



United for
life and
livelihoods

Biodiversity Policy Challenges

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3rd Forum on Natural Capital Accounting for Better Policies

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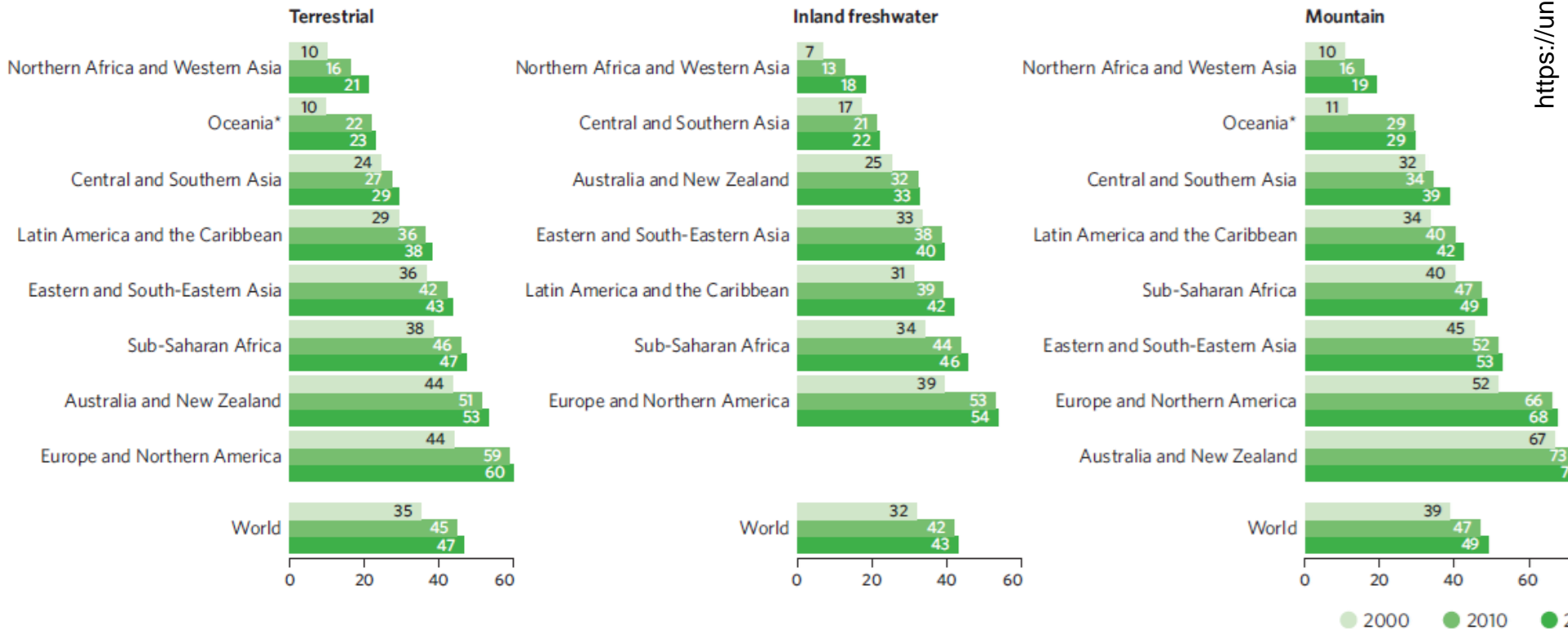
Conservation Imperative

- Remarkable human gains in economic prosperity
 - Per capita income in 1998, globally, was 8.5 times higher than in 1820 (Maddison, OECD)
 - One billion people lifted out of poverty during the last 25 years (The World Bank)
 - Continued progress needed; 10% extreme poverty
- Staggering cost to living nature (“biodiversity”)
 - Magnitude of threats to nature due to human activities unlike anything seen before
 - Biodiversity loss continues—*Sixth mass extinction*
 - Less than one quarter of the Earth’s land surface remains free from substantial human impacts
 - 87% of wetlands lost in 300 years (54% since 1900)
- Loss of ecosystem services, loss of livelihoods and human wellbeing
- Pressures intensifying: ~10 billion people by 2050

