

Biodiversity in the 21st Century at Gbg University

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1 Reading 1: Diaz et al 2019

– institutions and governance

– conflicts and epidemics

1.1 Summary

- **telecoupling** – human actions increasingly act at a distance due to globalization
- increasing demand between supply and demand due to global trade
- the analysis pinpoints five crucial levers (priority interventions) and eight leverage points (for intervention)

1.2 Intro

- the human impact on life on Earth has increased since the 1970s
- both the benefits of economy and the cost of reducing nature are unequally distributed

1.3 Taking stock of the fabric of life

- over the past 50 years, the quality of nature to support life has declined on 14 of 18 categories identified by IPBES ¹
- exceptions to the downward trend are: regulation of ocean acidification, energy, food and feed, materials and assistance
- more than 800 million people still face chronic food deprivation
- the biomass of world's vegetation has halved over human history
- forest area is only 68% of its preindustrial size

1.4 Direct and indirect drivers of change

- Direct drivers:
 - land/sea use change
 - direct exploitation
 - climate change
 - pollution
 - invasive alien species
 - others
- Indirect drivers:
 - demographic and sociocultural
 - economic and technological

¹Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services