

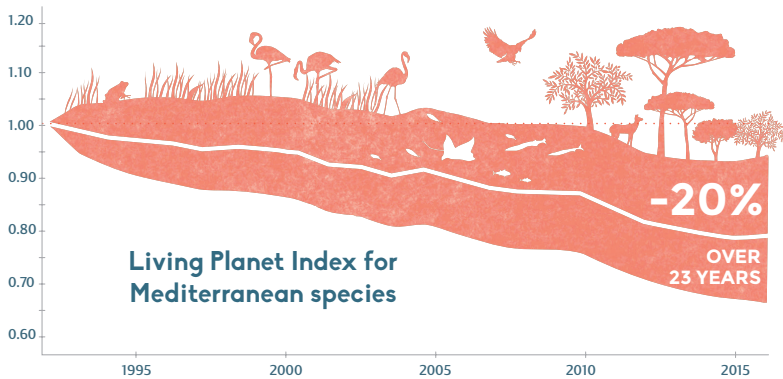
An unprecedented source of data on one of the major biodiversity hotspots

- 80,000 population trends of 775 vertebrate species (i.e. a quarter of all species in the region)
- IUCN Red List assessments for 7363 species of plants and animals



A deteriorated conservation state

- The abundance of vertebrate populations has decreased by 20% over 23 years; Strongest declines in marine and freshwater species, respectively 52% and 28%.
- 20% of species are in danger of of extinction; Freshwater and terrestrial species most vulnerable to extinction.



Human activities responsible of biodiversity loss

Top-5 threats to Mediterranean species according to IUCN experts. They lead to the loss and alteration of their habitats and reduce their population size.



Blue-fin Tuna and Dalmatian Pelican, two species that are recovering thanks to specific conservation programmes



Some successful conservation actions but still too limited

Several species have been saved from extinction thanks to improved regulation of their exploitation or designation of protected areas.

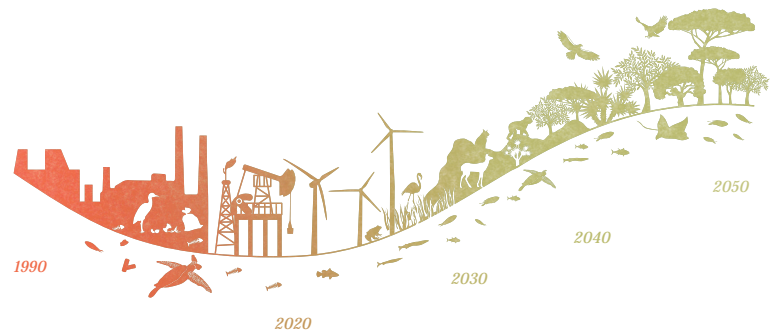
However, these are local successes that failed to halt the general decline in biodiversity.

Urgent need for more ambitious measures

To bend the curve of biodiversity loss, Mediterranean countries must address the root causes of environmental degradation.

This means reviewing our governance systems and socio-economic models.

Biodiversity is proved to be a major provider of solutions to global change, including health crises and climate change.



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Report to be downloaded:
<https://tourduvalat.org/en/download/33465/>