



Policy Kitchen Biodiversity
25.10.18

Global governance

Dr. Silvia Zingg

Bern University of Applied Sciences

MAGUIRE

What is biodiversity?

Diversity of habitats

Diversity of species

Diversity of genes



Why is it important?

Ecosystem services are the multitude of benefits that nature provides to society.





The world's commitment for a sustainable development

The **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** entered into force in 1993.

196 parties signed the convention

3 main objectives:

- The conservation of biological diversity
- The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
- The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

Aichi Biodiversity targets



Understand values



Mainstream biodiversity



Address incentives



Sustainable production



Halve rate of loss



Sustainable fisheries



Manage within limits



Reduce pollution



Reduce invasive spp.



Minimize reef loss



Protected areas



Prevent extinctions



Conserve gene pool



Restore ecosystems



Enhance resilience



Implement Nagoya Prot.



Revise NBSAPs



Respect and conserve TK



Improve knowledge



Mobilize resources

ria

Country:

Strategic Goals/Aichi Targets:

Title contains

Target

Switzerland

By 2020, the conservation status of the populations of national priority species is improved and their extinction prevented insofar as possible. The spread of invasive alien species with the potential to cause damage is contained.

Country:

Strategic Goals/Aichi Targets:

Title contains

ts found

Target

Mexico

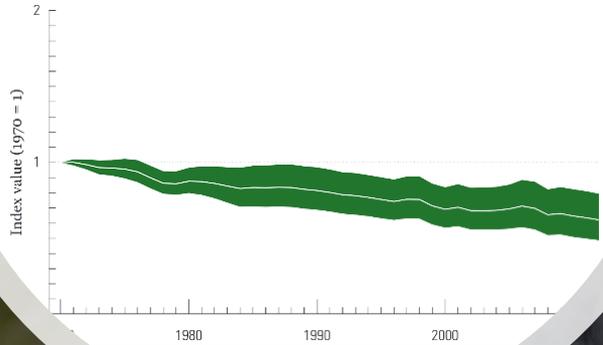
Para 2020, las especies catalogadas en peligro de extinción y prioritarias cuentan con un programa que apoye su conservación y recuperación.

Para 2020, se cuenta con listados nacionales de especies en riesgo y prioritarias actualizados periódicamente.



National targets

<https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/default.shtml>



Loss of terrestrial biodiversity

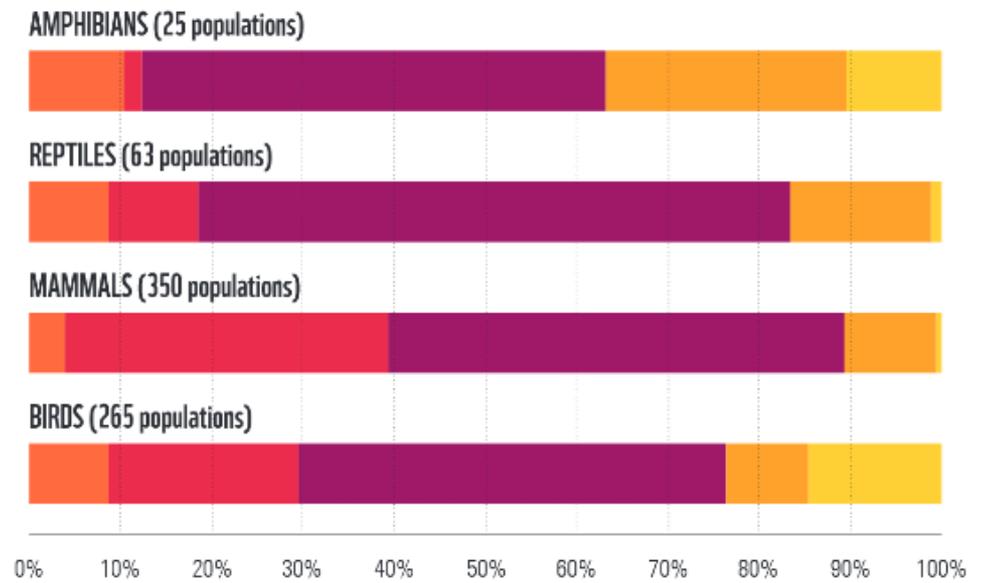
The terrestrial Living Planet Index shows a decline of 38% between 1970 and 2012 (WWF/ZSL, 2016)



Figure 7: Taxonomic differences in threat frequency for 703 declining terrestrial populations in the LPI database (WWF/ZSL, 2016).

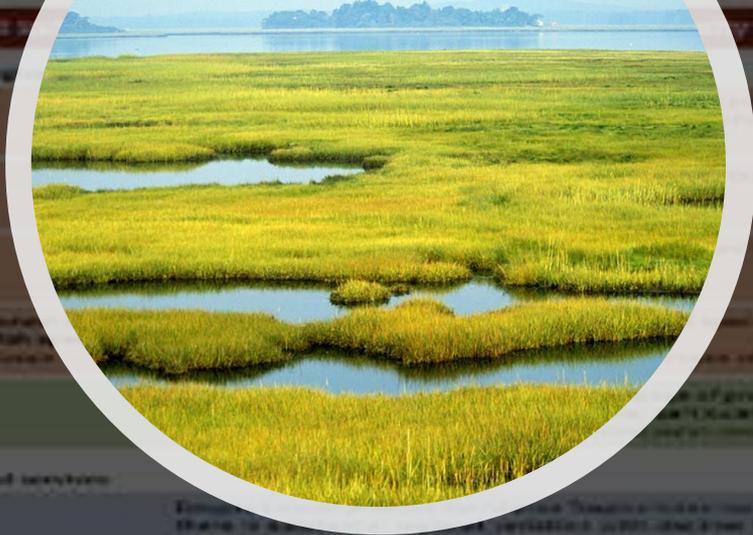
Key

- Climate change
- Overexploitation
- Habitat loss / degradation
- Invasive species and disease
- Pollution



Loss of terrestrial biodiversity





“Countries are missing the mark on the Aichi targets,”

Deon Nel, Global Conservation Director of WWF International (2016)

TABLE 2 Trends shown by aspect of target	
Status and trends of the components of biodiversity	
↓	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats
↓	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
↓	Change in status of threatened species
↓	Trends in genetic diversity of chosen animals, plants, and fish and in aquatic genetic resources
↑	Coverage of protected areas
Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services	
↖	Forest
↖	Freshwater
↖	Grass
↓	Terrestrial
↓	Marine
Threats to biodiversity	
↓	Biodiversity loss
↓	Terrestrial
↓	Marine
Sustainable use	
↖	Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management
↖	Ecological footprint and related concepts
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	
↓	Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages
Status of access and benefit-sharing	
?	Indicator of access and benefit-sharing to be developed
Status of resource benefits	
↑	Official development assistance (ODA) received in conservation

Questions

- How should governance institutions on international level be improved to effectively protect biodiversity?
- New international agreements?
- New mechanisms for the implementation?
- Increase funding?
- Increase knowledge transfer?