

Setting Science-Based Targets for Nature in your City

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COP16
October, 2024



Meet your facilitators



Why set Science-Based Targets for Nature?



Sophie Hendriks
SBTN Cities
Program Manager



How is the guidance framework developed?



Mika Mei Jia Tan
Urban Biodiversity Hub
Co-founder, East and Southeast
Asia Regional Lead



How will the guidance framework work?



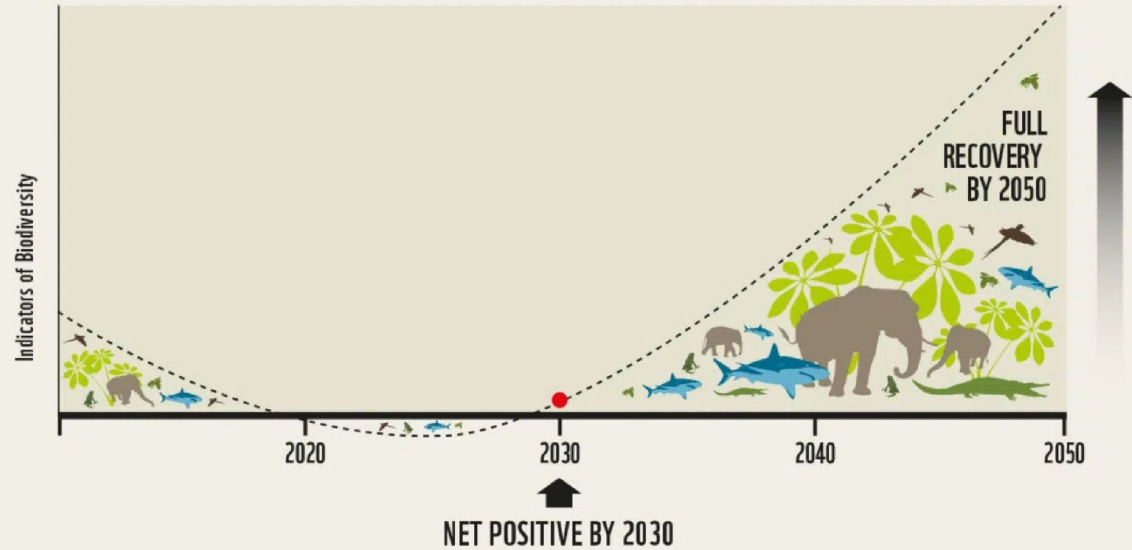
Tenesha Caton
Metabolic
Lead Nature SBTs for Cities



Why set Science-Based Targets for Nature?

Global goal

Nature Positive by 2030



Cities as powerful leverage points



Cities occupy **3%** of global **land surface**



But consume **75%** of global **resources**



& produce **60-80%** of global **greenhouse gas emissions**



Cities thriving with nature

Healthy ecosystems

- Improving the state of nature and biodiversity
- Supporting ecosystem services that we depend on for our health, livelihoods and survival.



Wellbeing and quality of life

- Improve the overall health and wellbeing of citizens.
- Support of a high quality of life



Thriving Economy

- Attractive cities
- Reducing climate risks
- Nature positive investments have great economic potential in job creation



Many initiatives working on Nature targets and action



Nature Science–Based Targets for Cities

OBJECTIVE

Providing cities with an **overarching guidance framework** to set Nature Science–Based Targets



Building upon existing research, experience, and efforts

Developing a **feasible and actionable** methodology



Reducing complexity by making it easy to navigate methodologies

Integrating flexibility aligning with cities priorities and contexts



Collaborative approach

Science-Based Targets Network

Collaboration of scientist and sustainability experts from more than 80 leading organizations

Nature SBTs for Cities Consortium

 Local Governments for Sustainability	 Durham University	 DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION	 The Nature Conservancy
 WWF	 URBAN BIODIVERSITY HUB	 IUCN	 Metabolic Consulting
 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE	 ARUP	 WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM	 C40 CITIES

SBTN frameworks



Who is the guidance for?



Who is the guidance for?

1

Cities that want to get started

2

Cities that have already set nature targets and want to align with the Science-Based method

3

Cities of all sizes

Stay connected





Structure and process: How has the guidance framework been developed?