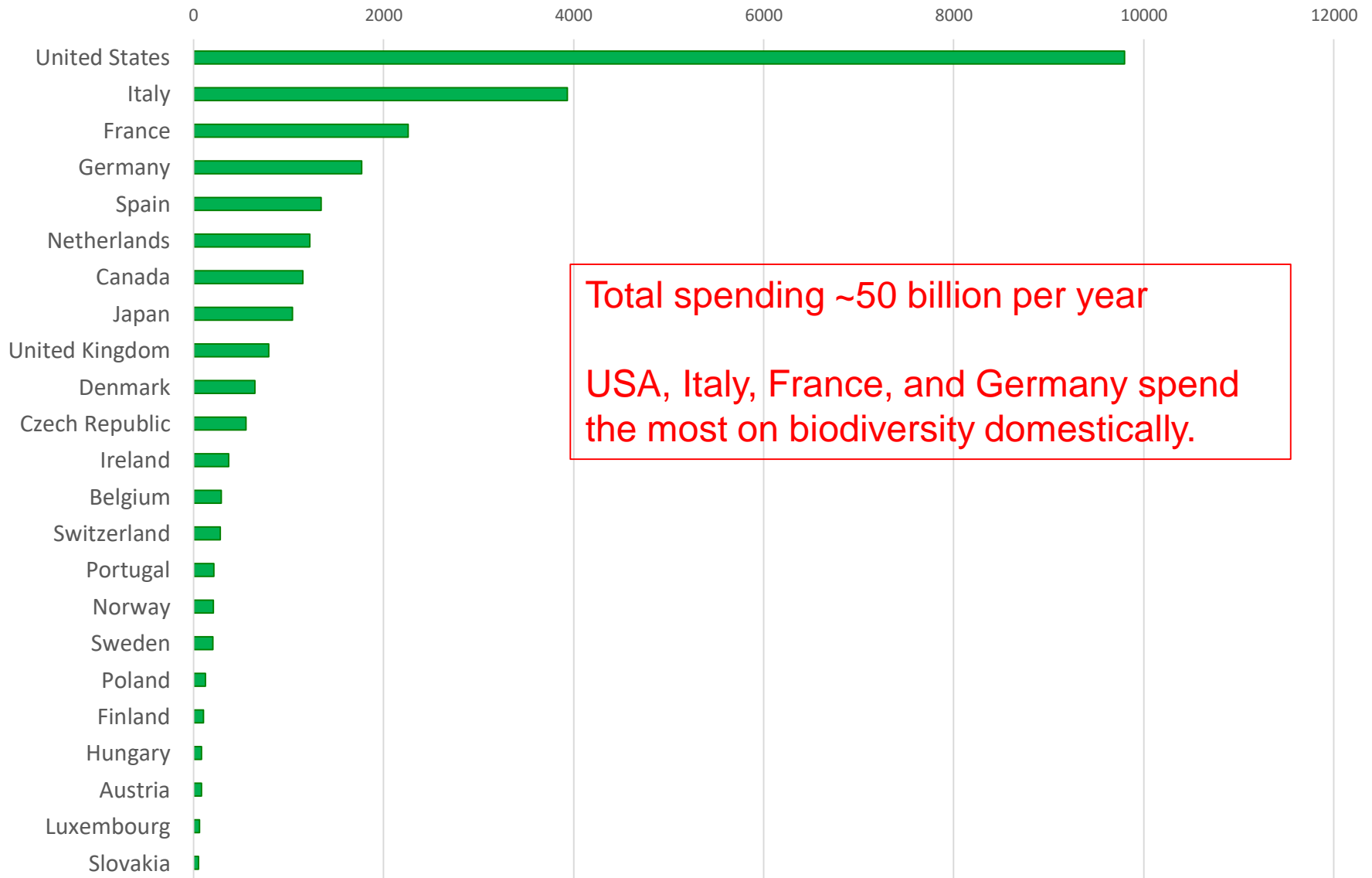


Conservation Actions in Response: Key Biodiversity Areas Protected

Average proportion of each terrestrial, inland freshwater and mountain KBA that is covered by protected areas, 2000, 2010 and 2017 (percentage)



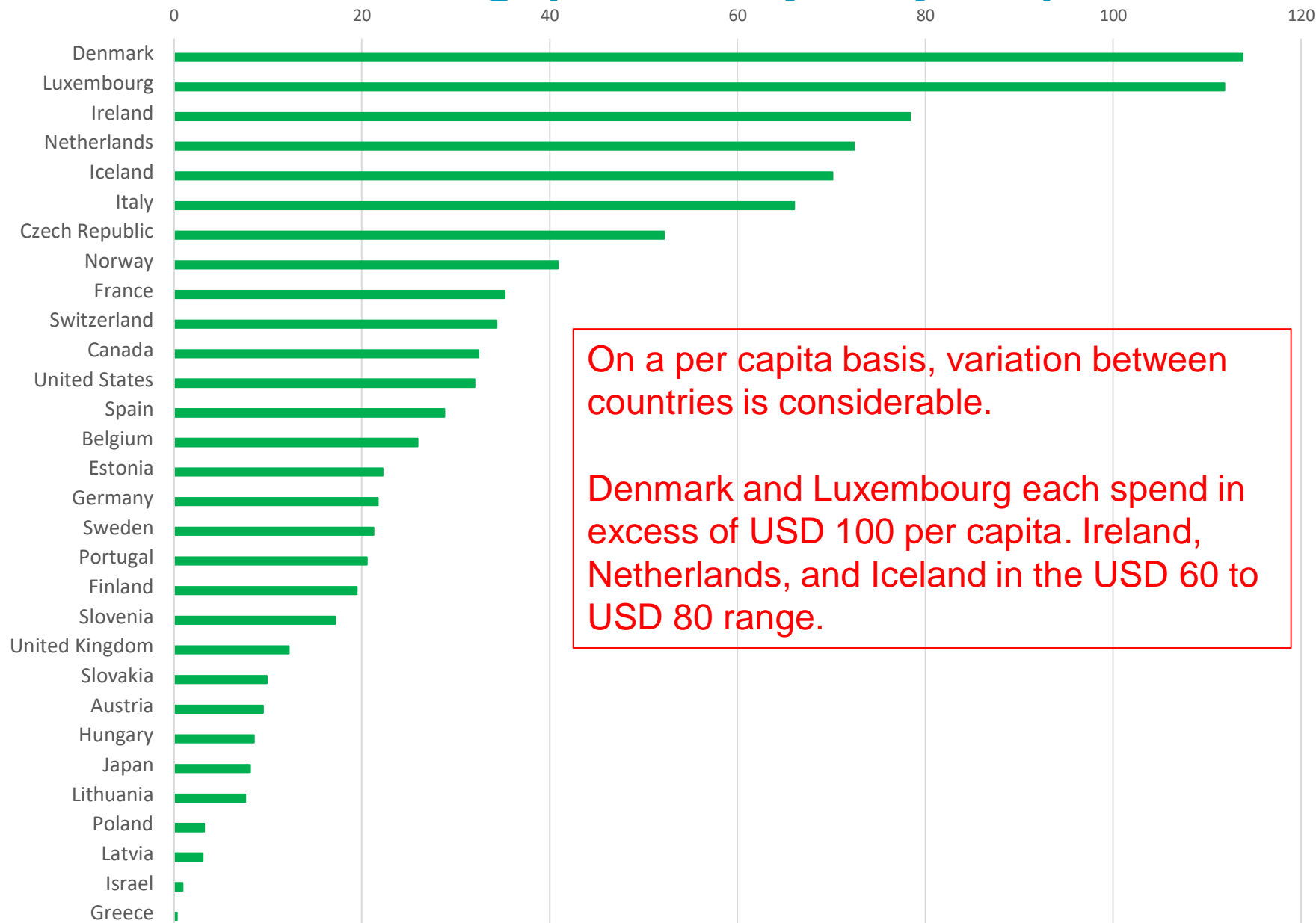
Domestic Funding (millions USD/year)



Total spending ~50 billion per year

USA, Italy, France, and Germany spend the most on biodiversity domestically.

