

**DIVERSE VALUES  
OF NATURE  
AND PEOPLE**

VENUE: SALA DELLE BANDIERE  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
VIA IV NOVEMBRE, 14B

**ROME, 21ST  
APRIL 2023  
09:00–13:00**





A CONFERENCE TO PRESENT AND DEBATE THE OUTCOMES OF THE IPBES REPORT

"METHODOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REGARDING THE DIVERSE  
CONCEPTUALIZATION OF MULTIPLE VALUES OF NATURE AND  
ITS BENEFITS, INCLUDING BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM  
FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES"

## The social component of the values of nature

Davide Pettenella

**TESAF** Dipartimento Territorio  
e Sistemi Agro-Forestali



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI PALERMO

1

## The main points

- IPBES Report: **the right approach** in dealing with in biodiversity assessment and protection
- The social dimension is needed for reaching consensus on **balanced solutions**
- Defining a **balance between public and private actors'** responsibilities and action

**TESAF** Dipartimento Territorio  
e Sistemi Agro-Forestali



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI PALERMO

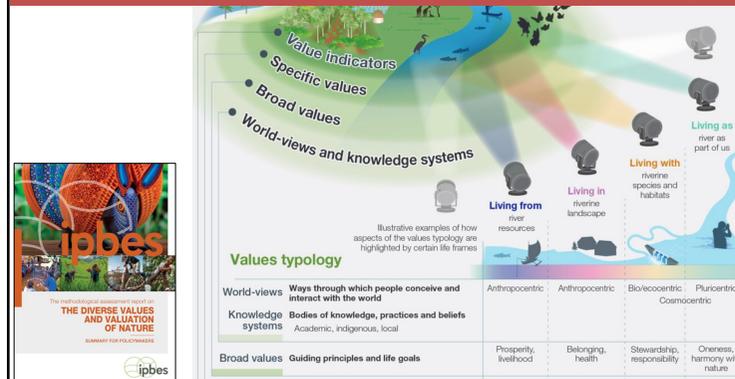
2

## The main points

- **IPBES Report: the right approach in dealing with in biodiversity assessment and protection**
- The social dimension is needed for reaching consensus on balanced solutions
- Defining a balance between public and private actors' responsibilities and action

## «Living in harmony with nature»: from, in, with, as nature

Value recognition → assessment → policy action



[https://zenodo.org/record/7410287/files/EN\\_SPM\\_VALUES\\_V8D\\_DIGITAL.pdf](https://zenodo.org/record/7410287/files/EN_SPM_VALUES_V8D_DIGITAL.pdf)

## IPBES Methodological Assessment Report: an extraordinary attention to the social dimension of biodiversity protection

«*The Assessment demonstrates that recognizing and respecting the worldviews, values and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities lead to the formulation of policies that are more inclusive, with better outcomes for people and nature*»

Source: IPBES (2022). Methodological Assessment Report (...) p. v

## Key-word recurrence

«**indigenous**» a word mentioned **713 times** in the document

In association to: people, communities, territories, groups, leaders, holders and youth, women, gender practices, conservation measures, knowledge, traditions, understanding, worldviews, perspectives, wisdom, sacredness, philosophies, epistemology, science approaches, management, scholars, languages, story telling, stakes, rights, power, struggle, institutions, treaties,

**Indigenous plant(s): 2 times**

**Indigenous tree: 0**

**local communities: 216 times**

## Indigenous people: not only an issue in the Global South

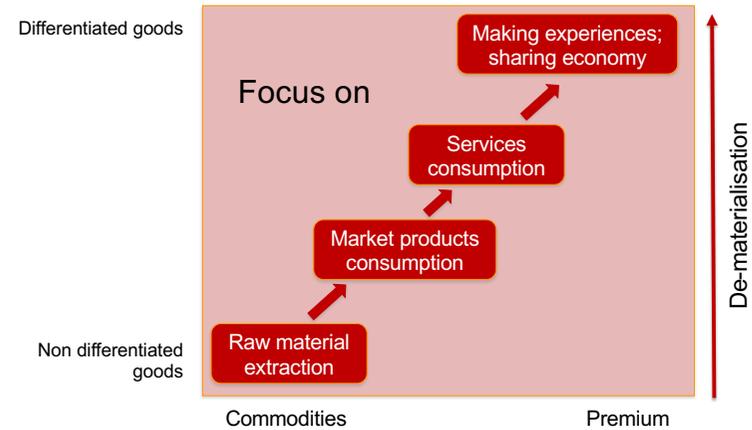


Source: <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2023IRR0019-000539>

