



STATE OF NATURE DATA

FOR EFFECTIVE DECISIONMAKING

21 October 2026
Netherlands
Pavilion, COP17

AGENDA

- Welcome and introduction
- Living Planet Report 2026: Positive Tipping Points
- Status Report on Biodiversity in the Netherlands
- IPBES Business and Biodiversity assessment
- UNEP WCMC work on Biodiversity
- Interactive discussion



SPEAKERS



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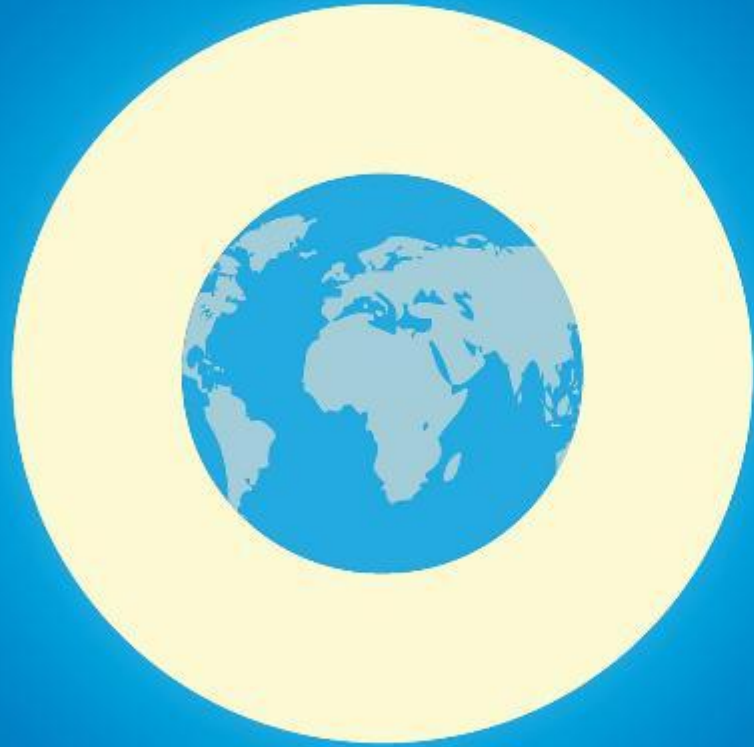


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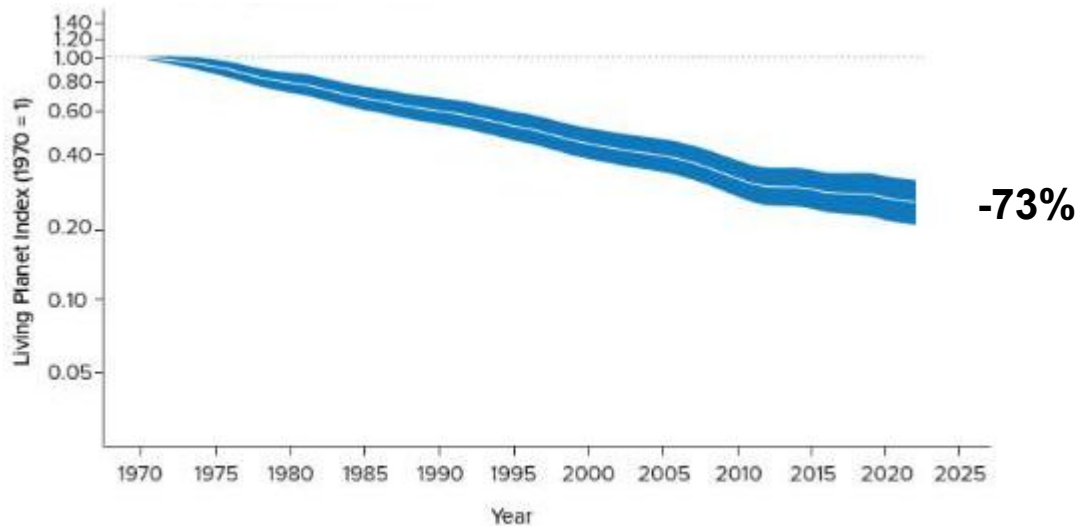
THIS REPORT
HAS BEEN
PRODUCED IN
COLLABORATION
WITH:



2026 LIVING PLANET REPORT

The Science of Hope

GLOBAL



The average size of wildlife populations globally has declined by **73%**, between 1970 and 2022

Dataset size:
35,803 populations (+967 since LPR2024)
5,790 species (+295 since LPR2024)

WHAT'S DRIVING BIODIVERSITY LOSS?

Nature loss is not random. The Living Planet Report 2026 identifies a set of direct drivers, that account for most biodiversity decline globally.



Habitat loss and
degradation



Overharvest



Climate change



Other drivers
(pollution,
invasive species)

RECOVERY THROUGH COLLECTIVE

ACTION

The Living Planet reveals that decline is not inevitable. Around half of the monitored populations tracked by the Index are stable or increasing, demonstrating that when governments, communities, businesses, scientists and conservation organisations work together we can reverse the declines.



○ TIGERS

Tigers +70 per cent Increase in Wild Tiger Populations (2010-2025). Coordinated action across governments, communities, NGOs, businesses and conservation partners helped grow wild tiger numbers from ~3,200 to ~5,700 individuals. A powerful example of what sustained collaboration can achieve.

THE SCIENCE OF HOPE: POSITIVE TIPPING

POINTS The DPP defines hope not as wishful thinking, but as a 4-step practical and evidence-based process that helps people and organisations move from ambition to action.



1 GOAL: A clear vision of what success looks like

Shared goals provide direction, align stakeholders, and create a common purpose.



2 PATHWAY: A credible route to achieve it

Practical plans and achievable milestones build confidence that change is possible.



3 AGENCY: The belief that actions matter

People and organizations are more likely to act when they believe they can influence outcomes.



4 RESILIENCE: The ability to persist through challenges

Transformation is rarely linear. Progress depends on adapting, learning and maintaining momentum.

TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Pathways Creating the conditions for a food system tipping point

The three pathways to food system transformation reinforce one another, creating the potential for self-sustaining change. Reaching a tipping point depends on more than action from producers and consumers alone. Policy, finance and markets play a critical role in creating the conditions for sustainable solutions to scale.



TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Goal Building a food system that benefits both people and nature

A transformed food system can improve food security and human health while reducing pressures on climate and nature.



1 Reduce pressure on nature and climate

The current food system is the largest driver of biodiversity loss



2 Improve human health

Today 673 million people are undernourished while more than 1 billion are obese – we need more sustainable diets



3 Unlock economic value

Transforming food systems could generate US\$5-10 trillion in annual net economic benefits.

TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Pathways

and agriculture systems

Three approaches to a more resilient food

The food and agriculture systems have not yet reached their tipping point. Three interconnected pathways could create the conditions for accelerated change. The challenge is not identifying solutions but scaling them fast enough to create self-reinforcing change.



1 Nature-Positive Production

Improving outcomes on existing agricultural land through nature-positive production practices across food, feed, fibre and other agricultural commodities.



2 Healthy & Sustainable Diets

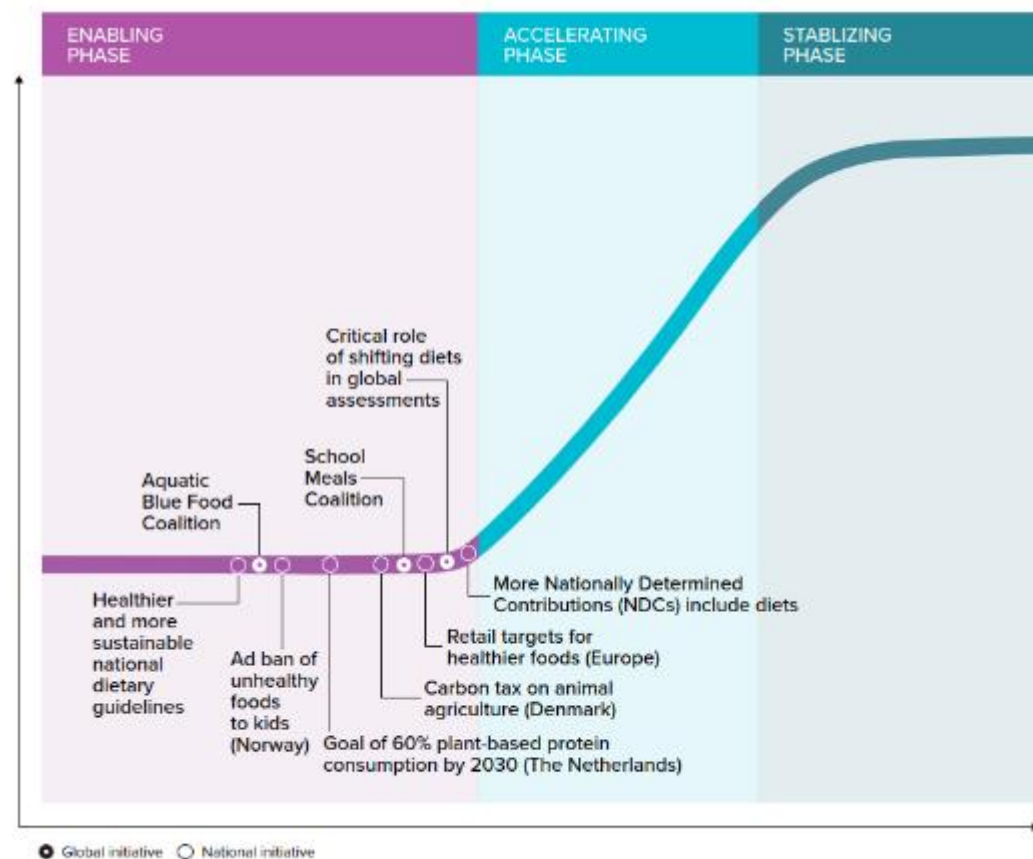
Aligning diets with both health and planetary goals can benefit people and nature. Currently, less than 1% of the global population consumes diets that meet both nutritional and planetary boundaries.



