2030 Agenda & Ecosystems
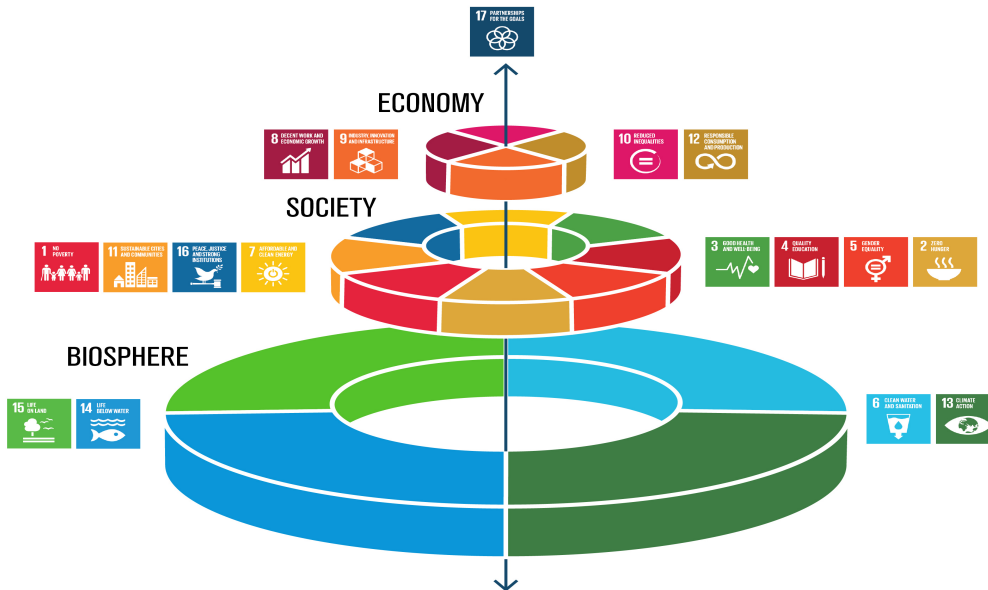
A preliminary analysis of the links between the
Aichi Biodiversity Targets
and the
Sustainable Development Goals

Stockholm Resilience Ce...
Repo...
November 2...

The 2030 Agenda and Ecosystems
A discussion paper on the links between the Aichi Biodiversity
Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals

SwedBio
A programme at Stockholm Resilience Centre

IN COLLABORATION WITH
CBM Swedish
Biodiversity Centre

SwedBio
A programme at Stockholm Resilience Centre

Stockholm Resilience Centre
Sustainability Science for Biosphere Stewardship

Stockholm University

CBM Swedish
Biodiversity Centre
SLU
UPPSALA UNIVERSITET

SwedBio is funded by Sida.

A high degree of relevancy

Source: J. Lokrantz/Azote, in Rockström & Sukhdev (2016) and Folke et al. (2016)

There are more than 250,000 plant varieties available for agriculture, but less than 3 % are currently in use

Maintaining agricultural biodiversity means

Increasing productivity in harsh or changing conditions

Harnessing the power of indigenous varieties

Increasing crop resistance to disease and pests

Preserving genetic and biological diversity in agriculture means sustaining people and their livelihoods

Source: CBD (2016)

Biodiversity is a cross-cutting issue and relevant for achieving all the SDGs

Substantial gains in human well-being and economic development over the last century

- At the expense of ecosystem degradation

At least 4 of nine planetary boundaries have now been exceeded:

- climate change
- loss of biosphere integrity
- land-system change
- altered biogeochemical cycles (phosphorus and nitrogen)

Species extinction now at an accelerating speed

A high degree of relevancy

Declines in:
- Crop and livestock genetic diversity
- Traditional knowledge and practices associated with biodiversity and ecosystem services

Humans increasingly depend on fewer crops = more vulnerability and less resilience to changes

Causes of biodiversity loss include:
- Lack of policy coherence
- Pollution
- Overexploitation through overfishing and unsustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery practices

Source: J. Lokrantz/Azote for Schultz et al. (2016)

Analysis

Aichi Biodiversity		SDG score	Aichi Biodiversity		SDG score
Goal	Target		Goal	Target	
A. Addressing the underlying causes of loss	1 Understand values	🙂	C. Improve the status	11 Protected areas	🙁
	2 Mainstream biodiversity	🙂		12 Prevent extinctions	😐
	3 Address incentives	😐		13 Conserve gene pool	🙂
	4 Sustainable production	🙂	D. Enhance the benefits	14 Restore ecosystems	🙂
B. Reduce the direct pressures	5 Halve rate of loss	😐		15 Enhance resilience	🙂
	6 Sustainable fisheries	😐		16 Nagoya Protocol	🙂
	7 Manage within limits	🙂	E. Enhance implementation	17 Revise NBSAPs	😡
	8 Reduce pollution	🙂		18 Traditional knowledge	😐
	9 Invasive species	🙂		19 Improve knowledge	🙂
	10 Minimise reef loss	🙂		20 Mobilise resources	🙂