In Italy: 1.7 M ha (source: ISTAT, CGA) of commons; 2200 management units + traditional common rights of use («Usi Civici»)

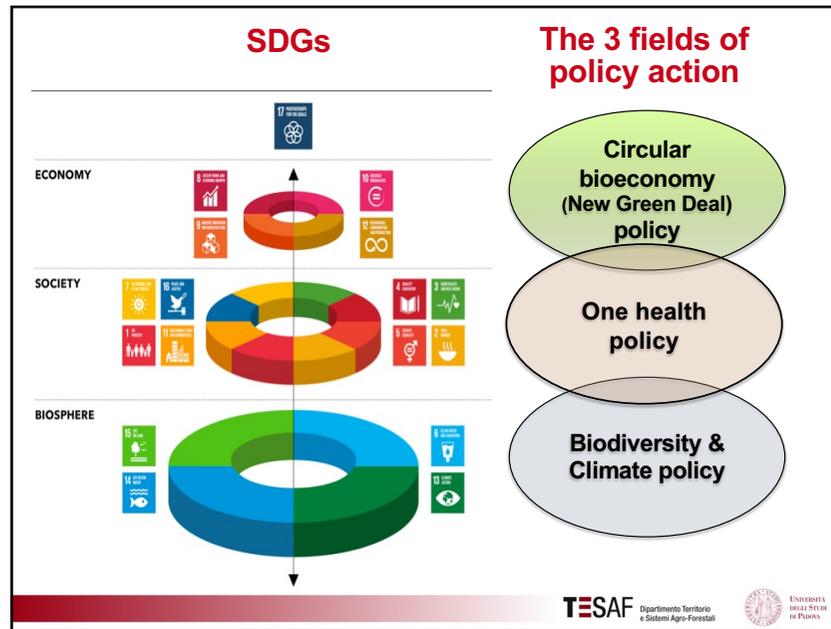
7

## “From, in, with, as” nature: a vision in line with the changes in economy



Source: B. Joseph Pine II e James H. Gilmore, 1998 (modif.)

8



9

# One Health

Human health and animal health are interdependent and bound to the health of the ecosystems → A collaborative global approach to **understanding and reducing risks for human, animal and ecosystem**

**World Health**

- 60% of pathogens that cause human diseases come from domestic animals or wildlife.
- 75% of emerging human pathogens are of animal origin.
- 80% of pathogens that are of concern for bioterrorism originate in animals

**Food Security**

- More than 70% additional animal protein will be needed to feed the world by 2050.
- Meanwhile, more than 20% of animal production losses in the world are linked to animal diseases.

**Environment**

- Understanding the **connections** between biodiversity, ecosystems and infectious diseases is crucial.

