

Session 6

Panel Discussion on Biodiversity

Management to Overcome Global Crisis







President of Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)
Secretary General of Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development (TBCSD)









World SDGs 2025

สถานะ SDGs ระดับโลกปี 2025































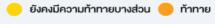








สถานะ 🛑 บรรลุเป้าหมายแล้ว









Top Rank Countries













Franch

Finland Sweden 87.0

85.7

Denmark 85.3

Germany

83.7 83.1







SDG Index ปี 2025

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SDG Dashboard and Trends





































ยังคงมีความท้าทายบางส่วน





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Overall Performance

Country Score



Regional Average = 69.5

Country Rank

43 / 167

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

data

1%



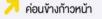






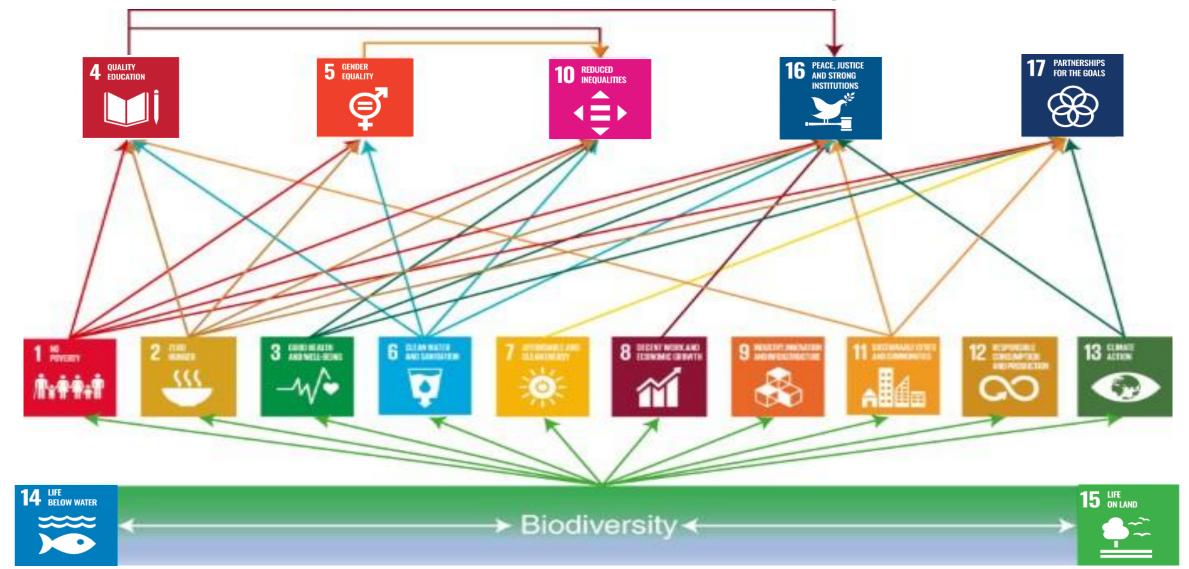


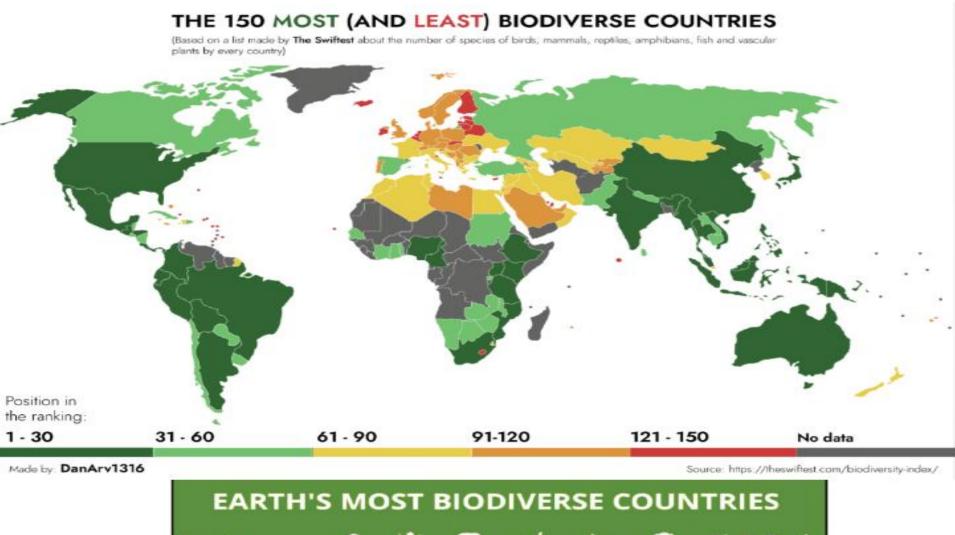




Biodiversity is a cross-cutting issue

intricately linked to various significant concerns and is associated with all sustainable development goals.





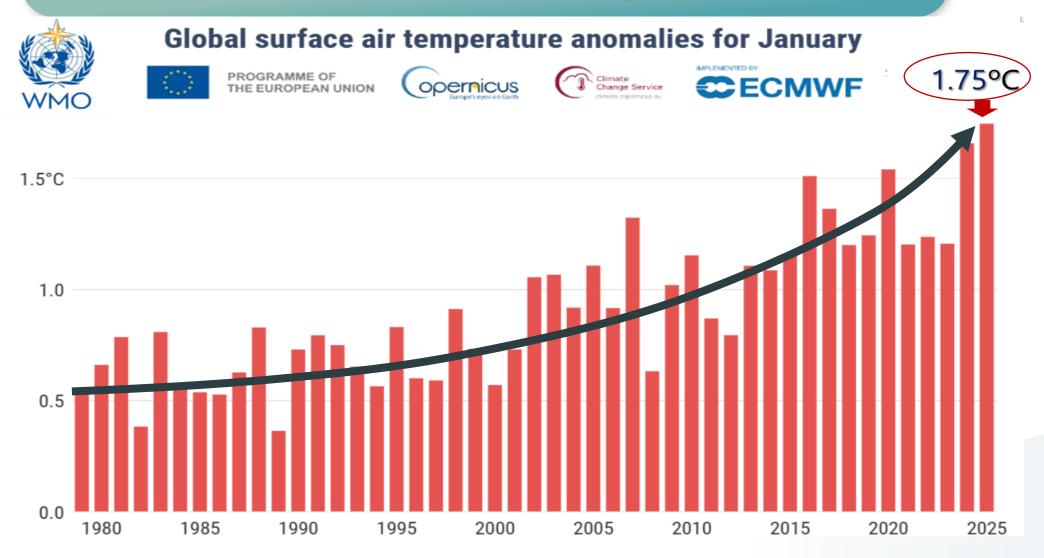
EARTH'S MOST BIODIVERSE COUNTRIES								
Country	-		/AR	d	•		BioD	Rank
Brazil	17.8%	13.5%	7.3%	14.4%	12.1%	12.7%	0.78	1
Indonesia	17.1%	4.5%	6.7%	14.6%	12.1%	7.1%	0.62	2
China	12.7%	6.9%	5.3%	11.2%	11.1%	11.6%	0.59	3
Thailand	9.4%	1.8%	4.1%	6.9%	5.4%	2.4%	0.30	18