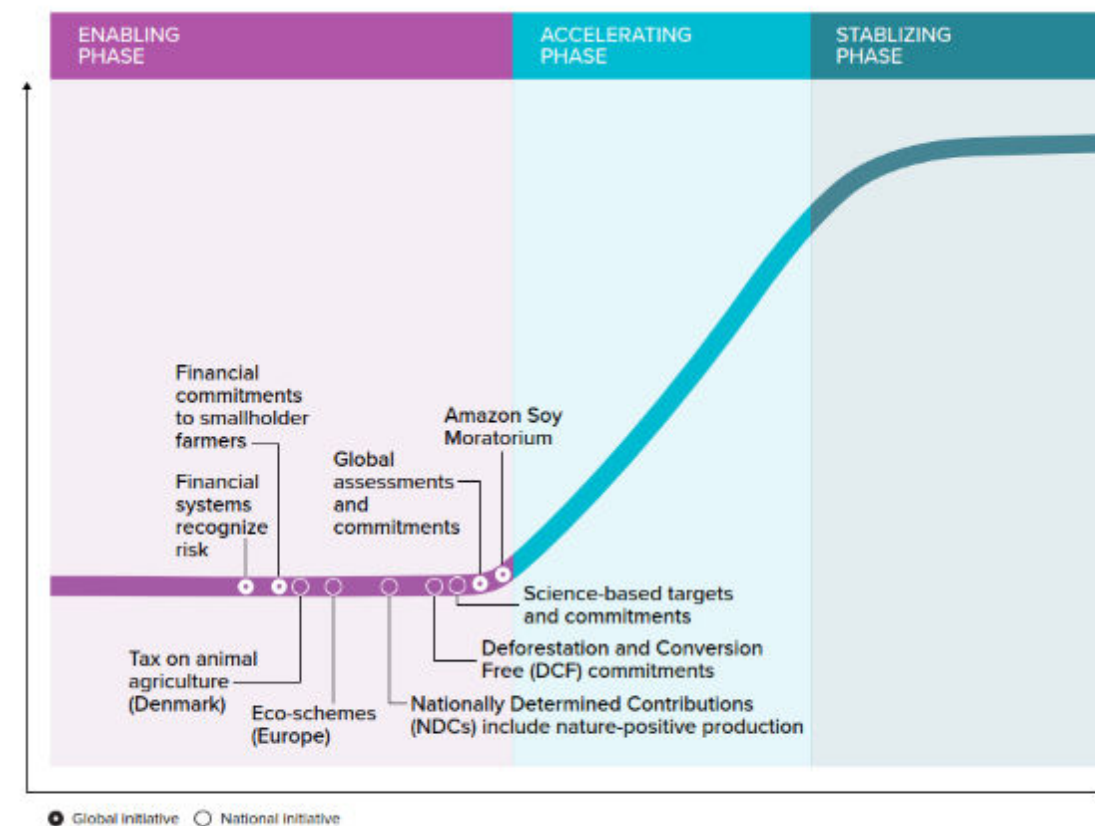
3 Food Loss & Waste

Cutting food loss and waste is a key opportunity to improve resource efficiency across the food system. Currently, 13% of food is lost before retail and another 19% is wasted by households.

THE FOOD SYSTEMS HAS NOT YET REACHED ITS TIPPING POINT



a. Food supply transition examples along the S-curve



a. Food demand transition examples along the S-curve

TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Agency for Creating the conditions for a food system tipping point

Businesses influence food systems not only through what they produce, but through how they purchase, invest, employ and collaborate. These choices can help accelerate the shift towards nature-positive production, healthier diets and reduced food loss and waste.



1 Transform production
Produce more from existing land while restoring nature.



2 Shape demand
Make healthy and sustainable choices the easy choice.



3 Reduce food loss and waste
Create more value from food already produced.



4 Enable system-wide change
Advocate for policies and incentives that reward sustainable outcomes.

EFFECTIVE DECISION-MAKING

We know:

- What is driving biodiversity loss
- Which sectors are most responsible and what their specific negative contribution is
- What the pathway to a positive contribution looks like

This should inform public and private sector decisions on:

- What activities, locations and investments to prioritise as contributing the most and being the most at risk
- What specific actions they should take, regulate or incentivise to ensure the necessary transformation of those activities from harming to helping nature
- Where to allocate effort, resources and investments