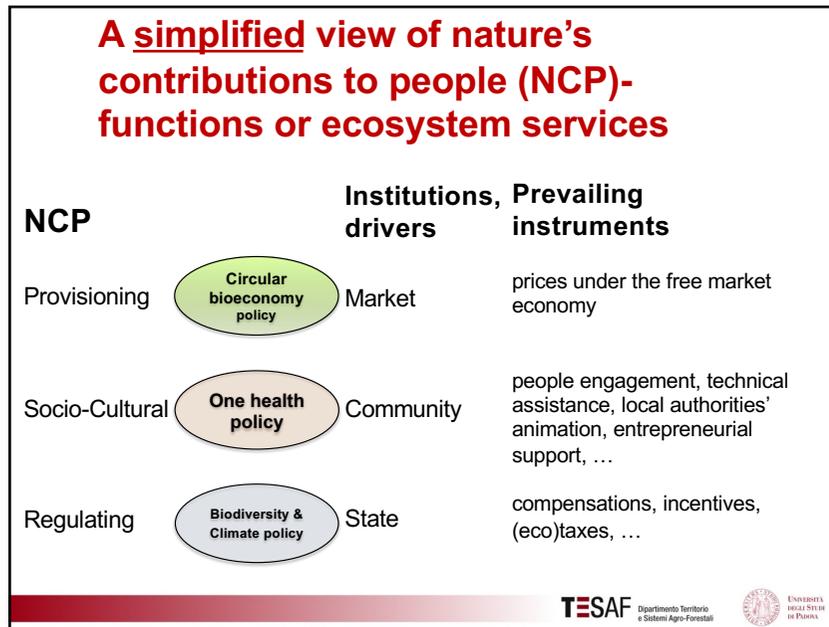
**Economy**

- Animal diseases pose a direct threat to the **incomes** of rural communities that depend on livestock production.
- More than 75% of the billion people in the world who live on less than \$2 per day depend on subsistence farming and raising livestock to survive.

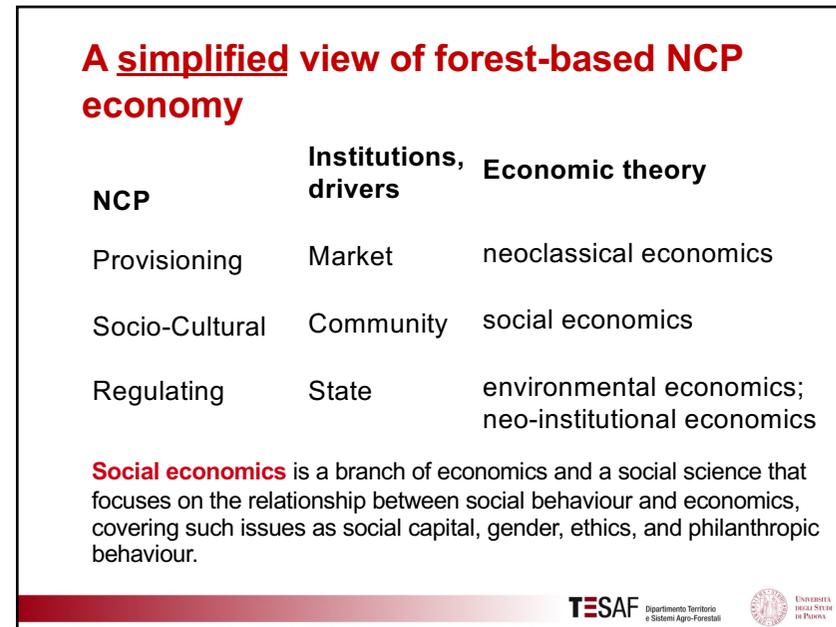
Source: <https://www.oie.int/>

TESAF Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agro-Forestali UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

10



11



12

## The main points

- IPBES Report: the right approach in dealing with in biodiversity assessment and protection
- **The social dimension is needed for reaching consensus on balanced solutions**
- Defining a balance between public and private actors' responsibilities and action

## EU ambitious targets

### Biodiversity Strategy:

- 30% legally protected areas
- 10% "strictly protected"
- "Effectively manage all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring appropriately"

### Climate policy:

- -55% emissions (2030); zero net emission (2050)
- LULUCF: carbon removal in 2050: -310 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq (← CRC draft Regulation)

### Forest strategy

- All old growth forests protected

### Zero Deforestation (EUDR)

- Due diligence for 6 products (wood, meat, soy, palm oil, coffee, cacao): legal origin

### Draft Land Restoration Regulation

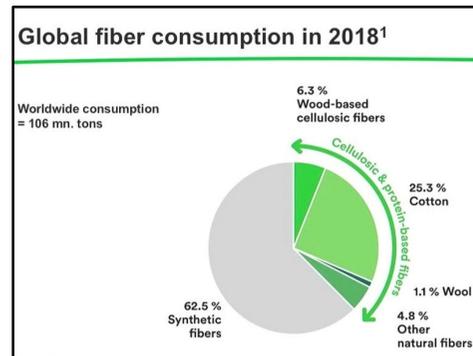
- 20% of all degraded land restored by 2030
- All degraded land restored by 2050