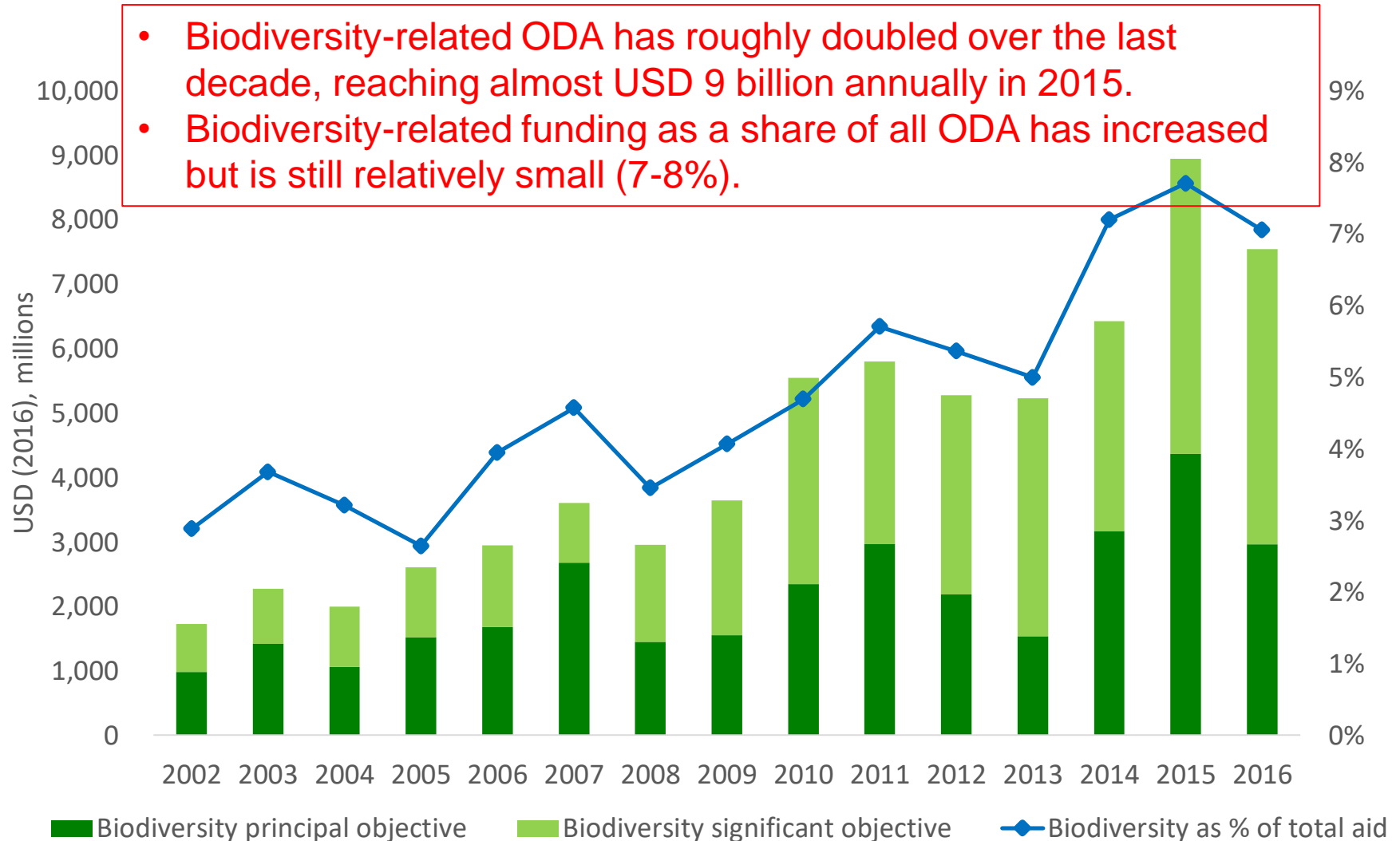
Domestic Funding (USD/capita/year)



On a per capita basis, variation between countries is considerable.

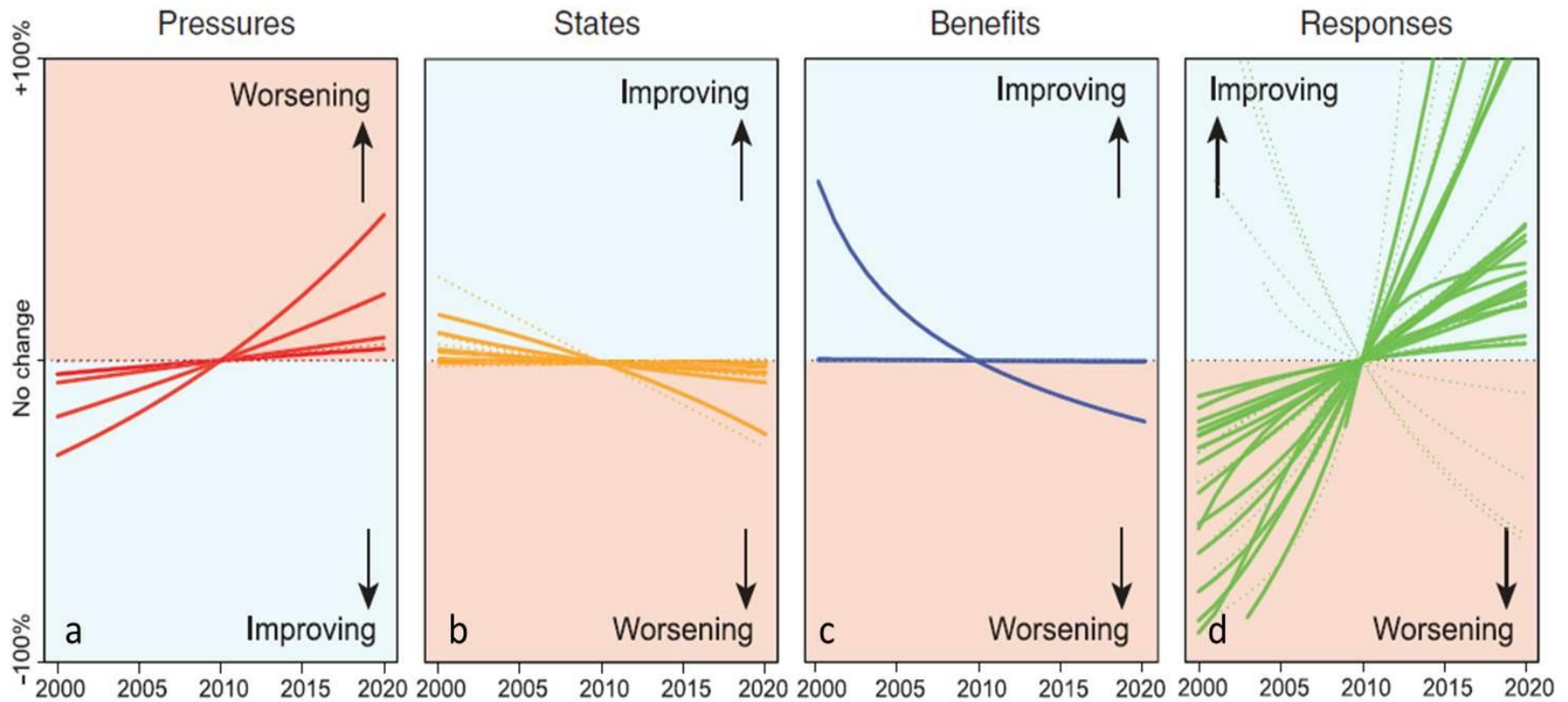
Denmark and Luxembourg each spend in excess of USD 100 per capita. Ireland, Netherlands, and Iceland in the USD 60 to USD 80 range.