KOOS BIESMEIJER

NATURALIS BIODIVERSITY CENTER

NL BIODIVERSITY under pressure



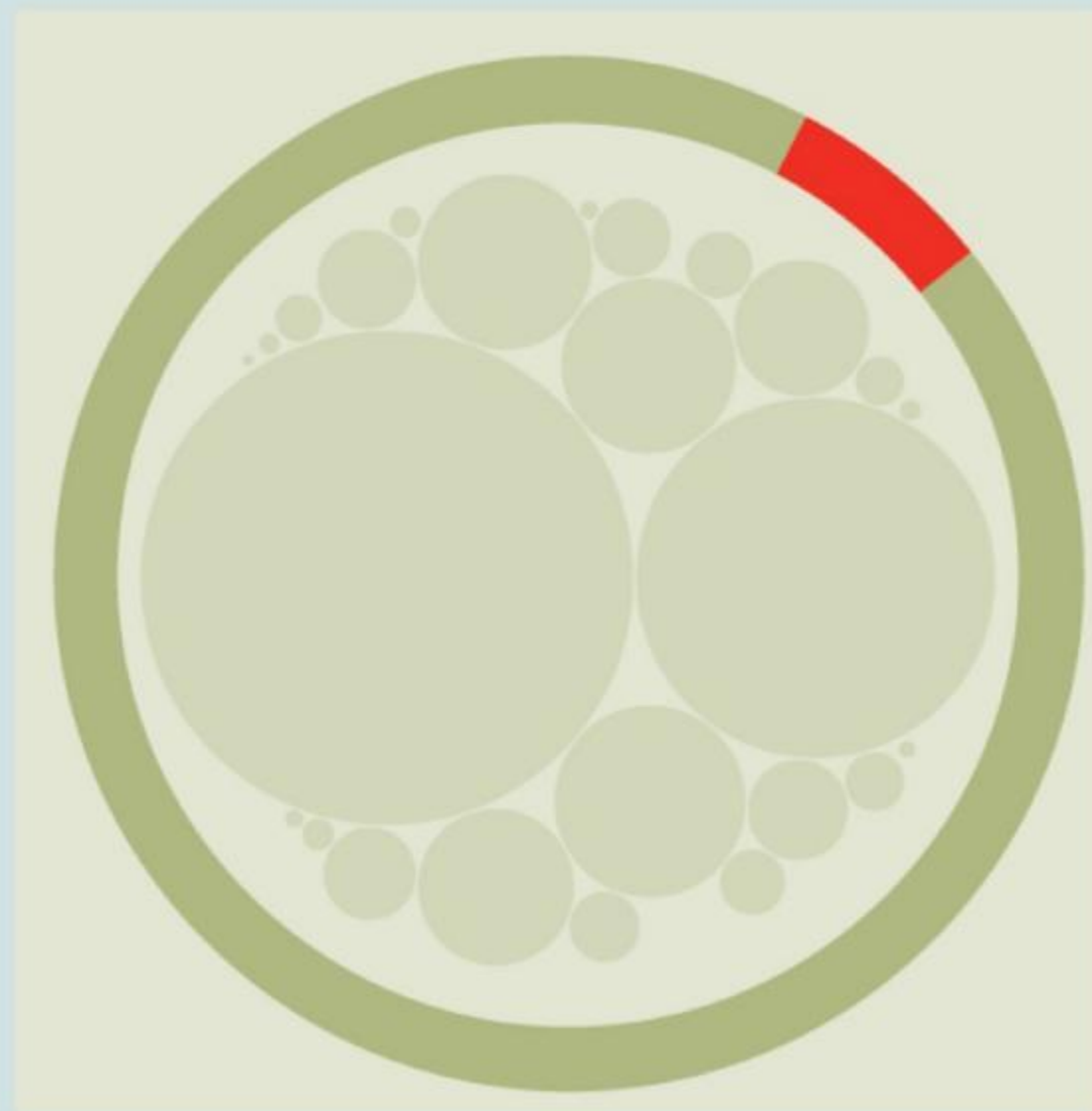
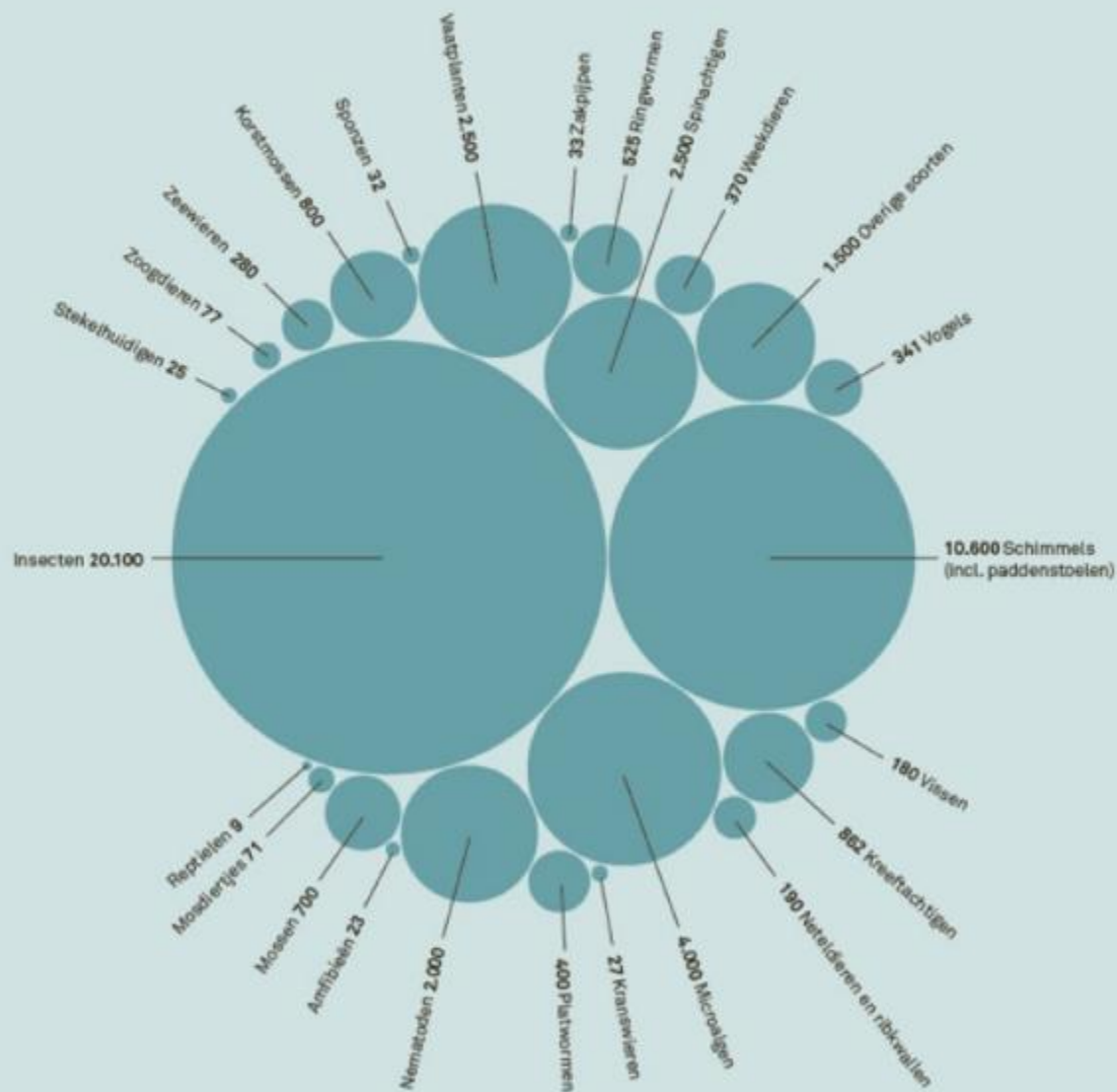
STATUSRAPPORT **NEDERLANDSE BIODIVERSITEIT** 2026

NL BIODIVERSITY under pressure



<https://dashboardbiodiversiteit.nl/>

48000 species in Netherlands of which 6% represented in policies





45%

of Dutch species
are endangered or
have disappeared

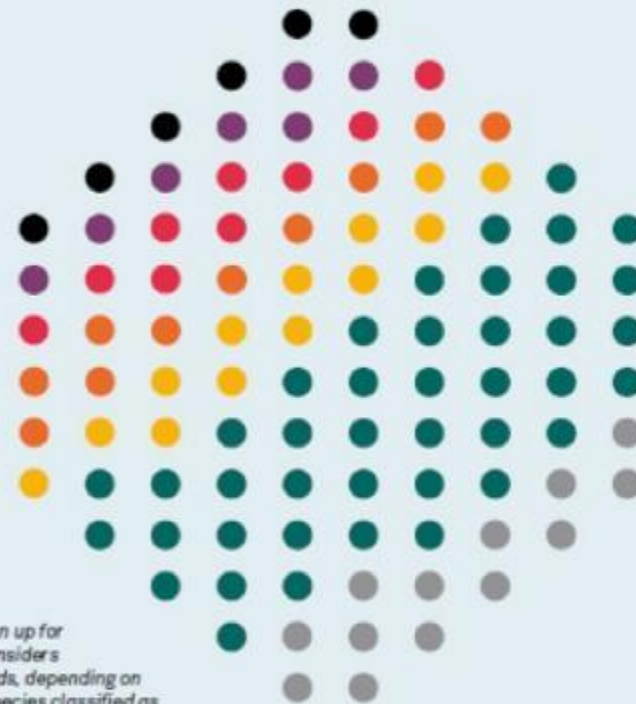
Bijlaren | Photo: Willem Vorberg

Red List Dutch species

2024 | 7958 species evaluated

45% of which are threatened
or may have disappeared

- 6% disappeared
- 7% critically endangered
- 9% endangered
- 10% vulnerable
- 13% near threatened
- 42% not threatened
- 13% data deficient

