

Combining human development with biodiversity conservation

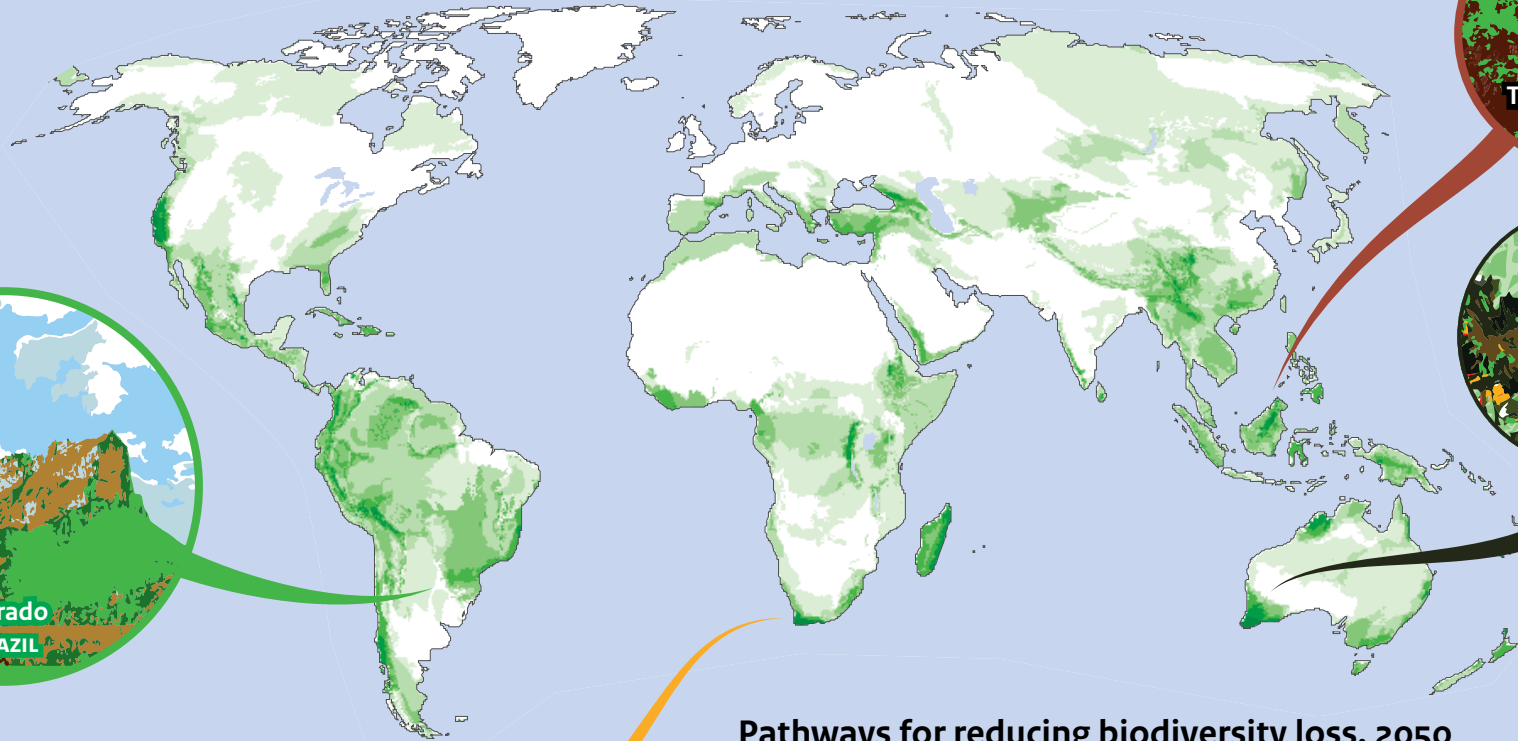
Engaging production sectors to bring multiple SDGs within reach

If current trends in population and wealth growth continue, the increasing demand for food, wood, water and energy will have negative consequences for biodiversity worldwide. Most pressures causing this loss can be attributed to production sectors. To address and mitigate these pressures, businesses need to become aware of their impact on biodiversity, and of the economic risks of losing natural capital and its benefits. Mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in production sectors is therefore an important strategy for attaining the targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

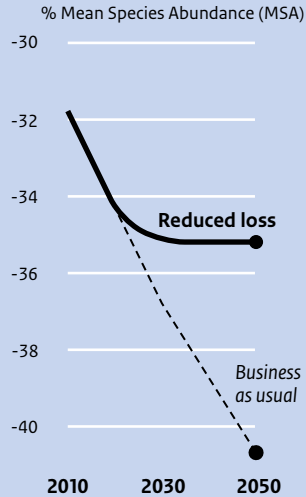
Integrated development pathways with the potential to bring several SDGs within reach are wanted. They need to serve the CBD targets: halt global biodiversity loss, halve the rate of natural habitat loss (CBD-Aichi target 11), and expand the protected areas network (CBD-Aichi target 5). The pathways should also serve SDGs in other domains, such as eradicating poverty and hunger, providing access to safe drinking water and modern types of

Hotspots of biodiversity

The aim of Aichi target 11 is to protect 17% of all ecosystem types to cover a representative share of Earth's diversity in life forms. Priority maps for biodiversity indicate where the major hotspots for biodiversity worldwide are found, and where land-use planning should be guided primarily by biodiversity concerns.



Pathways for reducing biodiversity loss, 2050



SPARING

Global Technology
Pathway achieves the 2050 targets with a focus on optimal large-scale global technological solutions, such as **intensive agriculture** and a high level of **international coordination**.

- Expand protected areas
- Increase agricultural productivity
- Mitigate climate change

SHARING

Decentralised Solutions
Pathway with a focus on **regional priorities** and local ecology-friendly technologies. Agriculture is interwoven with **natural corridors**.

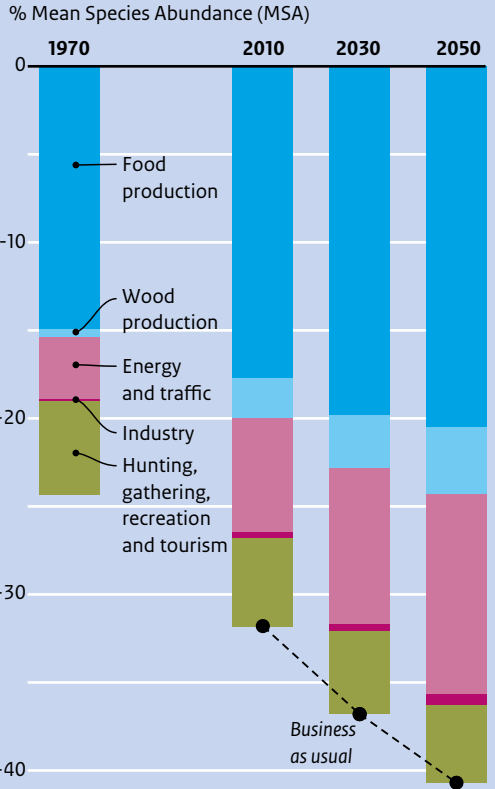
- Increase agricultural productivity
- Reduce infrastructure expansion
- Expand protected areas
- Mitigate climate change

CARING

Consumption Change
Pathway with a focus on changes in human consumption patterns, most notably by limiting meat, reduce waste, and a less energy-intensive and material-intensive lifestyle.

- Mitigate climate change
- Expand protected areas
- Reduce consumption and waste
- Increase agricultural productivity

Causes of terrestrial biodiversity loss attributed to production sectors



Source: WCMC, PBL