Biodiversity-related Official Development Assistance 2002-2016



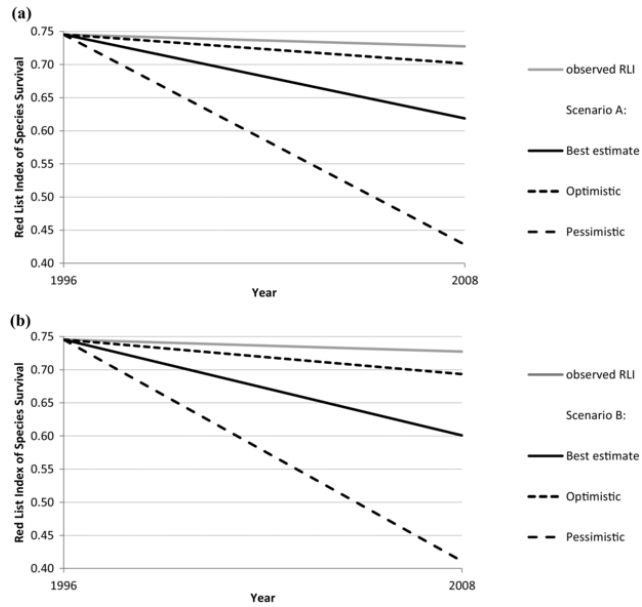
Source: Author's calculations using data from OECD

Glimpses of optimism



Source: Tittensor et al. (2014) *Science*

Conservation does work!



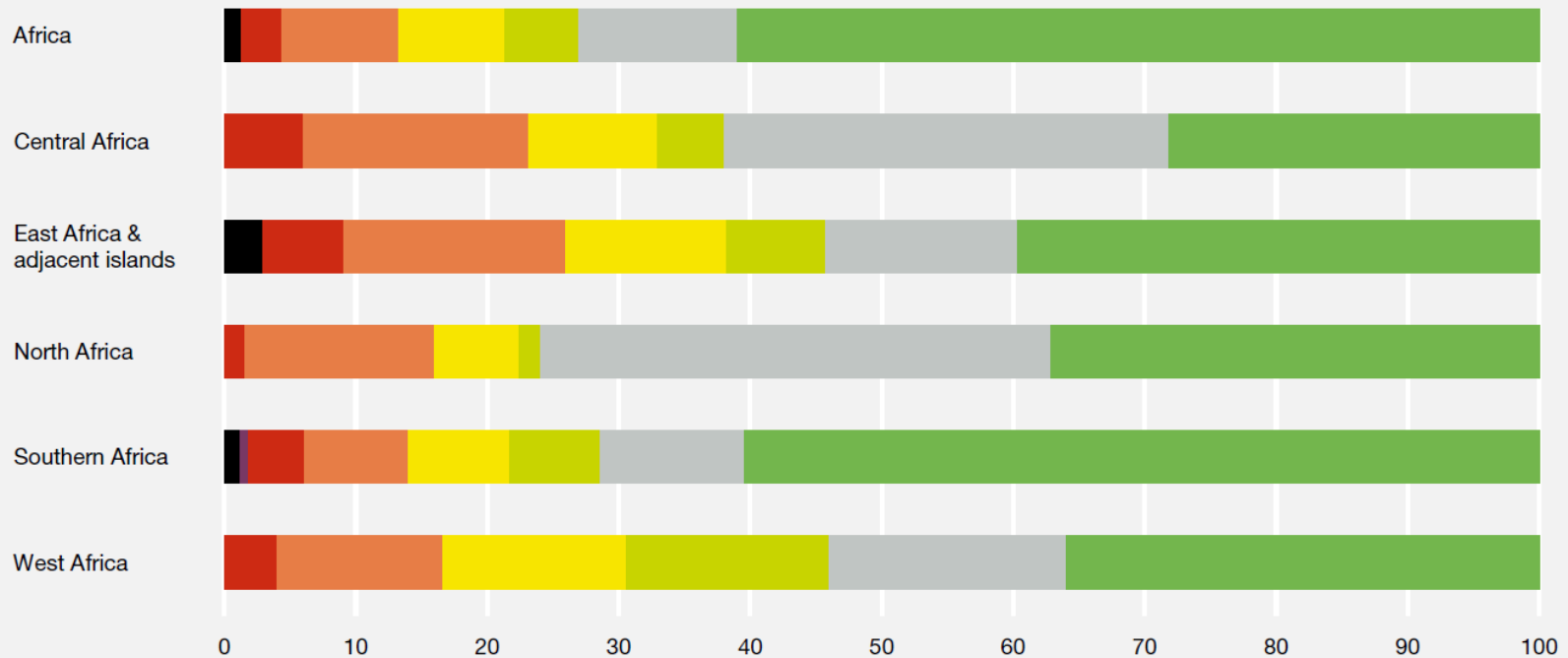
Hoffmann et al. April 2015



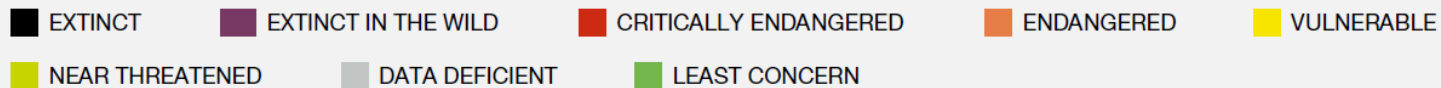
But threats continue ...

Figure SPM 5 Extinction risk of species endemic to Africa and its subregions.

The Red List categories presented include species that are Critically Endangered, Endangered, Extinct in the Wild, Extinct, of Least Concern, Near Threatened, and Vulnerable while in some cases, there was data deficiency. The data show that extinction risks vary with regions and provides a basis for policy interventions. Source: Brooks *et al.* (2016).⁶