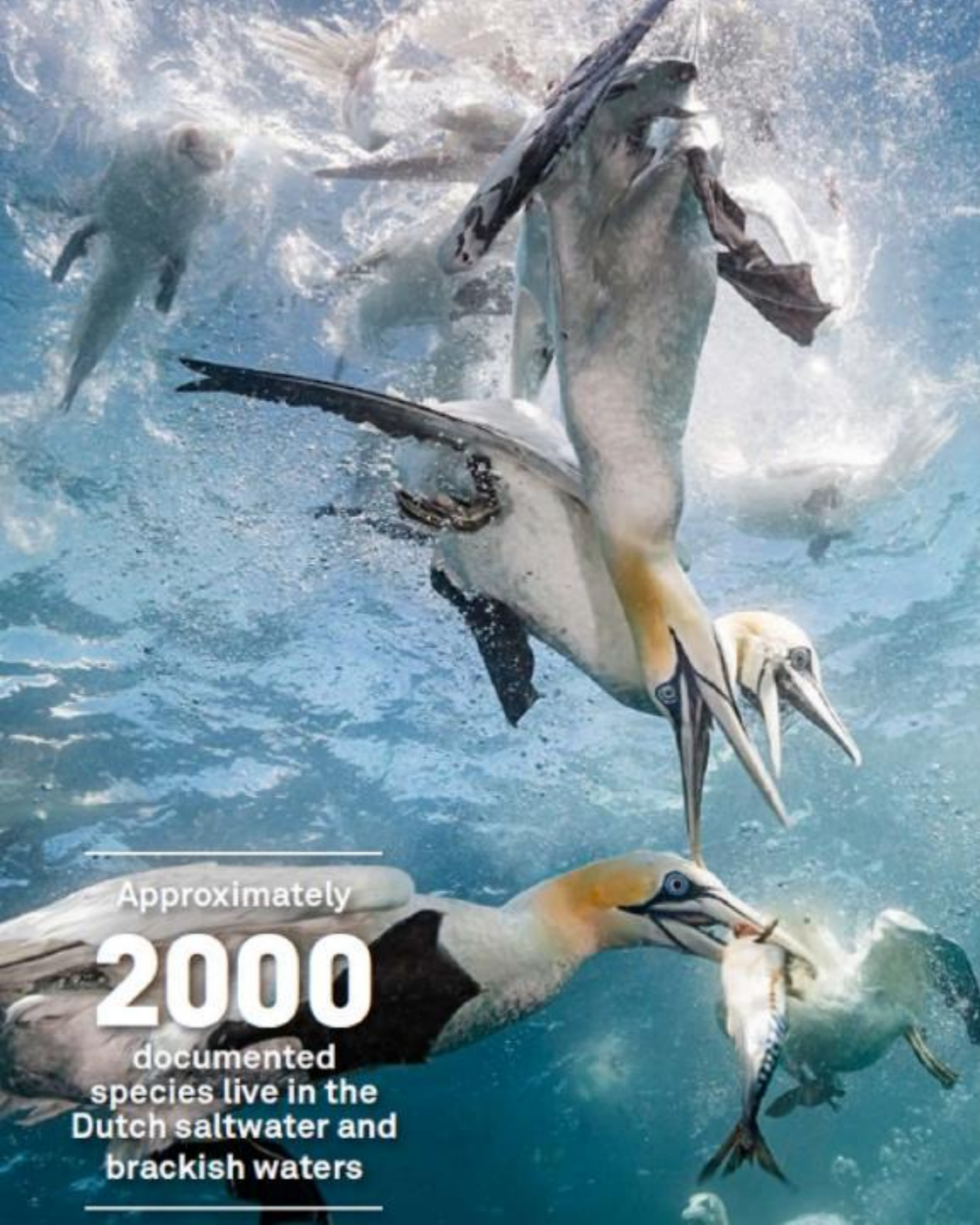


In the Netherlands, a Red List has been drawn up for nineteen species groups. The assessment considers population size, distribution, and recent trends, depending on the species group and available data. Only species classified as threatened are included on the list.

Note: There is also a global IUCN Red List.