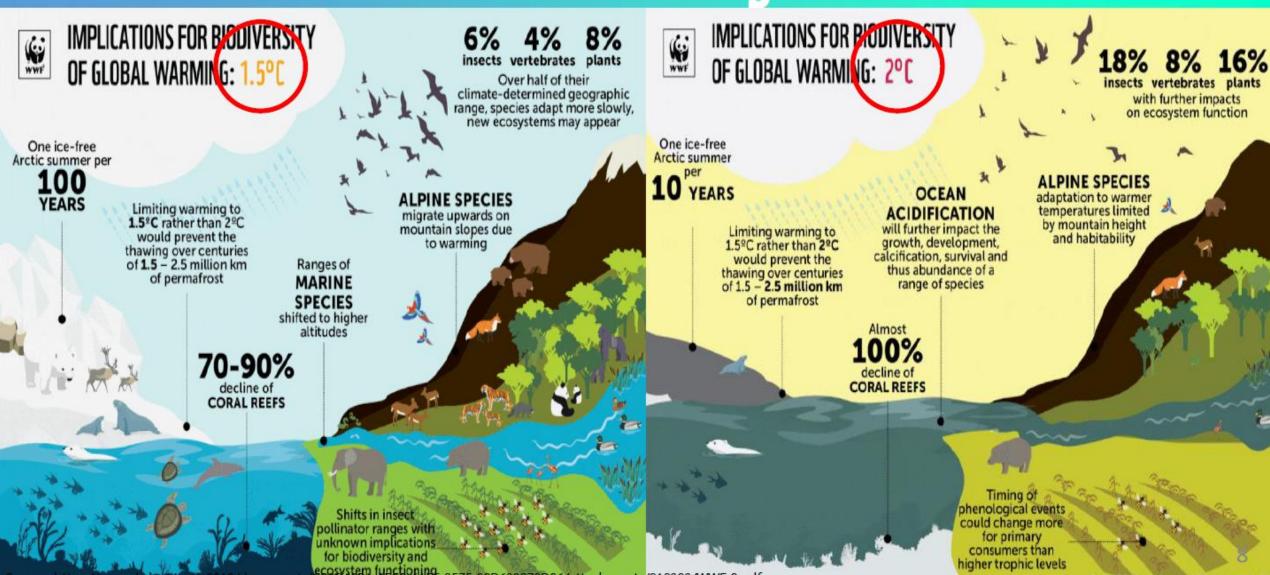


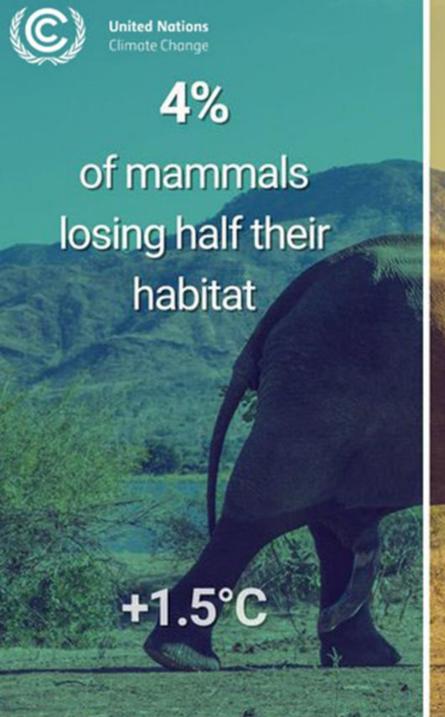
ปี ค.ศ. 2025 โลกเริ่มก้าวข้ามอุณหภูมิที่เพิ่มมากกว่า 1.5 C แล้ว

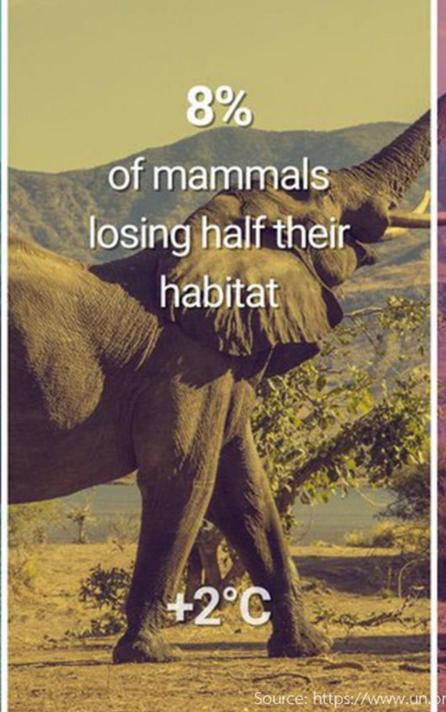
January 2025 was 1.75°C hotter than pre-industrial times

