Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Opportunities for Businesses

Supply Chains and Sustainable Consumption and Production

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Some goods and services provided by Biodiversity

**Biodiversity** comprises diversity at the level of ecosystems, species and genes. It also includes the ecological and evolutionary processes (interactions) that maintain species and ecosystems (CBD).

**PRODUCTS**
- Raw materials and food production
- Pharmaceutical, biochemical and industrial products
- Chemicals (mainly extracted from trees)

**GOODS AND SERVICES**
- Pollination of a wide variety of plants
- Biological control of pests and diseases

**Ecosystems**
- Unit composed of interdependent organisms that share the same habitat

**Species**
- Set of natural organisms or populations capable of intercrossing and producing fertile offspring

**Genes**
- Hereditary material that determines the characteristics of the individual and is transmitted from generation to generation

**PRODUCTS**
- Water supply
- Raw material (food, fuel, etc.)

**GOOD AND SERVICES**
- Capture of greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4)
- Climate regulation
- Regulation of disturbances
- Water regulation
- Control of erosion and sediment retention
- Soil formation
- Nutrient Cycle
- Waste treatment
- Wildlife Refuge
- Genetic resources
- Recreation

- Genetic resources
- Raw material for industry (e.g. pharmaceuticals and agribusiness)
- Raw materials and food production
- Pharmaceutical, biochemical and industrial products
- Chemicals (mainly extracted from trees)
Consequences of unsustainable patterns of production and consumption in biodiversity

- Great dependence on natural resources.
- Contamination of air, soil and groundwater.
- Death of flora and fauna.
- Social effects, poverty, inequality.
- Health effects.
- Impacts on natural, cultural and touristic heritage.
¿What causes the loss of biodiversity?

- Deforestation
- Erosion
- Pollution
- Climate change
- Illegal trade
- Habitats destruction
- Introduction of invasive species
- Overexploitation of natural resources
- Natural catastrophes
Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
“Sustainable consumption is the use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimising the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations”.

Oslo Symposium 1994
¿What are megadiverse countries?

- Between 66% and 75% of planet's total biodiversity lives in them.
- Of more than 170 countries in the world, 17 are megadiverse.
- México is one of the five most megadiverse countries.
- México has approximately 10% of world’s species.
National Policies for Sustainable Production and Consumption

- They involve different actors from the public, private and social sectors.
- Their purpose is to foster new patterns of production and consumption of goods and services through:
  - Adoption of new lifestyles
  - Social and environmental responsibility
  - Technological innovation
  - Sustainable purchases
- In order to reduce:
  - Energy footprints
  - Water
  - Biodiversity
  - Raw materials
- They seek to move towards a green economy and the sustainable development of countries.
Sustainable Public Procurement Programme

• Wood, furniture and supplies certified to guarantee the origin and sustainable management of forestry.

• Products whose production does not depend on the excessive use of natural resources, and generate less impact on the environment throughout its life cycle.

• **Example.** Mexican National Commission of Free Textbooks: collects 26,000 tons of "waste paper" delivered by government agencies and private companies, which are converted into 1,900 tons of useful paper, which produces 4 million free books for students.
Waste recovery

Picking → Separation → Reuse, recycling and reincorporation to productive processes → Waste to energy
Recycling

Mexico, leading country in PET recycling:

• Recycling of 60% of PET containers after consumption.

Sustainability in the Mexican pulp and paper industry:

In 2015, 4.244 million tons of national secondary fiber were collected, of which 4.001 million were for domestic consumption and 244.6 thousand were destined for export.

Source: Cámara Nacional de la Industria de la Celulosa y el Papel SEMARNAT's document: “Residuos Sólidos Urbanos: la otra cara de la basura”
Responsibility towards biodiversity

Images: COP-13 “Foro Alianzas de la Sociedad Civil y la Juventud por la Integración de la Biodiversidad para el Bienestar”
Gracias
Merci
どうも有難う
Obrigado
धन्यवाद्
Thank you
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