Source: clo.nl/nl10c219 en clo.nl/nl132306

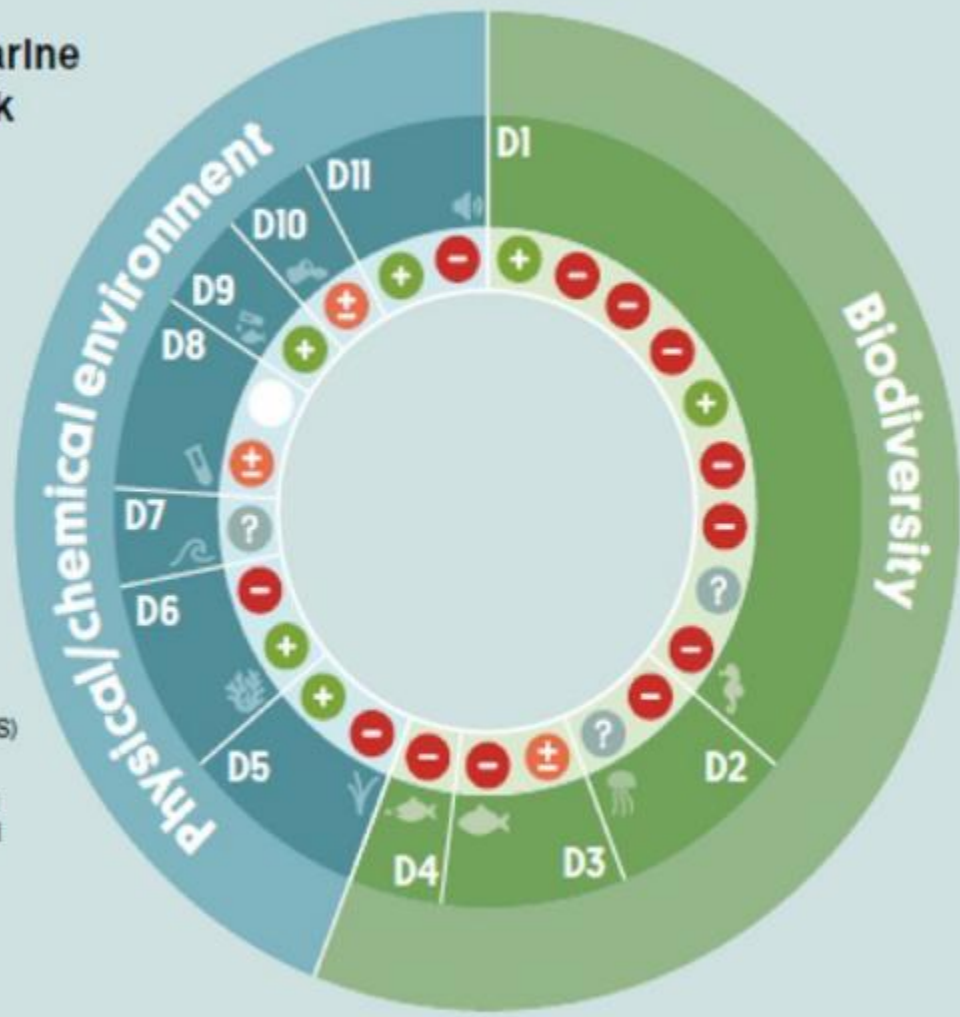
● = 1%



Approximately
2000
documented
species live in the
Dutch saltwater and
brackish waters

Indicators of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)

- Good environmental status (GES) achieved
- ⊕ GES not yet achieved, but trend is positive toward the threshold value
- GES not achieved
- No incidents
- No indicator available yet.





Saba, Bonaire en Sint Eustatius

Orchideeën

Saba en St. Eustatius



Verspreiding ● Leefgebied ●
Populatie ● Perspectief ●

Zeldzame en bedreigde bomen

Bonaire



Verspreiding ● Leefgebied ●
Populatie ● Perspectief ●

Vlinders

Bonaire, Saba en St. Eustatius



Verspreiding ● Leefgebied ●
Populatie ● Perspectief ●

Landslakken

Nederlands-Caribische eilanden



Verspreiding ● Leefgebied ●
Populatie ● Perspectief ●

Antilliaanse leguaan

St. Eustatius



Verspreiding ● Leefgebied ●
Populatie ● Perspectief ●

Saba-leguaan*

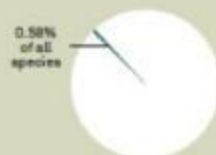
Saba



Verspreiding ● Leefgebied ●
Populatie ● Perspectief ●

*Datakwaliteit en volledigheid is onvoldoende

Seaweeds



Number of species	ca. 280
Of which are exotics	45
DNA reference available	202
Habitat Directive species	-
On the Red List	-



Forkweed | Photo: Mick Otten

Description Seaweeds, also called macroalgae, are a diverse group that include green, red, and brown algae. They occur predominantly in saltwater, but a few species also live in freshwater.

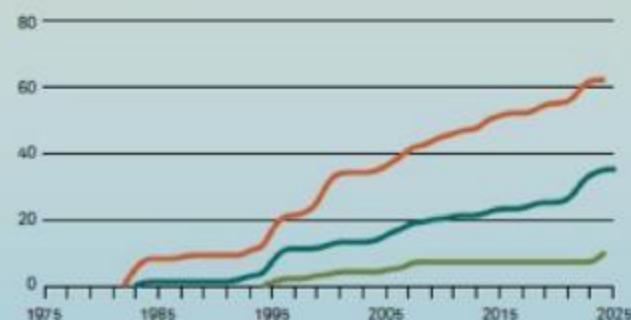
Increasing biodiversity

The status of seaweed (macroalgae) in Dutch waters is characterized by increasing biodiversity, a strong presence on artificial hard substrates such as dikes, and a growing interest in seaweed cultivation.

Monitoring

Both scientists and volunteers (citizen scientists) monitor seaweeds through diving projects such as the Underwater Shore Monitoring Project (MOO); the Beach Wash-up Monitoring Project (SMP), using wash-ups in the coastal zone; and the Littoral Inventory and Monitoring Project (LIMP) in the intertidal zone. Since the publication of the Seaweed Field Guide in 2021, observations by citizen scientists have increased significantly.

The (cumulative) number of newly observed seaweed species Period 1980-2025



Seaweeds are becoming increasingly common in the Netherlands. Since 1993, 34 exotic seaweed species have been found. The Southern Delta, in particular, is a hotspot for new, non-native species. Thanks to new DNA techniques, new sightings can be identified more and more quickly.

— Atlantic climate-driven range shifters
— Non-native species
— Unknown origin

Source: Dr. Lina van der Loos, Naturalis Biodiversity Center

Flatworms



Number of species	ca. 400
Of which are exotics	8
DNA reference available	188
Habitat Directive species	-
On the Red List	4 (out of 13)



Blue-spotted land planarian | Photo: Arnold Wijk

Description A diverse group of worms characterized by a smooth and shiny body. These can be flat or round. They live in fresh and salt water and on land.

Red List

2003 | 13 species evaluated
31% of which are threatened or may have disappeared



Source: doi.org/10.1062/19

Flatworms have only been studied to a limited extent. Many new species are still expected to be discovered, particularly in the marine meiofauna (among sand grains in the sea). Freshwater and terrestrial flatworms have been better documented. Of the thirteen assessed freshwater flatworms, four are on the Red List. This underscores the vulnerability of native populations. It is also clear that since 2012, the number of non-native terrestrial flatworms reported in the Netherlands has been increasing, primarily due to the trade in (potted) plants.