## Decarbonization: how to deal with a very relevant increase of demand for biomass in the future?

A. Agriculture related  
answers

B. Forest related  
answers

(C. "Blue carbon": very  
limited potentials)



Source: M.Palahi (2023) on ICAC, CIRFS, TFY, FEB data

## A. Agriculture related answers

'Farm to fork' Strategy and Common Agricultural Policy by 2030:

- to **reduce fertilizer use** in Europe by **20%** and
- **pesticides** by **50%**
- **one-quarter of land to be farmed organically**
- to **restore 25,000 kilometres** of rivers

→ better quality but not higher quantity of food commodities  
→ more land needed for food production  
→ no much room for increasing non-food internal production

## B. Forest-related answers

- **Active biodiversity protection and land restoration policies** in the EU
- **No visible increase of forest biomass removals** in EU in the last years (not considering savage wood)

Two more solutions:

- Expanding the EU forest area
- Importing more biomass

## a. Expanding the EU forest area

<https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>



Climate pledges made by countries worldwide are “**dangerously over-reliant**” on tree planting.

The assessment of the national climate plans submitted by nearly 200 nations to the UN found they would require a total of **1.2 bln hectares of land for nature-based carbon removal activities**, such as tree planting, i.e. they would require **an area greater than the size of the US**.

This strategy is not only slow to implement but could **create conflicts by displacing farmland and putting climate and food security objectives at odds**

## B. Importing more biomass

**More than 1/3 of biomass inputs for the EU bioeconomy are sourced and imported from extra-UE areas**

There is a formally defined need of reducing EU Carbon and biodiversity footprint from import

**nature**  
 Explore content ▾ About the journal ▾ Publish with us ▾ Subscribe

[nature](#) > [comment](#) > [article](#)

COMMENT | 26 October 2020 | Correction 12 November 2020 | Correction 21 December 2020 | Correction 03 March 2021

**Europe's Green Deal offshores environmental damage to other nations**

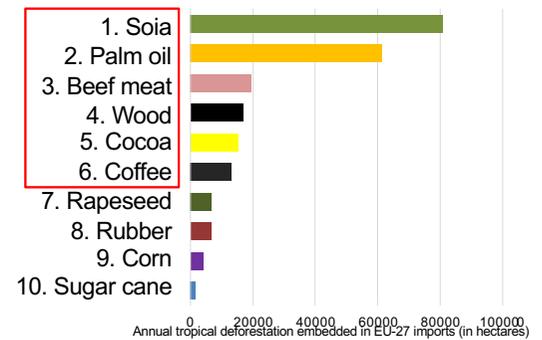
Importing millions of tonnes of crops and meat each year undercuts farming standards in the European Union and destroys tropical forests.

[Richard Fuchs](#)  [Calum Brown](#) & [Mark Rounsevell](#)

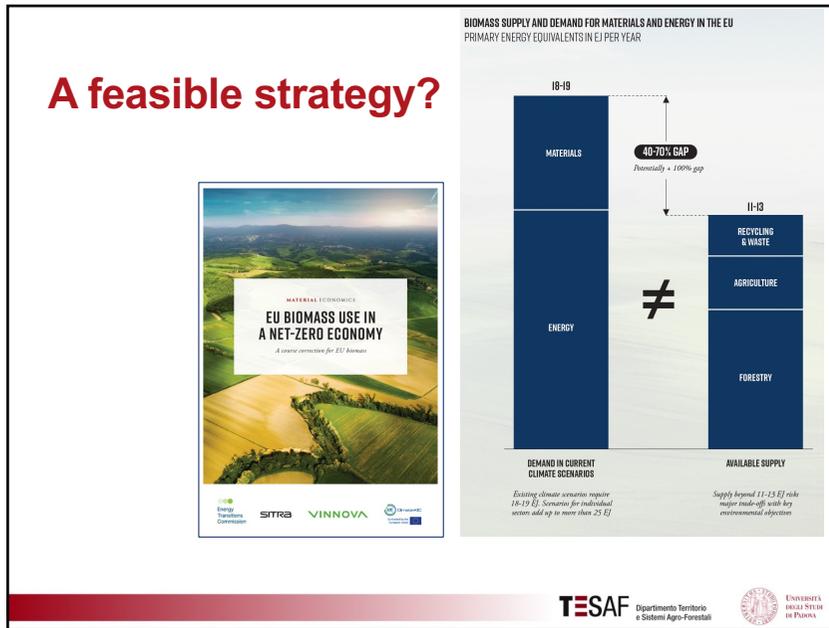
## The impact of EU consumption on deforestation