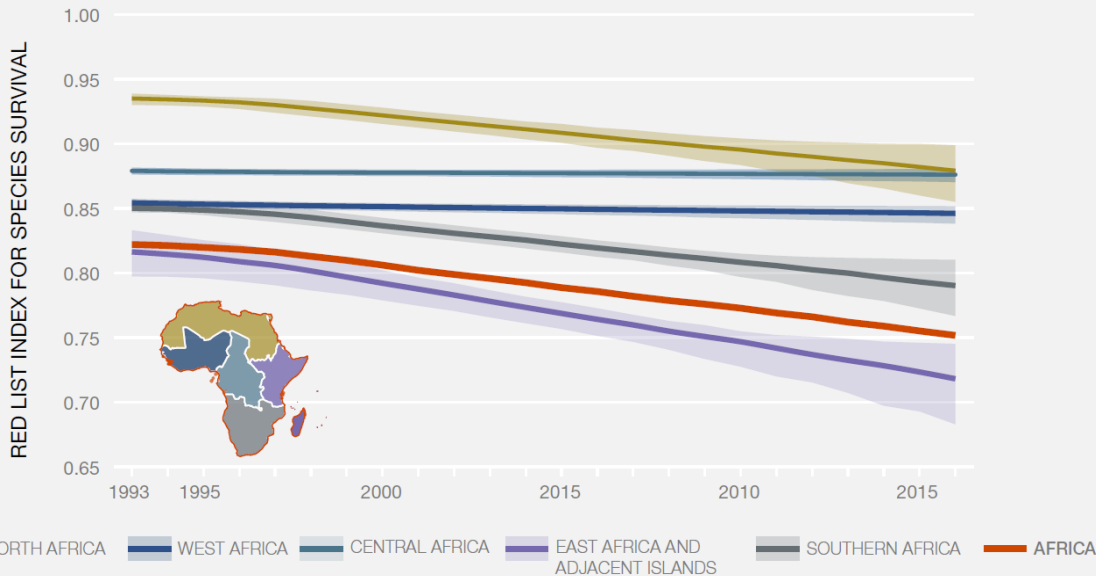
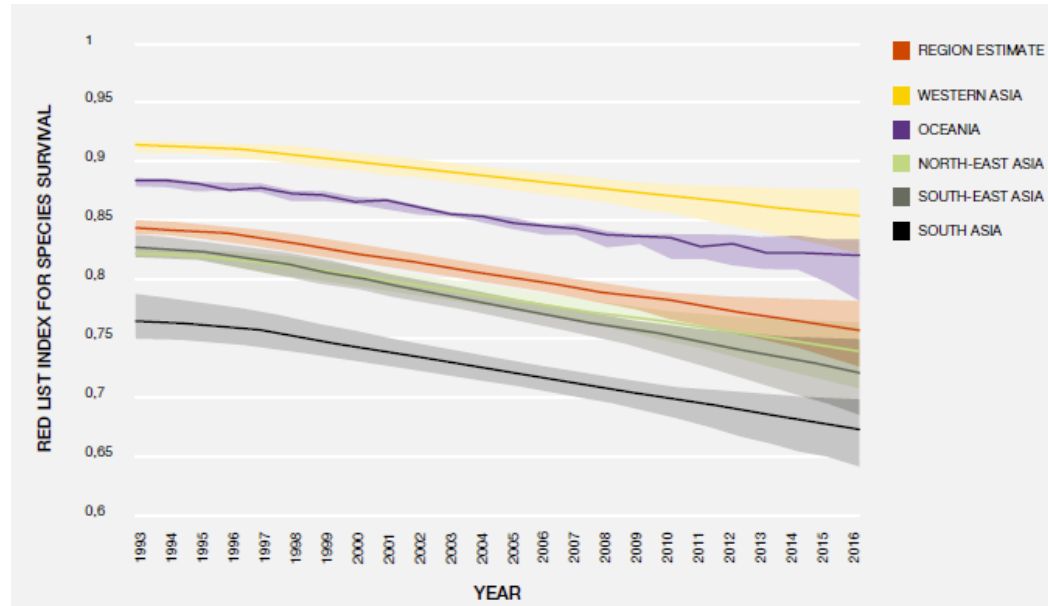


PROPORTIONS OF SPECIES IN EACH RED LIST CATEGORY



... and intensify

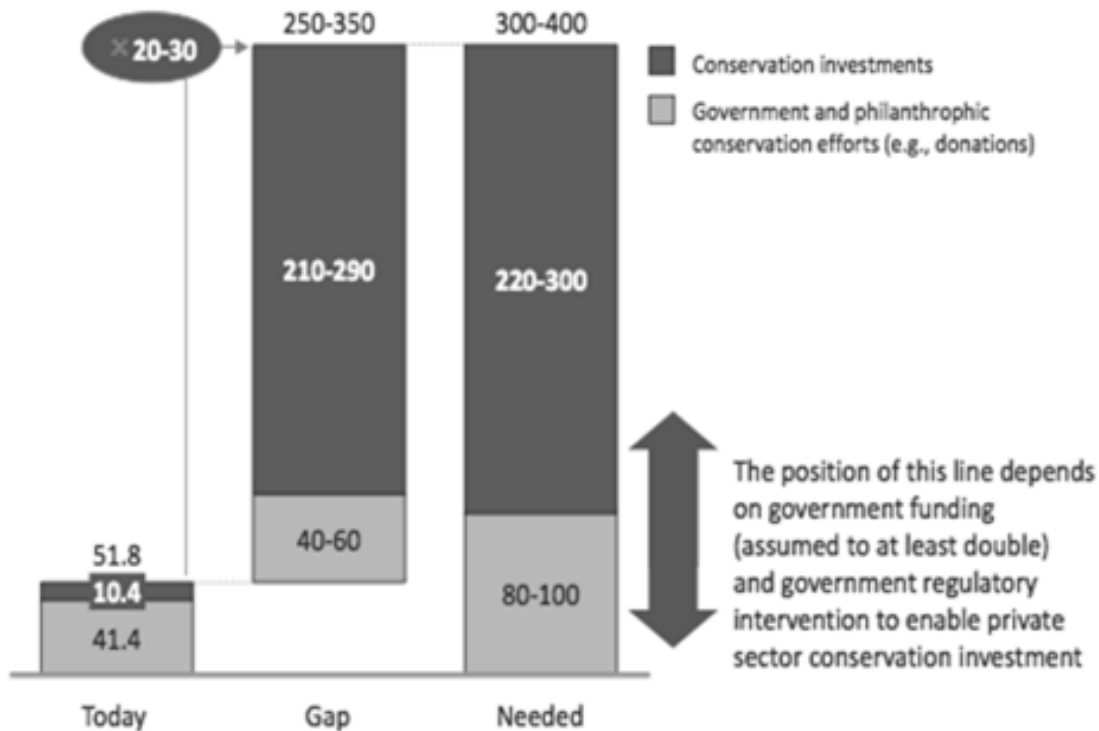
Red List Index Asia-Oceania



Red List Index Africa

Conservation Funding Needs: How Much?

USD billion



The current flows of funds to conservation remain around USD 50 billion per year.

Global funding needed has been estimated to be USD 300-400 billion, annually.

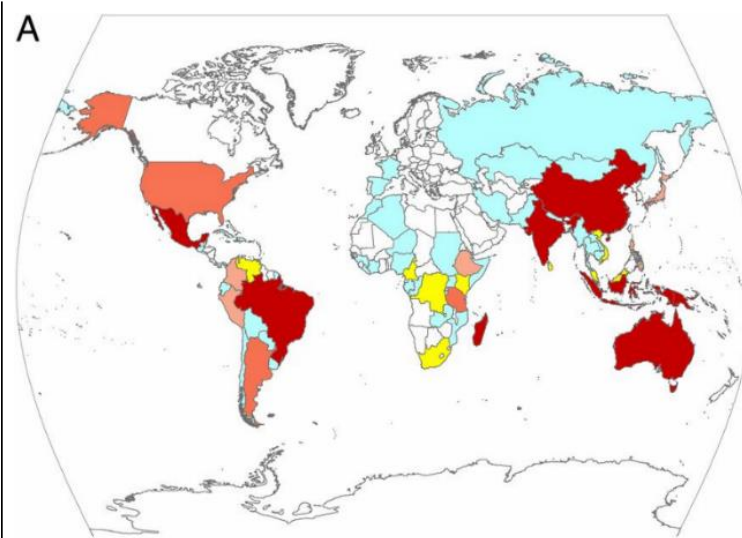
Funding gap USD 250-350, annually.