Source: Schultz, Tyrrell & Ebenhard (2016). *The 2030 Agenda and Ecosystems*. SwedBio at SRC
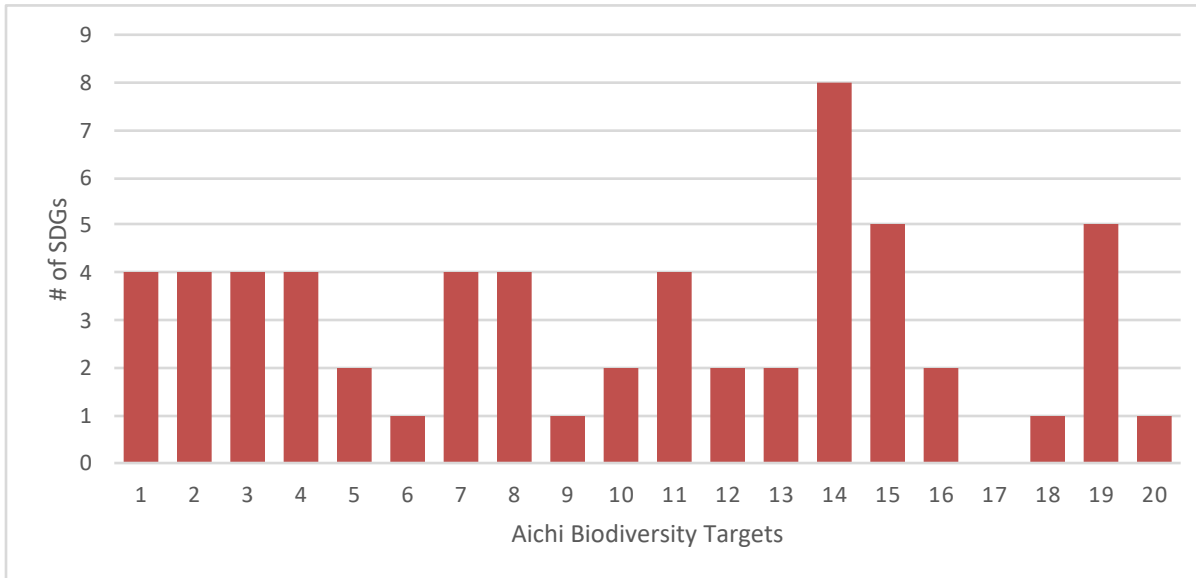
Analysis

The links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDG Goals
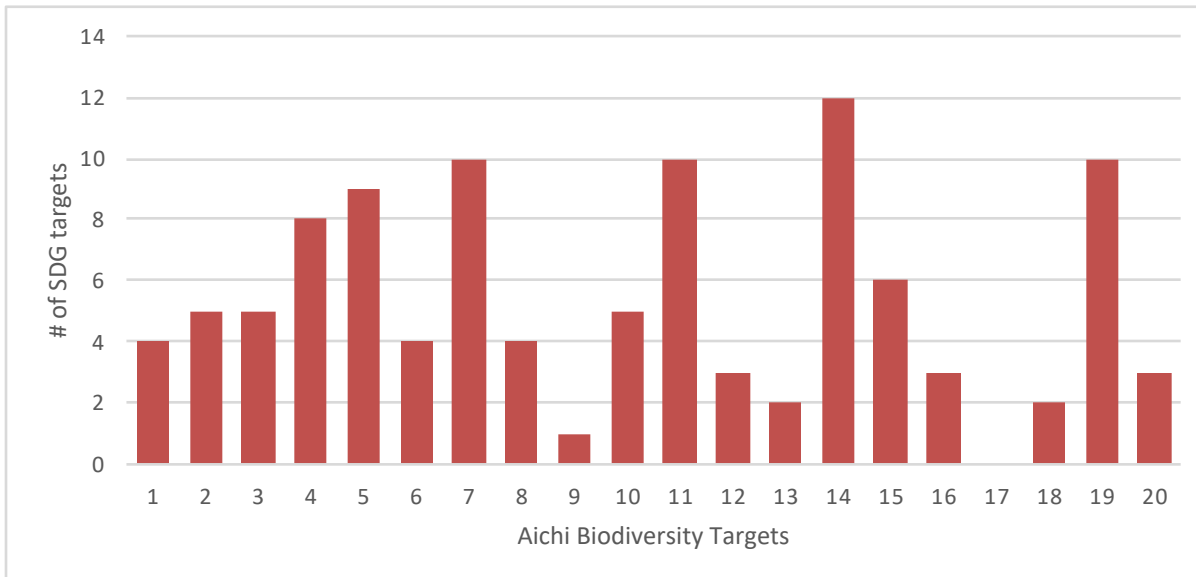
The links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDG Targets

