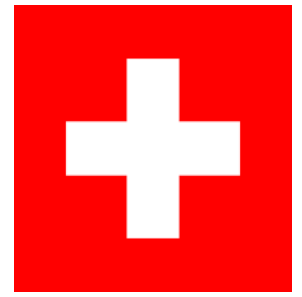


Position Paper



Committee :- UNGA (United Nations General Assembly)

Agenda :- The Convention on Biological Diversity and its Contribution to Sustainable Development.

Country :- Switzerland

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The planet is everyone's common home, and without it, survival and progress are impossible. However, environmental resources are limited, and despite certain technological advancements, human needs continue to expand. To meet expanding demands, the world cannot be made bigger and richer. This emphasises the importance of implementing sustainable development at all points on the world. Sustainance is a basic part of Switzerland's future sustainable growth as a developed country.

Switzerland had an extremely severe heat wave in summer 2003, with air temperatures close to those projected for a typical summer in the late twenty-first century. Surface temperature and thermal stability in the summer of 2003 were the highest ever recorded, exceeding the long-term mean by more than 2.5 standard deviations, according to nearly half a century of lake data from two Swiss lakes. Because of the high degree of thermal stability, hypolimnetic oxygen depletion was exceptionally high. A report by the Swiss Advisory Body on Climate Change (OcCC) examines the potential implications of climate change on Switzerland's most vulnerable regions of the environment, economy, and society as a result of greenhouse gas emissions tolerated till 2050.

In terms of the environment, the paper indicates that the ecosystem's species composition will alter over time as different species react to climate change in different ways. As a result Flora and animals will resemble those found at lower elevations and in more defined areas. Heat-sensitive species will migrate to higher elevations, where it will be cooler. Glacier-fed rivers have gotten little attention from

conservationists because of their perceived "poor" biodiversity and lack of understanding about the distribution of alpine aquatic organisms. In many glacierized catchments, rapid glacier retreat reduces the contribution of glacial meltwater to river flow. The combination of high temperature and low precipitation may have an impact on forest and agricultural output, as well as the supply of clean water. The productivity of forest and permanent grassland will be slightly boosted at higher elevations by warming, but it will be constrained at lower elevations by summer famine.

The Swiss parliament directed the Federal Office for the Environment to develop new, comprehensive national biodiversity strategy in September 2008. The Swiss Forest Act, the Nature and Cultural Heritage Protection Act, Federal Habitat Protection Schemes, and the Federal Landscape and Natural Monuments of National Importance Inventory are all examples of Swiss legislation. These plans will serve as the foundation for biodiversity protection in the coming decades. Many private organisations, such as Pro specie Rara and the Swiss Association for the Protection of Genetic Resources, are actively interested in the conservation of Switzerland's animal and plant genetic resources.

The Convention is critical in raising biodiversity awareness, particularly in relation to concerted efforts to mainstream biodiversity concerns not only at the international and regional levels, but also at the national level. New national mechanisms have been developed in recent years. Landscape 2020, Biodiversity Monitoring Switzerland (BDM), and the forest programme for 2004–2015 are all part of the Landscape 2020 initiative. Positive effects of these actions have been apparent, as discussed in the sections. Economic factors, on the other hand, continue to have a higher impact on the kind and intensity of land use than the largely governmental guiding methods.

Adaptation and mitigation costs are still being estimated. This estimate will be useful in developing the national adaptation strategy and the national biodiversity strategy, both of which are currently being drawn up.

In Conclusion, To combat anti-environmental or anti-developmental factors in society, the world needs to see bold steps and essential policies from policymakers. The most challenging aspect of any law or policy is its execution, which necessitates citizen participation. As a result, every state must build a sustainable development-oriented education system in order to rely on the assistance of a developed people. Switzerland is adamant that it wants to contribute to growth, do its role, and build consensus for long-term, sustainable development.

Switzerland Belives That :-

**“Alphabet 'O' stands for OPPORTUNITY,
which is absent in YESTERDAY
available in TODAY and
thrice in TOMORROW
Never lose HOPE....”**