Monitoring

For several years, scientists from Radboud University and EIS Knowledge Center for Insects have been working to gain insight into the spread and potential effects of exotic terrestrial flatworms in the Netherlands. They do this with the help of citizen scientists who report their observations on [Waarneming.nl](https://www.waarneming.nl).

List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern

Four land flatworms are listed on the European Union List of Invasive Alien Species. Two of these have not yet been found in the Netherlands, and the third has only been found in greenhouses. However, the Obama flatworm is spreading rapidly and has been found in gardens on multiple occasions. Because these invasive species eat earthworms, they pose a threat to soil fertility and local ecosystems.

Complete overview
Current policy
Future needs
Innovative monitoring
Collaboration needs



STATUSRAPPORT
**NEDERLANDSE
BIODIVERSITEIT**
2026



MICHAL KULAK

IPBES BUSINESS & BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

#BIZBIODIVERSITY

IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment

Michal Kulak

Coordinating Lead Author, Chapter 4 ·
Scoping expert, Chapter 6

Deputy Head Sustainable Investment Research,
Robeco



THE ASSESSMENT

Business depends on nature — yet finance still funds its decline

\$7.3 tn

a year in financial flows
support activities that drive
biodiversity loss

≈ 33 : 1

\$220 bn

is spent on nature
restoration, conservation
and sustainable use

79

experts from 35 countries

3 yrs

of work, 2023–2026

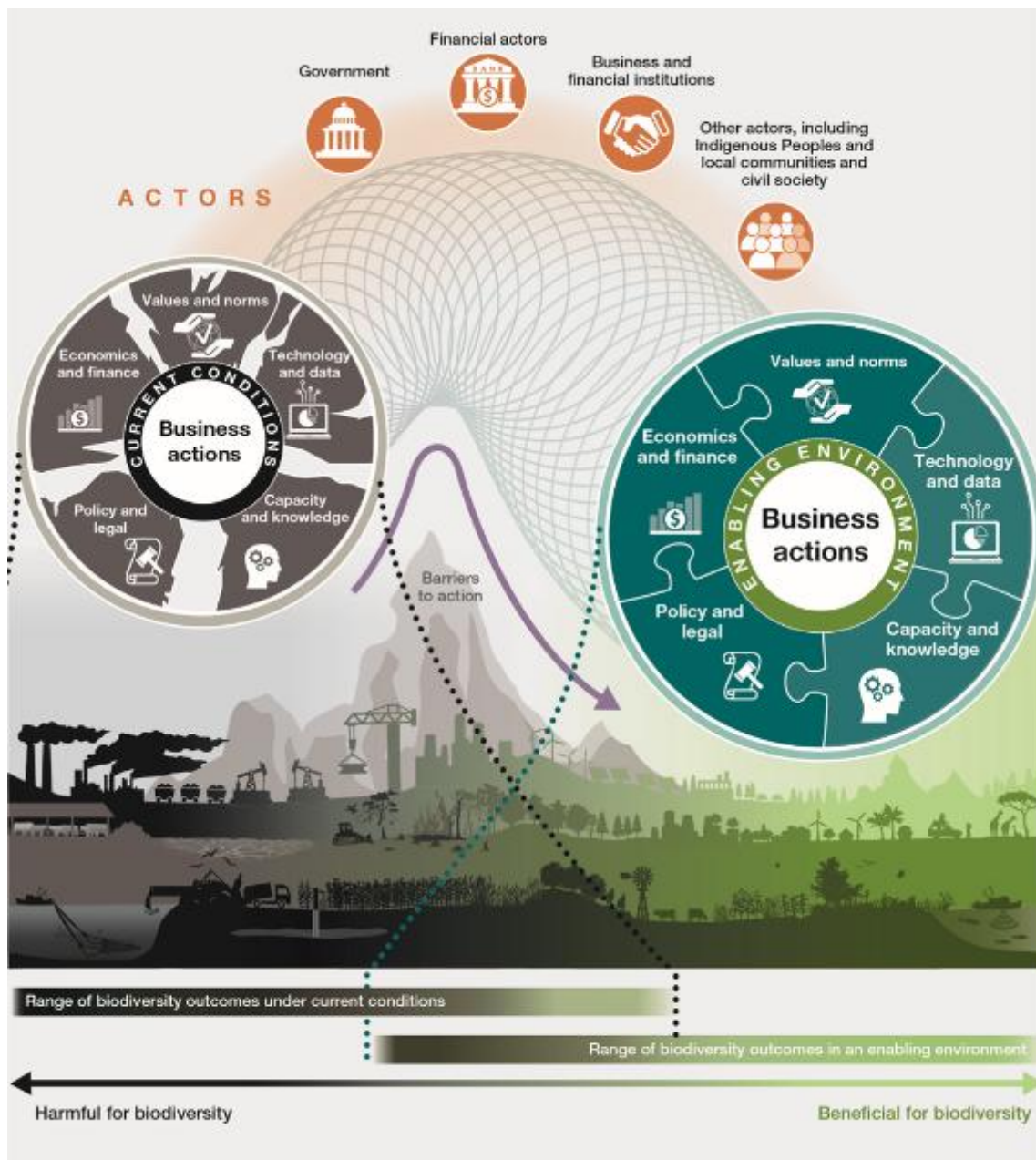
150+

governments approved it, February 2026

1st

global assessment of methods to measure
business impacts and dependencies

The Living Planet Report shows the decline. The assessment shows what business and finance can do about it.



KM.3 · THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Business can't do it alone: the enabling environment must change

Under current conditions, barriers keep business action in a narrow, mostly harmful range. Reforming five levers — policy, finance, values, technology and data, capacity — widens what business can do for nature.

Realign the incentives

About \$2 tn a year of harmful public subsidies and \$5 tn private flows still works against nature.

Who: governments, financial actors, business, and Indigenous Peoples, local communities and civil society — together.