Public sector funding not sufficient—private finance needed

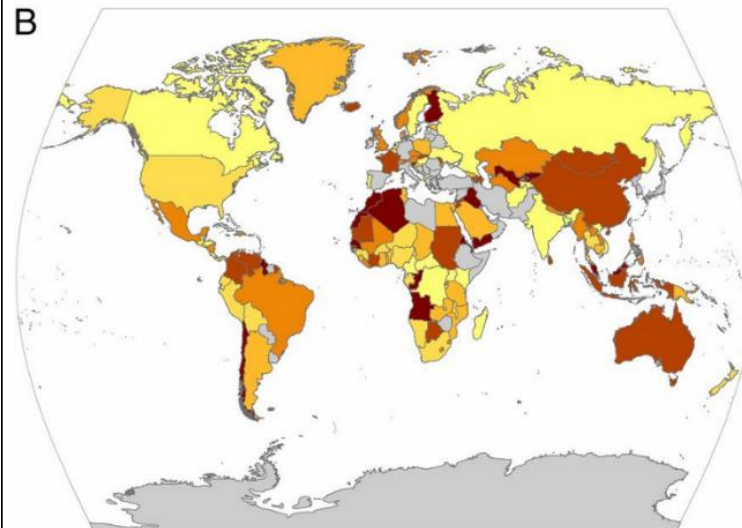
Source: Credit Suisse, World Wildlife Fund, & McKinsey & Company (2014).

Conservation Funding Needs: Where?

(A) Threatened global biodiversity



(B) Conservation underfunding



Funding needs are the greatest in developing countries, but current funding concentrates in developed countries.



Global biodiversity-related conventions

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- World Heritage Convention (WHC)



UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

Investing in biodiversity for people and planet

COP 14 - CP/MOP9 - NP/MOP3
Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, 2018

CBD: Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

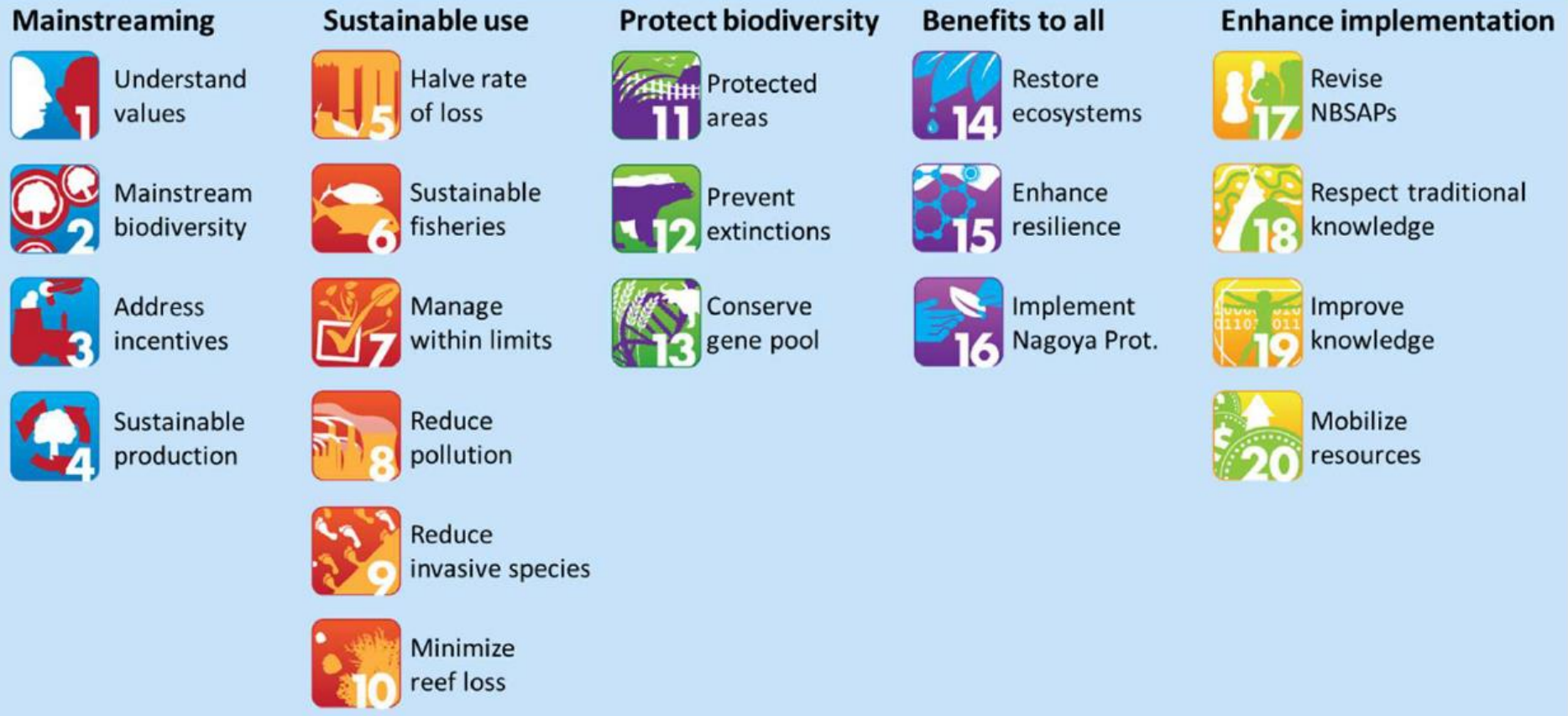
Vision: *Living in harmony with nature.* By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

Mission Take effective and urgent action to **halt the loss of biodiversity** in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication

20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (set for achievement by 2020)

Aichi: Five Strategic Goals & 20 Targets

Figure 1: The 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets set by the CBD.



