

## Supporting Implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework

### *Solutions for Species Conservation*



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Saving species comprehensively means preventing extinctions, conserving threatened species, and recovering depleted populations of more widespread and abundant species. There is ample evidence that conservation action works. Many species have been saved from extinction or had their status improved, native species and ecosystems have recovered following eradication of invasive alien species from islands, and habitats have been restored and rewilded. The last decade has seen an impressive array of innovation and new technologies, approaches, and solutions providing major opportunities to accelerate our collective impact on species conservation. By sharing experience and expertise, and committing the necessary resources more strategically, we can massively scale up success for species survival, recovery, and persistence at healthy levels.

The main threats to species are: destruction, degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats; unsustainable and/or illegal hunting, capture or harvest of species; invasive alien species; pollution; and increasingly, climate change and ocean acidification. In addition, existing and emerging infectious diseases are having an increasingly devastating impact on species, including humans. Human encroachment on wildlife habitats, land use changes, particularly for agricultural expansion and intensification, and trade and travel are among the major drivers of disease emergence and spread. Biodiversity-sensitive initiatives will be crucial for preventing disease risk and impacts.

For most threatened species, a combination of threat abatement and site protection will be enough to allow populations to recover. However, for some other species, typically those at highest risk of extinction, these measures alone will be insufficient. These species will require targeted interventions, for example through habitat management, supplementary feeding, provision of breeding sites, reintroduction into the wild, translocation, and ex-situ measures (captive breeding in zoos and aquaria, or propagation in botanic gardens).

The Species Conservation Solutions Thematic Community provides a platform for documenting species conservation success from all over the world. These case studies can be replicated, applied to inspire the best solutions for each species' challenges, providing resources for the implementation of the Global Species Action Plan (GSAP).

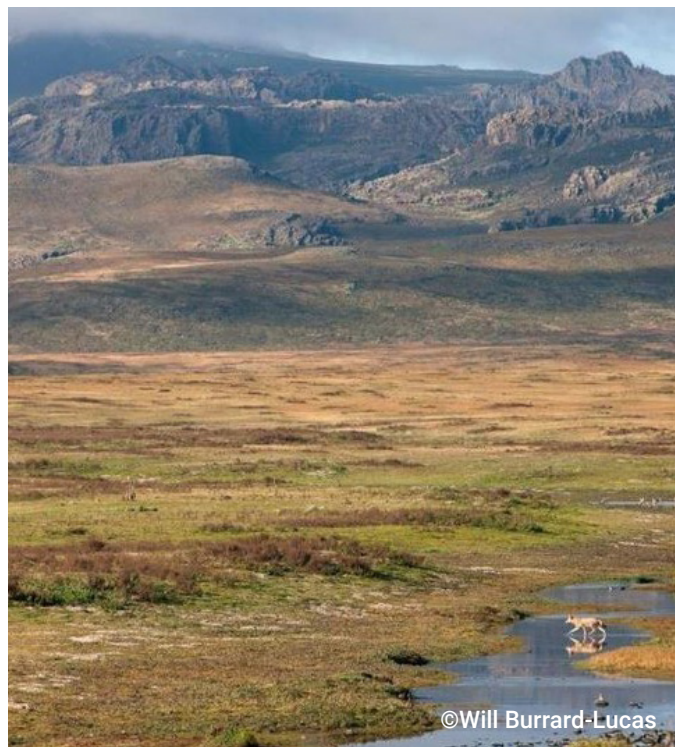


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## Managing disease in Ethiopian Wolves

### Bale Mountains, Ethiopia

Ethiopian wolves (*Canis simensis*) are Africa's most endangered carnivore, with approximately 500 individuals remaining along the country's Afroalpine habitat, approximately half of which are found in the Bale Mountains. While habitat loss is a major threat to species survival, infectious disease epizootics have had serious impacts on wolf populations. Since 1992, the wolves in the Bale Mountains have faced eight major outbreaks from rabies and canine distemper viruses. Outbreaks are prompted by introduction of the viruses from domestic dogs. The density and social nature of the wolves allow for rapid virus transmission amongst and between packs; concerning, outbreaks have resulted in extinctions of entire packs. To effectively manage this threat, the Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme and its partners have developed and applied a comprehensive conservation strategy, including preventive and reactive vaccination and disease monitoring in line with a One Health approach.



## What is PANORAMA?

PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet is a global partnership that will support both the long-term strategic framework for capacity development and the knowledge management component of the new Global Biodiversity Framework, by providing examples of what “implementation” looks like in practice. PANORAMA documents and promotes verified, replicable solutions across a range of conservation and sustainable development topics, enabling cross-sectoral learning and inspiration. It supports peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between practitioners through an online platform and further face-to-face and virtual formats.

Current Communities of PANORAMA include:

- PANORAMA Blue (marine and coastal)
- PANORAMA Restoration
- PANORAMA Cities
- PANORAMA Species Conservation
- PANORAMA Nature-Culture
- PANORAMA Conservation Areas
- PANORAMA EbA
- PANORAMA Business Engagement
- PANORAMA Agriculture & Biodiversity
- PANORAMA One Health
- PANORAMA Mitigation



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Responsible: Dao Nguyen, IUCN  
Catherine Machalaba, EcoHealth Alliance

## PANORAMA Development Partners



## Monarchs in the rough on golf courses

### USA

Solution provider: Amelie Claessens, Audubon International

Through the Monarchs in the Rough program, golf courses are encouraged to develop monarch butterfly and overall pollinator habitat. The iconic and beloved butterfly, renowned for its spectacular long-distance migration, is threatened by loss of wild milkweed – its sole larval food plant – resulting in a 90% population decline over the last two decades. The program supports and encourages the expansion of minimally-managed green spaces outside of playing areas on golf courses. The conversion of unused areas in the rough into spaces with native vegetation including milkweed has a number of ecological, economic and aesthetic benefits. By joining Monarchs in the Rough, golf courses can do their part to prevent further monarch losses while gaining recognition as an environmental leader and connecting with their communities in new ways.



©Monarchs in the rough