

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

The Implications of Species Extinction for Human Health

OEWG Co-Chair

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Bonn Symposium 2021

Addressing health issues



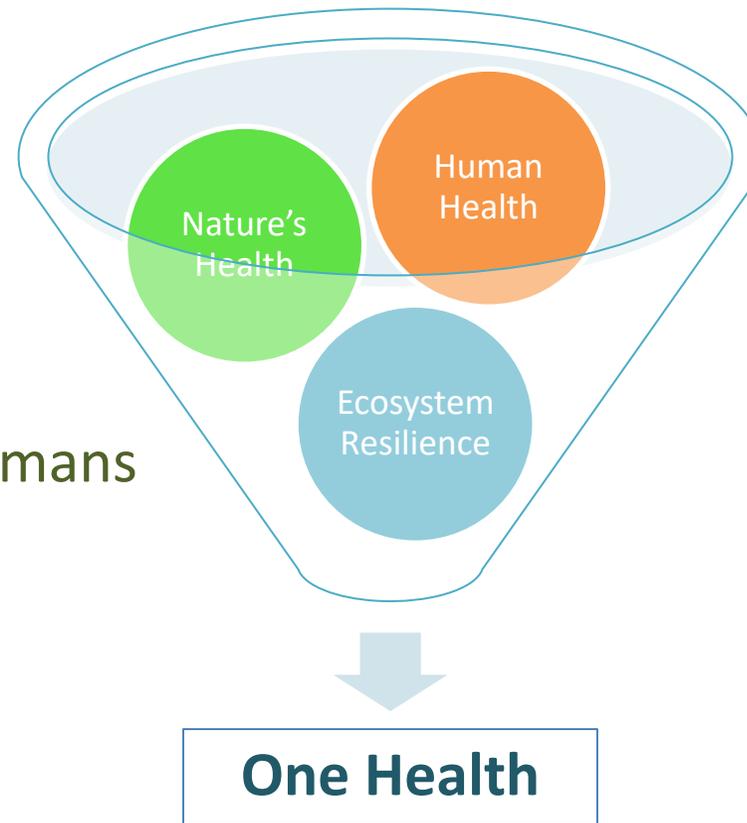
White Tail Deer:

- Most common ungulate in North America - density 1 to 2 / Km²
 - Overabundant in some urban areas
- SARS-CoV-2
 - Iowa study - 80% carry antigen
 - Evidence of spillover from humans
 - Significant reservoir of virus & potential variants
 - No known impacts at species level & of spillover to human health
 - Requirement - continent wide monitoring, research
- Prion diseases (Chronic Wasting Disease)
 - Interaction between ranched and wild specimens
 - Potential to spillover to other Ungulates (Caribou) key nutrition source

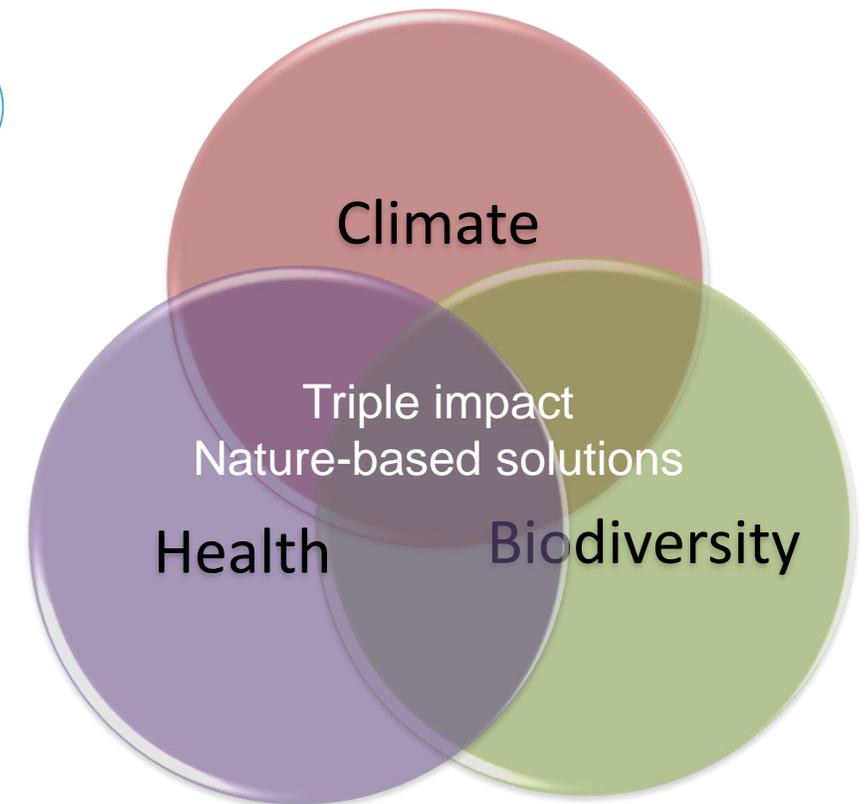
Triple benefits solutions

Factors that influences the onset and spread of pandemics:

- urbanization
- international trade
- travel
- contact between humans and wildlife
- domestic animal husbandry
- climate change
- land use change



A triple crisis = triple success



Global Biodiversity Framework – Draft One (July 2021)

Tools and solutions

14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into **policies, regulations, planning, development processes...**

15. All **businesses** – Sustainable production Circular economy

16. **people** Sustainable consumption

17. Adverse impacts of **biotechnology**.

18. Reduce **incentives harmful**

19. **Increase financial resources**

20. **knowledge** information & data.

21. Indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, and youth.

Reducing threats

1. **Integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning ... intact and wilderness areas.**

2. **Restoration +20%.**

3. Conservation and protection of **30% of the land areas and sea areas.**

4. **Recovery and conservation of species.**

5. Ensure that the harvesting, **trade and use of wild species** is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.

6. Manage pathways for the introduction of **invasive alien species.**

7. Reduce **pollution**: nutrients lost to the environment (-50%), pesticides (-66%), eliminating discharge of plastic waste.

8. Minimize the impact of **climate change** on biodiversity, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Meeting people's needs

9. **Sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species**

10. **Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry** are managed sustainably.

11. Nature's contributions to **regulation** of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people

12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces **in urban areas.**

13. *Ensure access to genetic resources and to fair and equitable sharing of benefits.*

2030 Milestones

A:

- **Ecosystems**
- risk of **species** extinctions
- **Genetic diversity**

B: Nature's contributions to people

C: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably,

D: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

Living in harmony with nature

Means of implementation

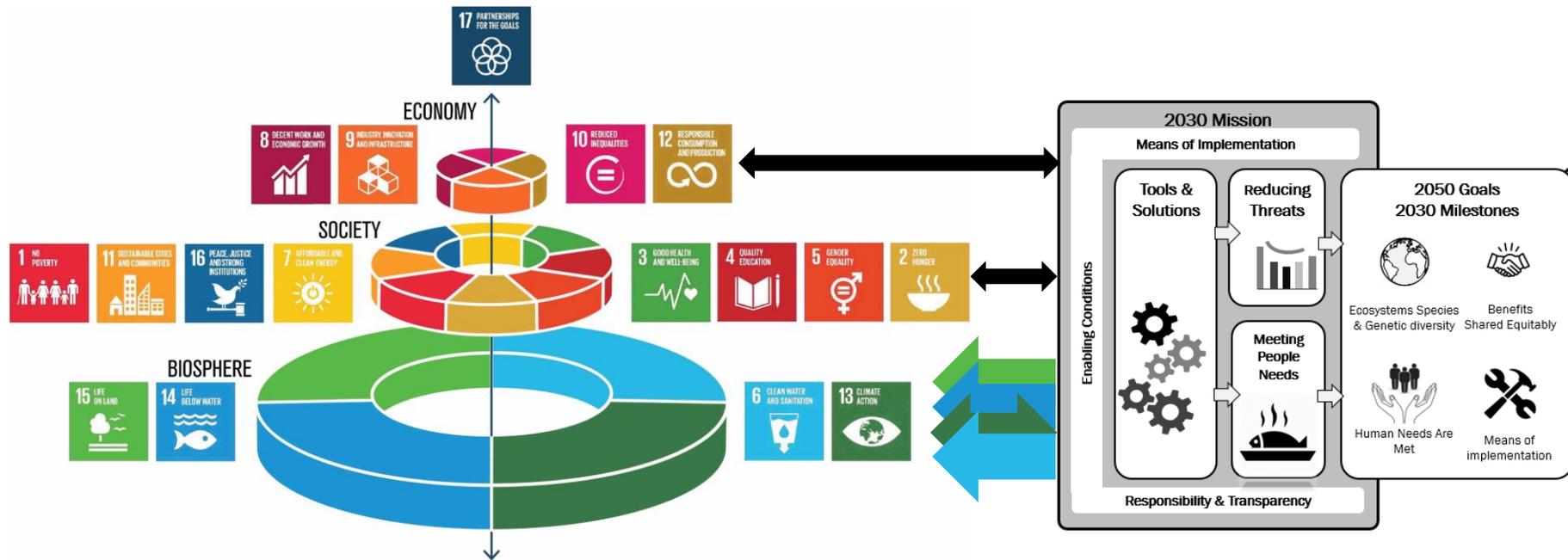
Responsibility and transparency

Enabling conditions

GBF & Health: Weaving Them Together

- Considerations
 - Addressing Health and Biodiversity links in proactive *vs.* reactive methods
 - From a global lens, drilled down to a local, on-the-ground approach
 - What is the scope of “health” in biodiversity?
 - Human (from physical to mental health)
 - Nature, Ecosystem resilience
 - More?

2030 Sustainable Development Agenda



Thank You



UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 – CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

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Convention on
Biological Diversity



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