Development of the Guidance Framework

Confirm Scientific Imperatives

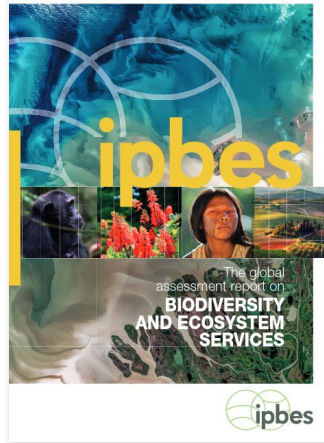


Identified 32 existing frameworks, challenges, and current practice with experts and practitioners

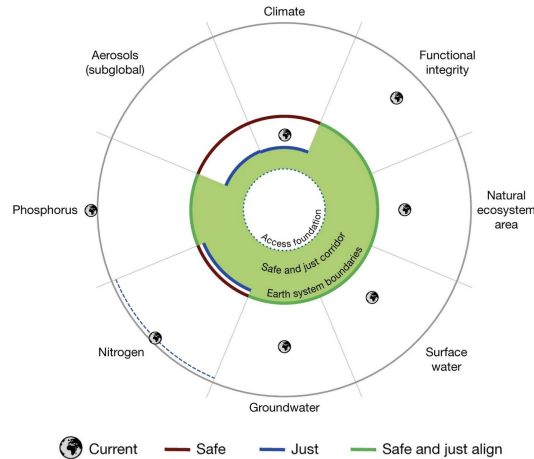
Nature SBTs for Cities: Scientific Imperatives

The Nature SBTs for Cities program will **also respond to these scientific imperatives for nature**

IPBES Global Assessment Report

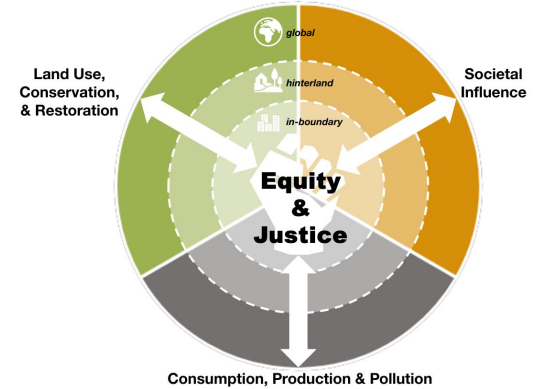


Safe and Just Earth System Boundaries



Rockstrom et al., 2023

Urban Bioshed Impact Areas

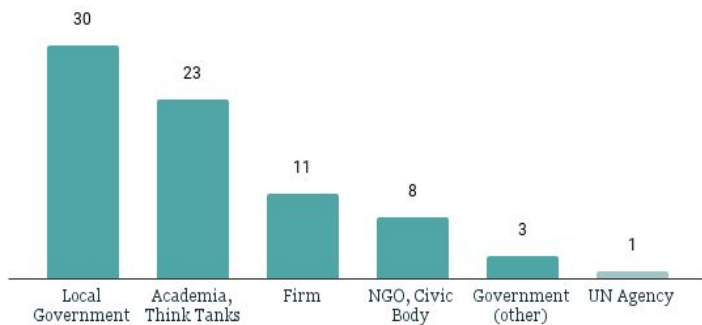


Pierce, 2022

Development of the Guidance Framework

76 Survey respondents

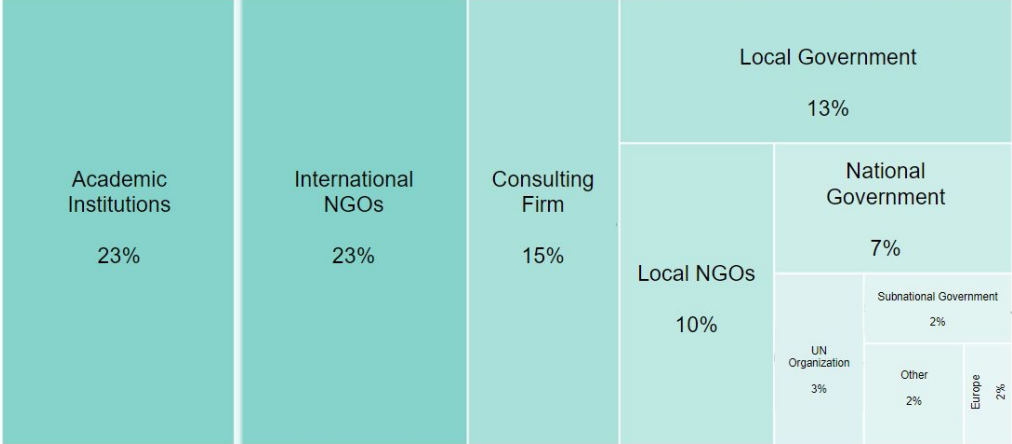
Survey Respondent Organization Type



Development of the Guidance Framework

26 Participants in Virtual Workshops

Practitioners with experience across six continents.