Source: Schultz, Tyrrell & Ebenhard (2016). *The 2030 Agenda and Ecosystems*. SwedBio at SRC

Analysis
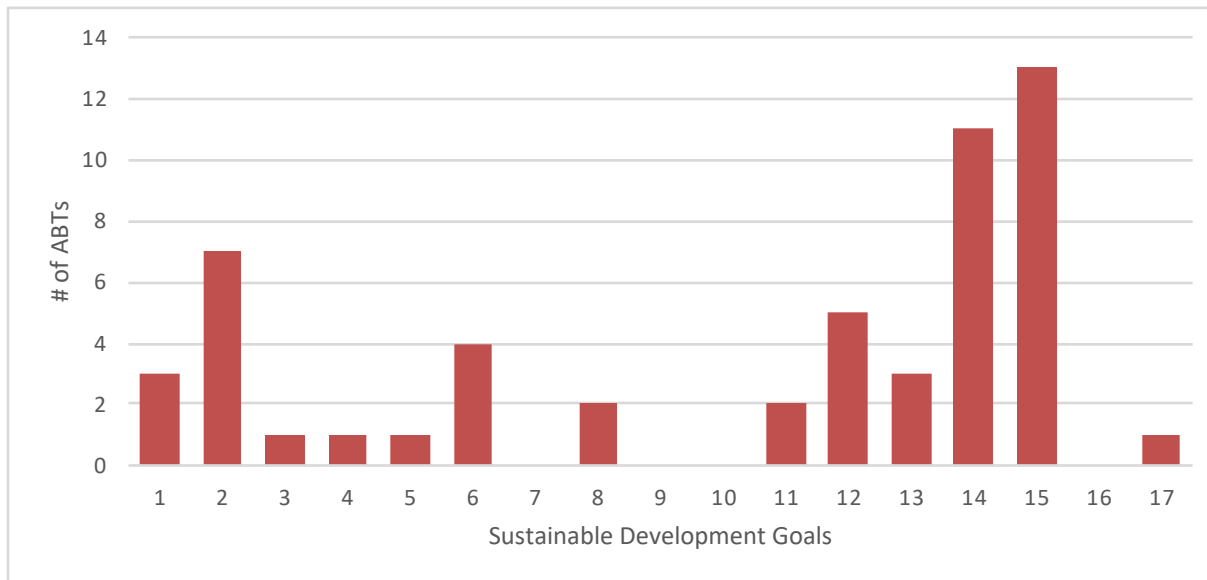
The links between the SDGs and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Source: Schultz, Tyrrell & Ebenhard (2016). *The 2030 Agenda and Ecosystems*. SwedBio at SRC

Some gaps

ABT3. **Incentives** focus on ensuring commercial natural resource use

ABT4. **Safe ecological limits**

ABT8. **Pollution** is not linked to ecosystem health

ABT9. Identification & management of **invasive alien species** pathways

ABT11. **Protection** in the SDGs focuses on provision of ecosystem services

ABT13. **Culturally-important species**

ABT14. **IPLC** focus on economic livelihood & receiving education

Ecosystem function only tangentially covered

Conclusions & Way Forward

- This preliminary gap analysis shows a broad overlap. There are **many potential synergies in implementation**.

- The Aichi Biodiversity Targets are more explicit regarding biodiversity, with **more specific and quantified targets, and some subjects are not covered under the SDGs**.

- **All efforts should be made to reach the targets** by the years set in the present Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to which this mapping exercise can also support.

- **A more inclusive and extensive in-depth analysis is needed** to map the current Aichi Biodiversity Targets against the SDGs, to review the degree of overlap and identify elements of the current Strategic Plan that are not covered under the SDGs.

Conclusions & Way Forward

- It is important to have **an inclusive process** for developing the post-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, in light of the 2030 Agenda.

- The post-2020 Strategic Plan should **retain a high degree of overlap**, and explicitly reference the links between the new CBD Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs, in particular recognising where the SDGs strongly support the new Strategic Plan.

- CBD COP13 requested the Executive Secretary "**to prepare a further assessment, including gap analysis**, on the relationship between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals". (Decision XIII/1, para. 35)

Thank you!

www.swed.bio
www.swed.bio/reports/

maria.schultz@su.se
tristan.tyrrell@su.se