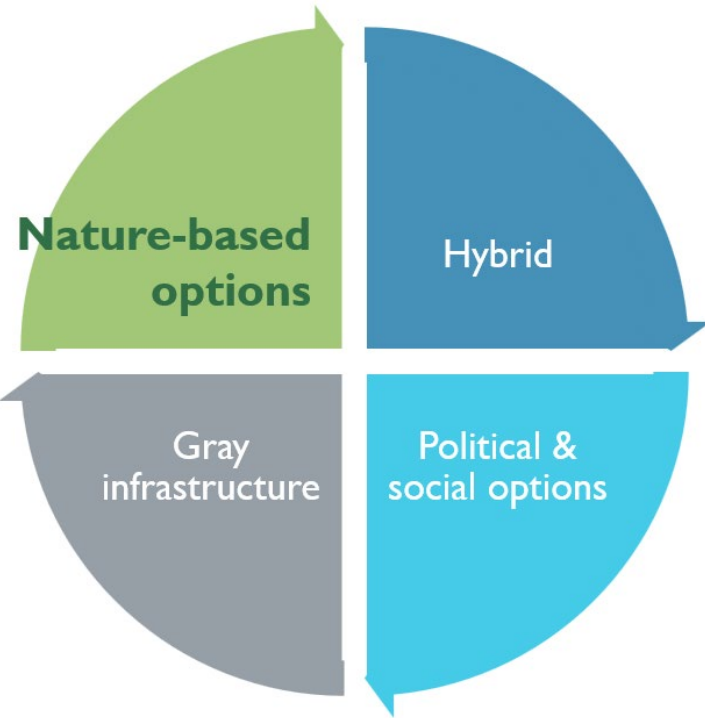
Theme	ID	Indicator Topics
4 Species Status	4.1	Animal Species
	4.2	Plant Species
	4.3	Functional Diversity
	4.4	Microbiota and Fungi
	4.5	Endemic Species
5 Nature's Contributions to People	5.1	Exposure to Nature
	5.2	Access to Nature
	5.3	Human Health
	5.4	Livelihoods
	5.5	Sacred Natural Sites
6 Governance Responses	6.1	Planning
	6.2	Legislation & Regulation
	6.3	Education
	6.4	Management
	6.5	Incentives & Participation

NATL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN (NBSAP) *Thailand*

- GBF 30x30 target includes lands owned/managed by **private business entities** as OECMs
- NBSAP officially includes **Toyota's conserved areas** in its peri-urban corporate sites



Green and gray hybrid solutions



Gameplan for sports to champion nature



Human-wildlife co-existence in humanitarian crisis

ELEPHANT ATTACK AT KUTUPALONG ROHINGYA CAMP

UNHCR, IUCN join hands to safeguard refugees

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have launched an action plan to prevent deaths of Rohingya from wild elephant attacks at Kutupalong refugee camp in Cox's Bazar.



Investing in nature to derisk NbS and incentivise conservation



- Gray infrastructure (physical) and green infrastructure (NbS) often form part of the same landscape level and can be merged to develop complementary hybrid solutions
- While green infrastructure tends to take longer to provide benefits, it could be more cost-beneficial in the long term and provide a larger diversity of (co)benefits



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