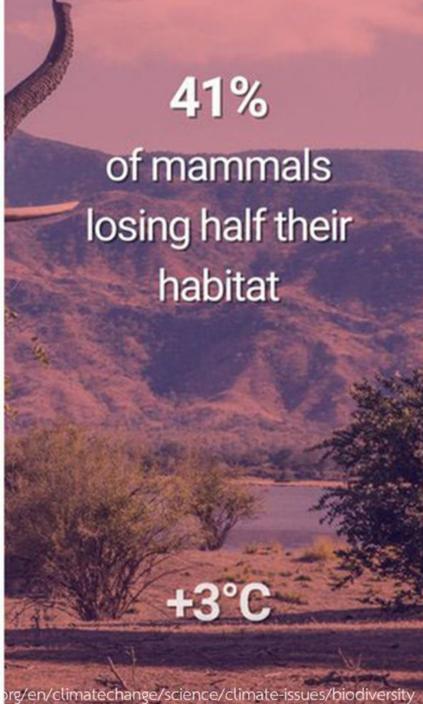


Impact of Climate Change to Biodiversity Loss

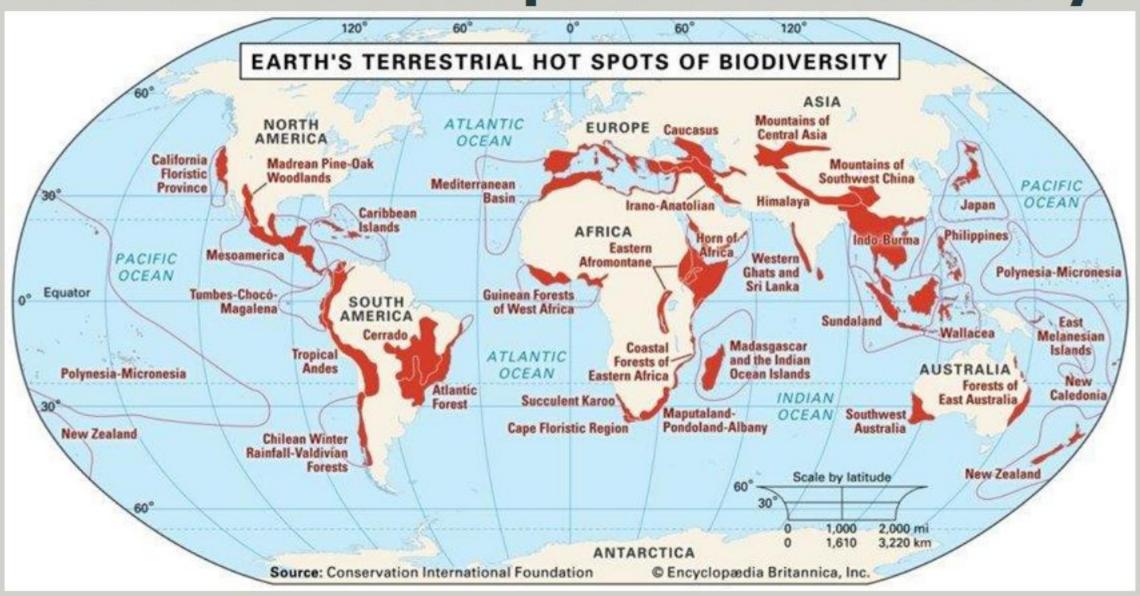








Terrestrial Hot Spots of Biodiversity







Biodiversity Index in Southeast Asia, 2022

The highest biodiversity in Southeast Asia in 2022, based on six assessment factors including bird, amphibian, fish, mammal, reptile, and plant species count