New EU Regulation Zero deforestation and forest degradation (EUDR)

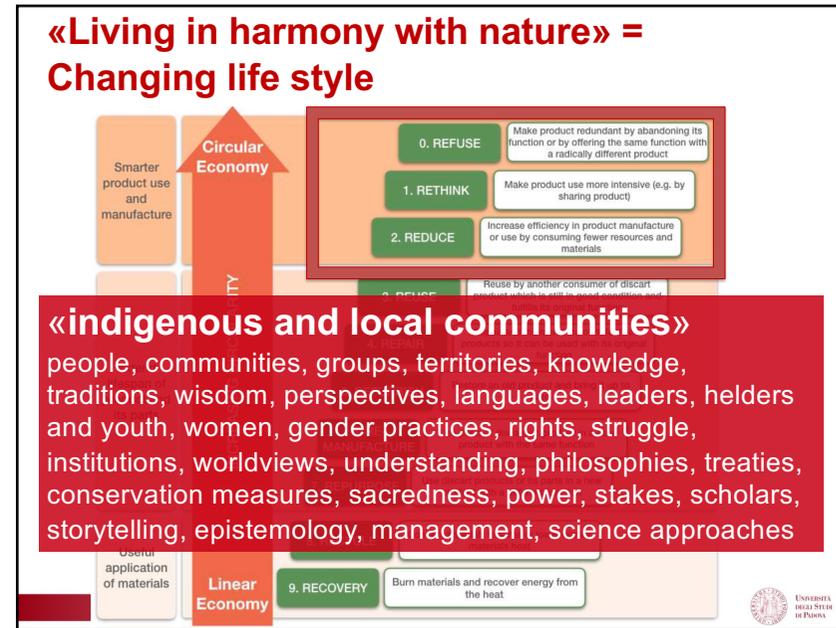
90% of the deforestation caused by EU-27 imports is due to the production of 10 commodities



Our elaboration on the database provided by Pendrill et al.(2020)



21



22

## The main points

- IPBES Report: the right approach in dealing with in biodiversity assessment and protection
- The social dimension is needed for reaching consensus on balanced solutions
- **Defining a balance between public and private actors' responsibilities and action**

## Interaction among private and public actors → subsidiarity

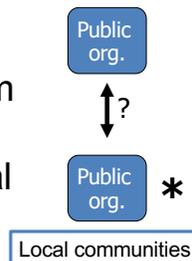
3 ways for implementing the subsidiarity principle



## Vertical subsidiarity

Policy matters should be handled by the **smallest, lowest or least centralized competent authority**

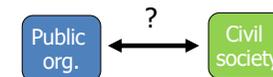
→ a central authority should perform only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more local level.



25

## Horizontal subsidiarity

It addresses the specific **question of choices at the same level**: whether the allocation and exercise of competences by public institutions or by the social partners is preferable, **granting the preference to civil society (individuals and people's organizations)** and legitimizing their actions when directed towards accomplishing the same ends with higher efficiency or effectiveness

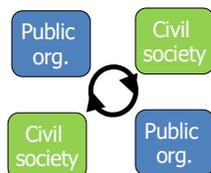


26

## Circular subsidiarity

Circular s.: the idea that action for public goods is the responsibility not only of public bodies, but is based on the **mutual recognition of responsibilities**, skills and operational capabilities between the various subjects, public and private

→ actions not only promoted through the contribution of civil society, but together with it = sharing of policies and related processes of **co-programming, co-creation and co-management** (PPP Public-Private Partnership)



27

... only through sharing responsibilities we can live in harmony with nature



28