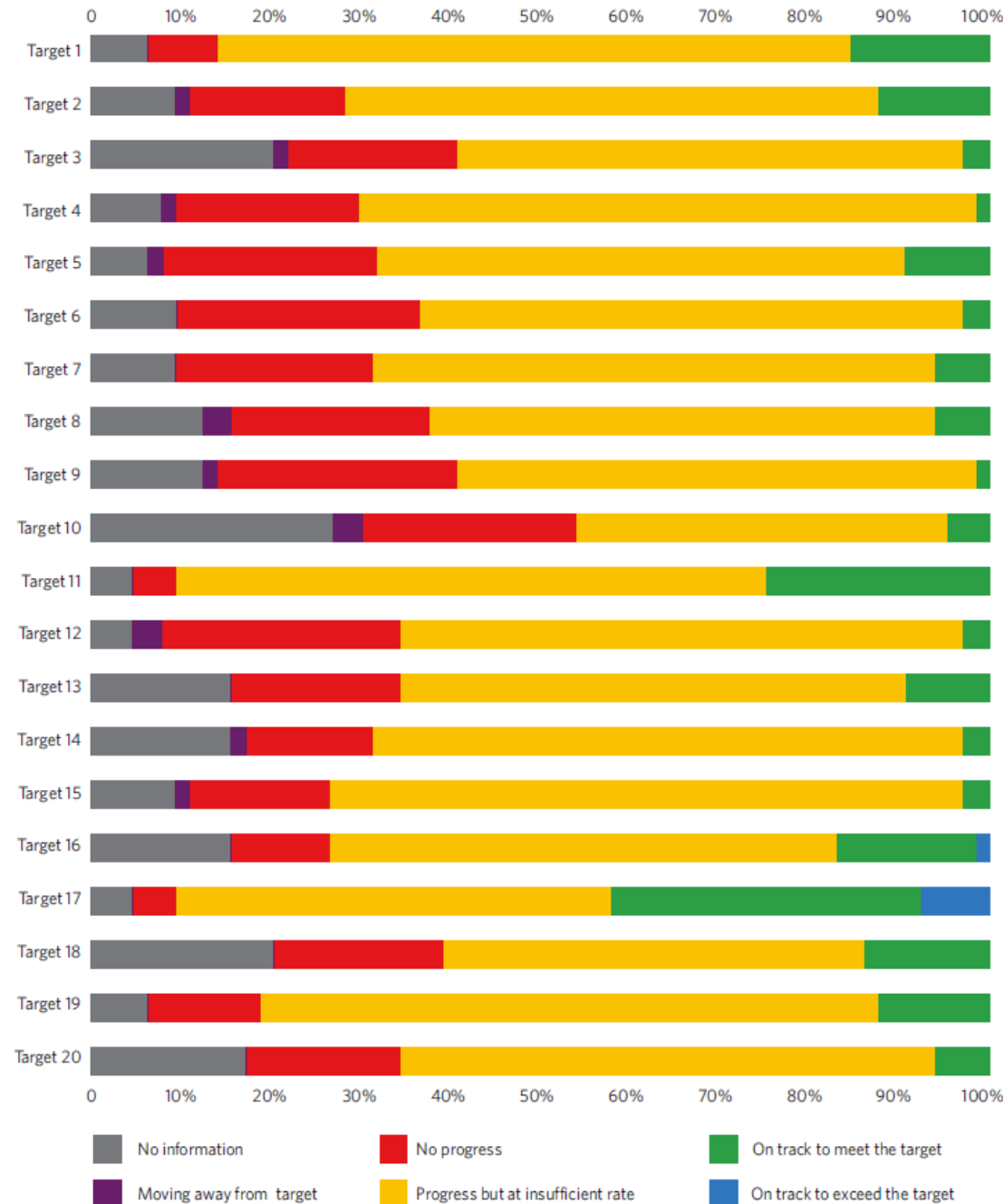
Source: www.cbd.int. Icons: © BIP/SCBD

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-20

- Some significant progress
- Most targets not on track to be achieved

CBD COP15 in 2020 (Beijing)

- New strategic plan
- New targets



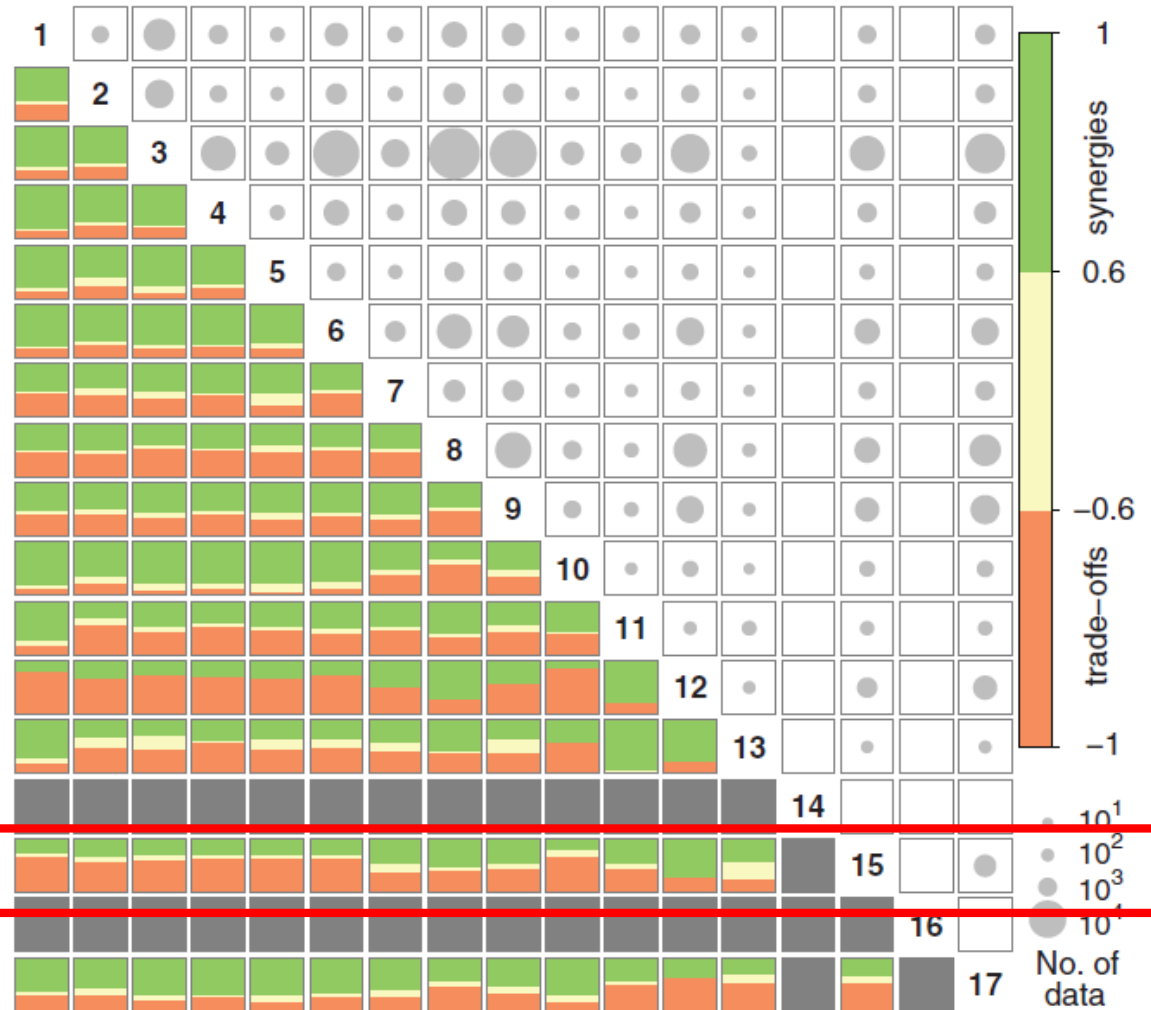
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Nature is the basis of sustainable development