12 Expert Interviewees

Leaders in indicators on local land use and nature from 5 global regions:

- North America (California),
- Europe (Finland and Scotland),
- South America (Colombia),
- Africa (Sierra Leone), and
- Asia (India, Thailand, and Nepal).

Development of the Guidance Framework

Confirm Scientific Imperatives



Identified 32 existing frameworks, challenges, and current practice with experts and practitioners



Assessed frameworks for thematic comprehensiveness, target-setting, and indicators



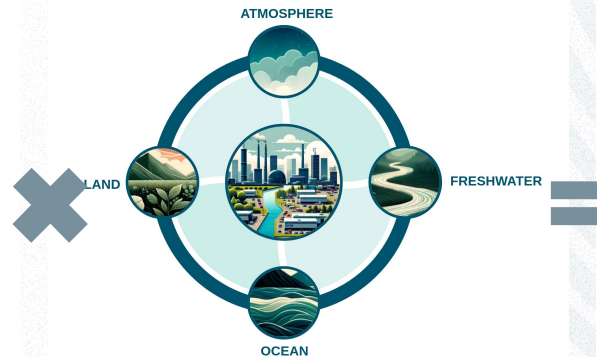
Selection of pilot theme: Land Use Development and Sprawl

Development of the Guidance Framework

5 main pressures on biodiversity loss¹



4 Realms of nature²



Urban pressures on nature

ATMOSPHERE										
Energy and use related emissions	Deposition of carbon acids	Residual heat and emissions	Mineral oil (petrol), diesel gas	Other heat related Effect	Photochemical smog	Aerosols with climate change potentials	Climate changing interventions	Biochemical gas emissions		
LAND										
Habitat fragmentation	Land development and soil seal	Disturbance	Habitat conversion	Soil (un)balance	Presence of native species	Habitat degradation & niche erosion				
Agriculture and aquaculture	Soil fertility and nutrients	Water effects	Catch harvesting	Water pollution	Genetic hybridisation	Altered biology & behavioural cycles				Extreme weather
FRESHWATER										
Hydroelectric turbines, weirs & weirs	Nutrient enrichment	Flow regime alteration	Material accumulation	Contaminant accumulation	Thermal pollution	Presence of native species	Habitat degradation & niche erosion			Changes in water balance
Dredging, silt & sludge	Burning & combustion of biomass	Species introduction	Organic waste inputs	Seawater intrusion	Genetic hybridisation	Altered biology & behavioural cycles				Floods and other water related hazards
										Changes water table elevation
OCEAN										
Offshore extraction & harvesting	Commercial fishing & over-exploitation	Sound pollution	Overweight and pollution	Chemical spills	Presence of native species	Habitat degradation & niche erosion				Ocean acidification
Dredging & fill	Recreational activities	Thermal pollution	Overweight, plastic, foreign objects	Ballast water discharge	Genetic hybridisation	Altered biology & behavioural cycles				Sea level rise

¹ IPBES Global Assessment for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2019)

² informed by Nature SBTs for Business, Climate SBTs for Cities, Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) recommendations, IUCN Nature Positive for Business guidelines, World Economic Forum (WEF) Nature Positive: Guidelines for the Transition in Cities

Pilot Theme Selection

13 Criteria

Assessment Area	Criteria
Applicability	LBSAPs
	Capacity
	Local Gov't Role
Impact	IPBES
	GBF
	Ecological Footprint
Data	Internal
	External
	Primary
SBTN Principles	Science
	Equity
	Completeness
Climate Change	Climate Linkages

1 Result

LAND USE DEVELOPMENT AND SPRAWL

Includes:

Connectivity, protected areas, sprawl, development, green spaces and parks, land use planning

Measures are found in:
SDGs 11.3, 15.1, 15.2
GBF Targets 1, 3, 12, 14
Ecological Footprint

19
of the assessed
frameworks

10
example cities in
the current
assessment



Planetary
Boundaries:
biosphere

Survey results:

It was the top result by a large margin; listed as an important component by **67%** of local government respondents