Figure SPM.1 · IPBES (2026)





KM.6 · MATCH THE METHOD TO THE DECISION

A method for every decision — choose by purpose and level

Business decision-making level	Purpose of measurement	Method categories				
		Location-based observation	Participatory mapping and monitoring	Spatial analysis	Life-cycle approaches	Macro-scale environmental economic model
Operations Business operations carried out at sites under the direct control of the business entity		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	×	×
Value chain Activities beyond the direct control of an individual business entity, involving suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and customers		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	→	×	×
Corporate A business or group of business entities, typically within an industry, governed as a single organization		→	→	→	→	→
		→	→	→	→	→
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	×	×	×
Portfolio A group of investments owned by a financial institution, or a group of business units owned by a conglomerate		→	→	→	→	→
		→	→	→	→	→
		→	→	→	→	×
		→	→	×	×	×

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 biodiversity: showing positive or negative changes in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people that can be attributed or linked to business activities or action on biodiversity

Level of applicability



Available and applicable

Proceed with caution: methods can be applied provided sufficient accuracy, coverage and responsiveness

Not currently feasible

Not applicable

Screen

Identify priorities needing further analysis or action

e.g. screen a fund for holdings with high dependencies or impacts

Compare options

Evaluate impacts of decisions against alternatives

e.g. choose or weight individual securities within a fund

Track change

Measure how pressures or reliance shift over time

e.g. a portfolio's footprint or an issuer's risk, year on year

Observe nature

Detect real change in biodiversity itself

e.g. verify outcomes at a financed site or project

Read the table across: the higher the decision level, the more you rely on top-down models — on-the-ground observation fits site decisions.

Table SPM.3 · IPBES (2026)



THE WAY FORWARD

<1%

of companies report on biodiversity today

30%

Financial institutions holding 30% of global market cap cite the same barriers: data, models, scenarios

Coverage

Global and spatially explicit, mappable to sectors, supply chains and holdings

Accuracy

Fit to the decision level, with uncertainty stated — not false precision

Responsiveness

Able to show change that can be attributed to an actor's own action

The methods exist. Application (especially in the right context) is the gap.

Q&A · DISCUSSION

Thank you!

Summary for policymakers and full report, free to download

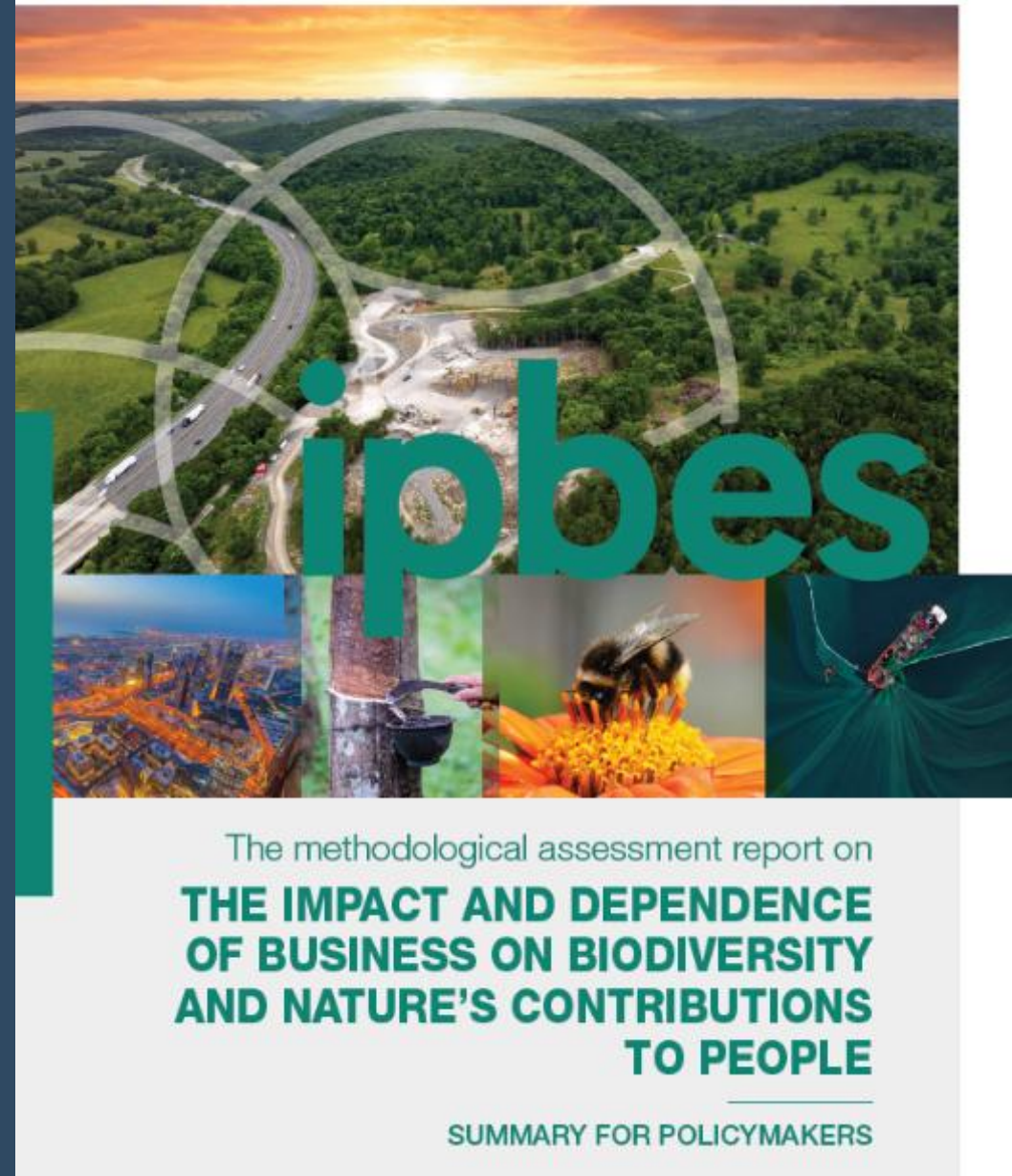


ipbes.net/business-impact

#BizBiodiversity



Michał Kulak · Coordinating Lead Author, Chapter 4





SAMANTHA HILL

UNEP-WCMC

DISCUSSION

THANK YOU!