World Rar	Index		
2		Indonesia	418.78
13	*	Myanmar	221.77
14	*	Vietnam	216.97
15	(*	Malaysia	214.71
20		Thailand	200.77
22	*	Philippines	186.82
43		Laos	114.60
55	***	Cambodia	99.09
71		Brunei	77.39
96	()	Singapore	60.43
116	>	Timor-Leste	47.52



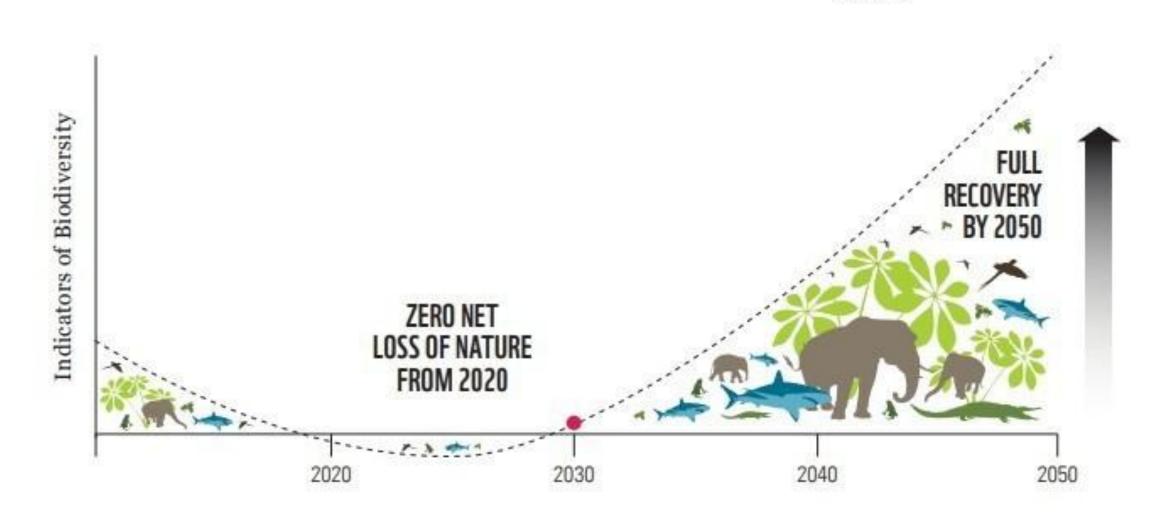
World's Most Biodiverse Countries 2023

This index is measured from the groups: amphibians, birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, and vascular plants. As of December 2023

Source: Mongabay



According to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), around 1 million species are at risk of extinction.







Plan and manage areas to reduce biodiversity loss

Restore 30% of all degraded ecosystems 30%

Conserve 30% of land, waters and seas



Conserve species



Restore, enhance and maintain nature's contributions to people



Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry

Minimise the impacts of climate change



Reduce pollution risk



Ensure sustainable harvesting and trade of wild species



Reduce the introduction of invasive alien species and their impacts





Enhance green spaces and urban planning

Increase sharing of benefits from genetic resources



Mainstream biodiversity and its multiple values



Involve businesses in reducing biodiversity-related risk and impacts

Ensure gender equality in biodiversity action





Facilitate representation

Indigenous Peoples and

and participation of

local communities

Strengthen capacity building, technology transfer and cooperation

Ensure knowledge is

available and accessible

Mobilise financial resources

Strengthen biosafety measures



Enable sustainable consumption choices

Reduce harmful incentives and scale up positive ones



Threats to Biodiversity Loss



Land-use and sea-use change

Habitat conversion (e.g., deforestation), habitat fragmentation, and degradation through overintensive use of ecosystems



Pollution of soil, water, and air

Release of harmful substances (e.g., through excessive chemical use) into ecosystems; also, light and noise pollution



Direct overexploitation

Overexploitation of animals, plants, and ecosystems in general (e.g., from poaching, unsustainable logging, or overfishing)



Spread of invasive species

Plants, animals, or other nonnative organisms entering or expanding their presence in a given habitat



Climate change

Shifts in temperature, precipitation, and wind flows caused by increased levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

Source: IPBES

