Monitoring IUCN and other conservation species policies

Biodiversity is the diversity within and between species and ecosystems. It offers a huge and critical array of ecosystem services on which people and nature co-depend and is fundamental to the resilience of our planet. However, biodiversity is under threat. The main direct pressures driving the loss of biodiversity and, in turn, the degradation of ecosystem services, include the development and use of land (leading to habitat loss, alteration and fragmentation), exploitation of species, natural system modifications, invasive species, pollution and climate change. Industry and agriculture are among the main drivers of land-use change. Ensuring biodiversity allows companies to gain various direct and indirect benefits, including: managing and mitigating risks; developing a strong environmental performance and reputation in a competitive marketplace; developing new markets such as certified sustainable products; cost-savings through more efficient use of natural resources; obtaining the social licence to operate by addressing civil society's concerns at local and global levels; and attracting and retaining employees with environmental practices that can favourably represent a company's core values and ethical stance.

Objectives

- Understanding ecosystems and taking initiatives to control biodiversity.
- Address the gaps in policies for reducing burden on ecosystems.

UCP focuses on

1. Efforts should be done to reduce pollution (household sewage and urban waste water, industrial and military effluents, agricultural and forestry effluents, garbage and solid waste, air-borne pollutants such as acid rain, smog or smoke, excess energy such as noise and light emissions).
2. Address and aware invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases (invasive non-native alien plants and animals, problematic native plants and animals, pesticide resistant crops or genetically-modified insects, pathogens and microbes).
3. Efforts should be done for indigenous management of ecosystems.