SDG 15: Interdependencies with other SDGs

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Health and wellbeing
4. Education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water
7. Energy
8. Work & economic growth
9. Industry, innovation...
10. Reduced inequality
11. Sustainable Cities
12. Responsible cons/prod
13. Climate
14. Life below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, justice, institutions
17. Partnership for the goals





United Nations
Climate Change

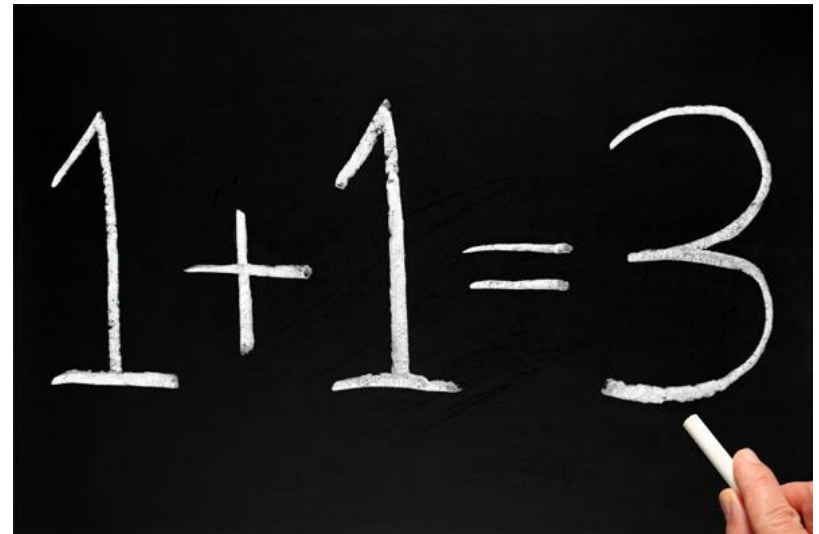
- Public & political visibility
- Uptake of scientific evidence in decision-making
- Overall science-based target (2°C)
- Wide engagement of non-State actors
- Voluntary commitments (bottom-up)



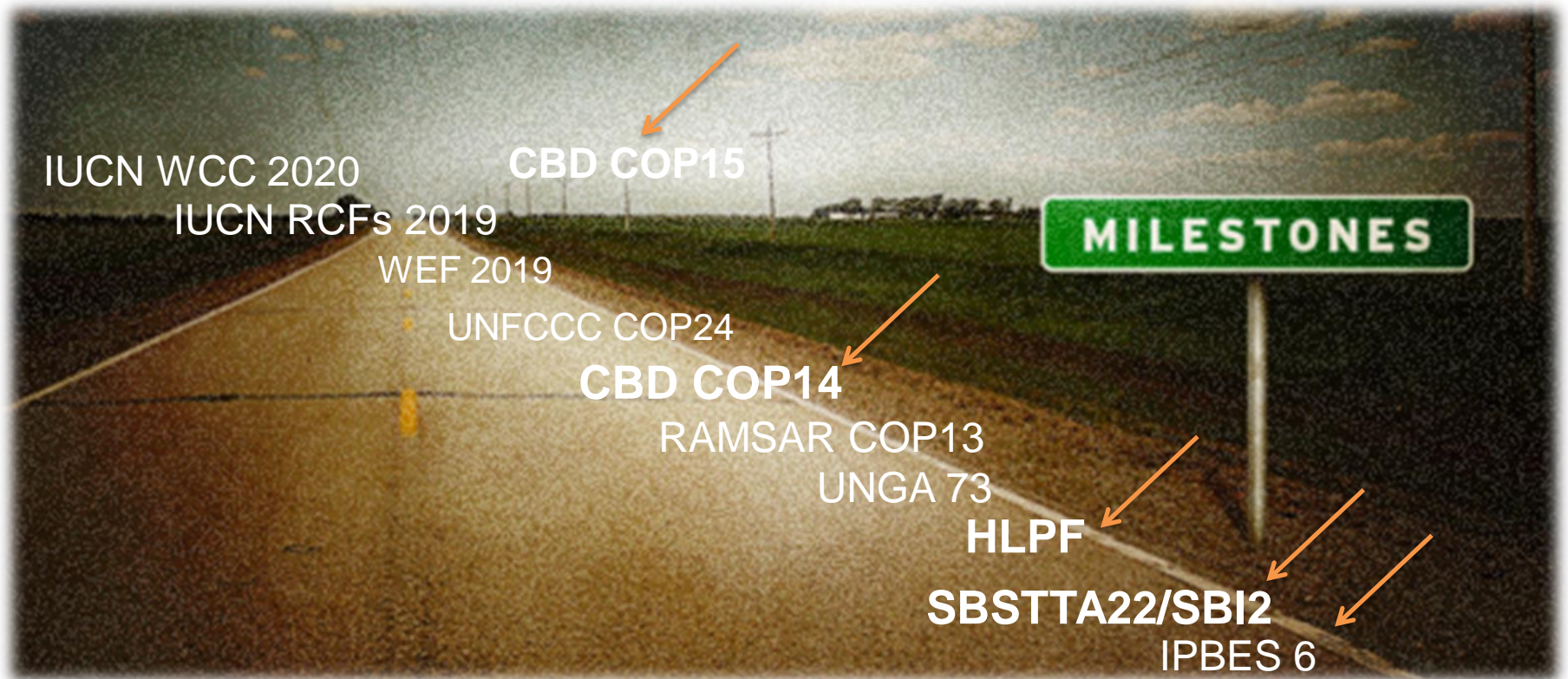
Mission for 2030

- Ambitious, succinct, positively-framed, action-oriented
- Science-based targets (including “apex” target)
- Measurable and evidence-based (e.g. by focusing on component parts of the definition of biodiversity)
- Scalable (across countries, within countries, disaggregation to individual actors such as companies)
- Provide balance between achievability and ambition (link to 2050 Vision)
- Ideally an equivalent of the 2°C/1.5°C temperature rise cap agreed under Paris Climate Agreement
- A planetary target to be disaggregated to allow commitments – not only countries, but also non-state actors such as companies, counties, and cities.

A truly global framework



The Road Ahead





IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020

11-19 June

Marseille,
France