The Convention on Biological Diversity and the INMS

Secretariat of the CBD
413 Saint Jacques Suite 800
Montreal
Canada H2Y 1N9

www.cbd.int
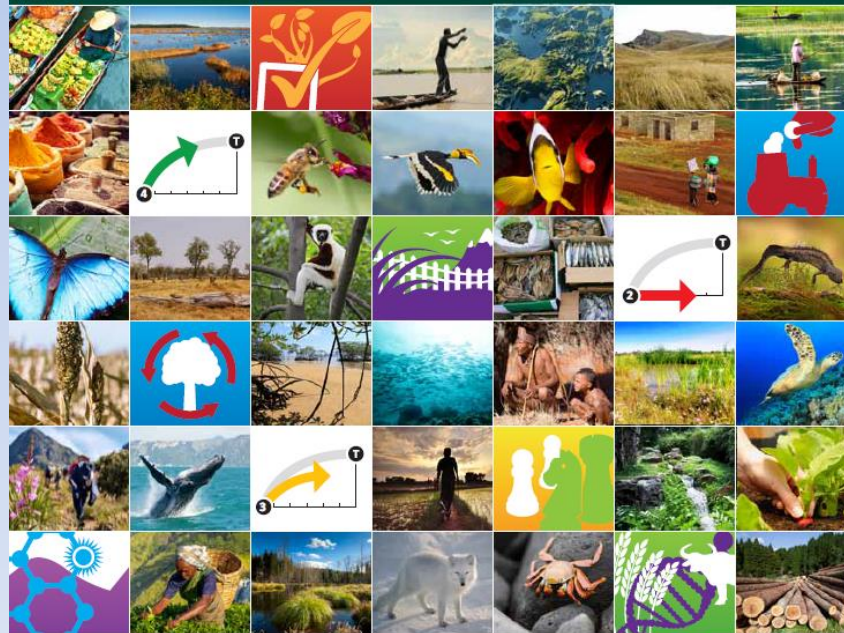
Convention on
Biological Diversity

2011-2020
United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

In-Depth Review of Progress Towards implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Some conclusions regarding nitrogen

Aichi Biodiversity Target 8:
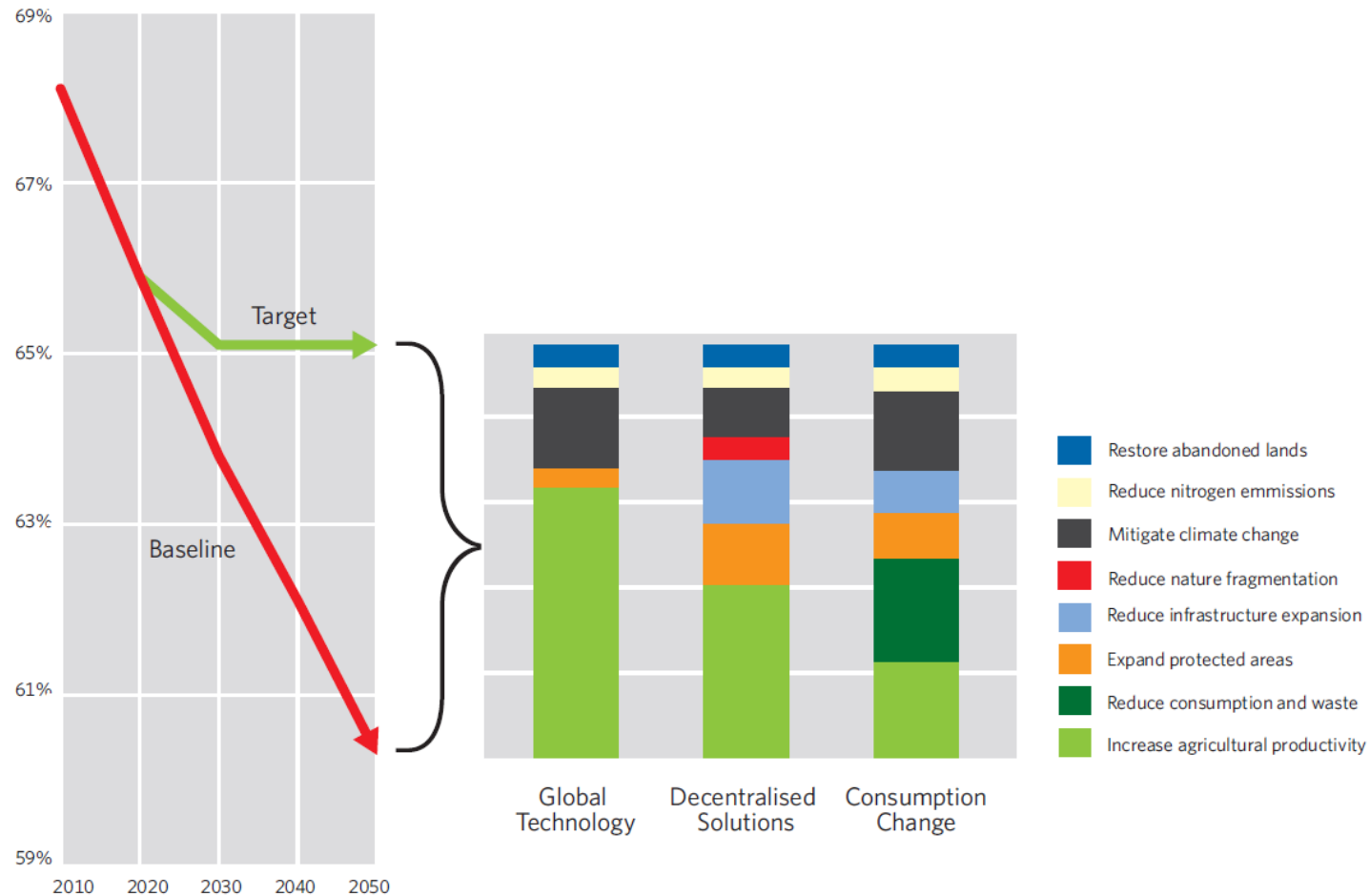
Aichi Biodiversity Target 7

Scenarios

Figure 21.5 Contrasting pathways to sustainability using the Rio+20 socio-economic scenarios. The scenarios illustrated here would each reach by 2050 the goals of slowing and eventually halting biodiversity loss, while also keeping global average temperature increases within two degrees Celsius, and achieving a range of socio-economic development goals including ending hunger, providing universal access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and modern energy sources. The goals can be reached by three different pathways (see Box 21.1)

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Some key responses required:

- **Making nitrogen use in agriculture more efficient including:**

  - Reducing nitrogen loss, including improved targeting and efficiency of fertilizer (*Aichi Biodiversity Target 8*)

  - use of diverse and well-adapted crop varieties (*Target 13*)

  - greater use and rehabilitation of ecological processes to replace chemical inputs ("ecological intensification") *(Targets 5, 14 and 15)*

  - reducing waste at all stages of production and consumption, including reducing post harvest losses and minimizing food waste (*Target 4*)

  - eliminating or reforming harmful subsidies (*Target 3*)

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