Identification of Pilot Indicators

Selection of pilot theme: Land Use Development and Sprawl



Identified 146 indicators related to land development and sprawl



Structured into 55 indicator groupings based on GBF Targets

Identification of Pilot Indicators

GBF Target 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss

- Buildings
- Informal settlements
- Plans
- Sprawl
- Transport

GBF Target 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems

- Habitat restored
- Habitat connectivity
- Marine habitat degradation

GBF Target 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas

- Habitat protection
- Habitat quality
- Marine habitat area

GBF Target 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts

- Abundance
- Species net change
- Functional diversity
- Species richness
- Species status

GBF Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity & Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, Forestry

- Urban agriculture

GBF Target 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

- Cultural sites
- Soils

GBF Target 12: Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

- Green and blue spaces
- Extent of natural areas
- Ecosystem services
- Habitat restored
- Parks access
- Vegetation

GBF Target 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level

- Governance
- Enforcement
- Mainstreaming of biodiversity

GBF Target 19: Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity...

- Budget

GBF Target 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information

- Social equity and justice
- Rights

Identification of Pilot Indicators

Selection of pilot theme: Land Use Development and Sprawl



Identified **146 indicators** related to land development and sprawl



Structured into **55 indicator groupings based on GBF Targets**



Indicators assessed according to impact, feasibility, and relevance



Ranked and refined to identify top indicators

Identification of Pilot Indicators

In-person workshop on pilot indicators with Steering Committee members



Roundtables Attendees



Identification of Pilot Indicators

Selection of pilot theme: Land Use Development and Sprawl



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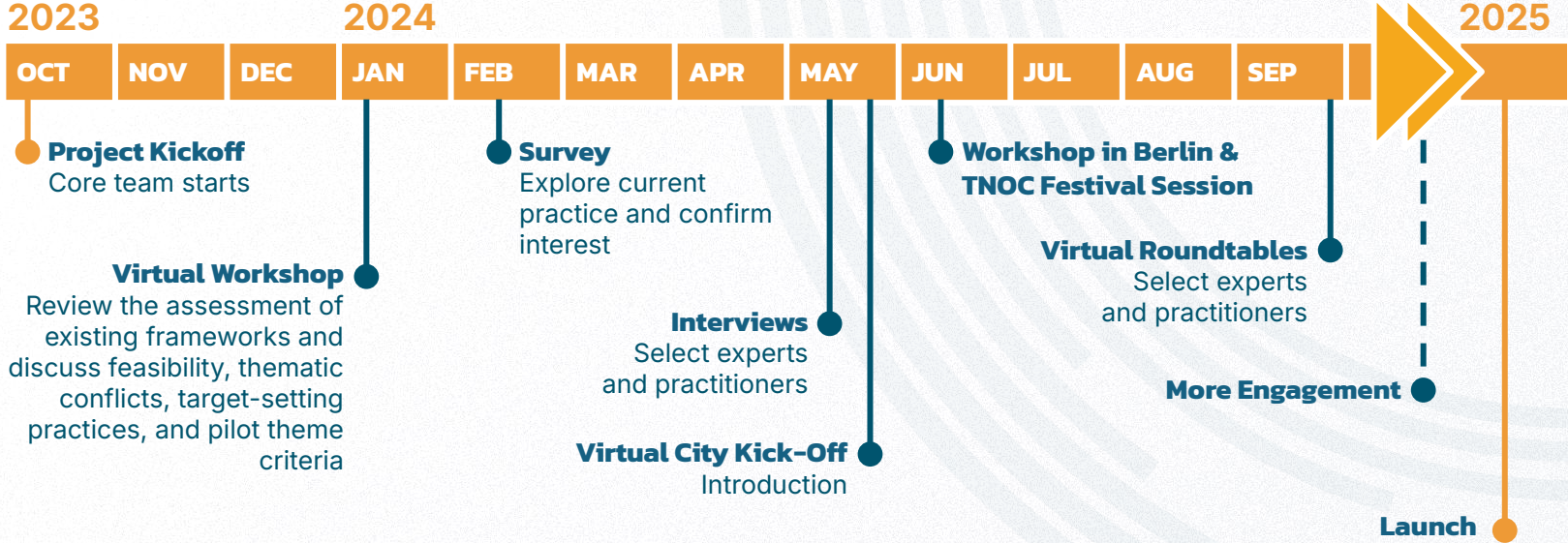


Ranked and refined to identify top indicators



Guidance framework development

Engagement on SBTs for Cities for Nature





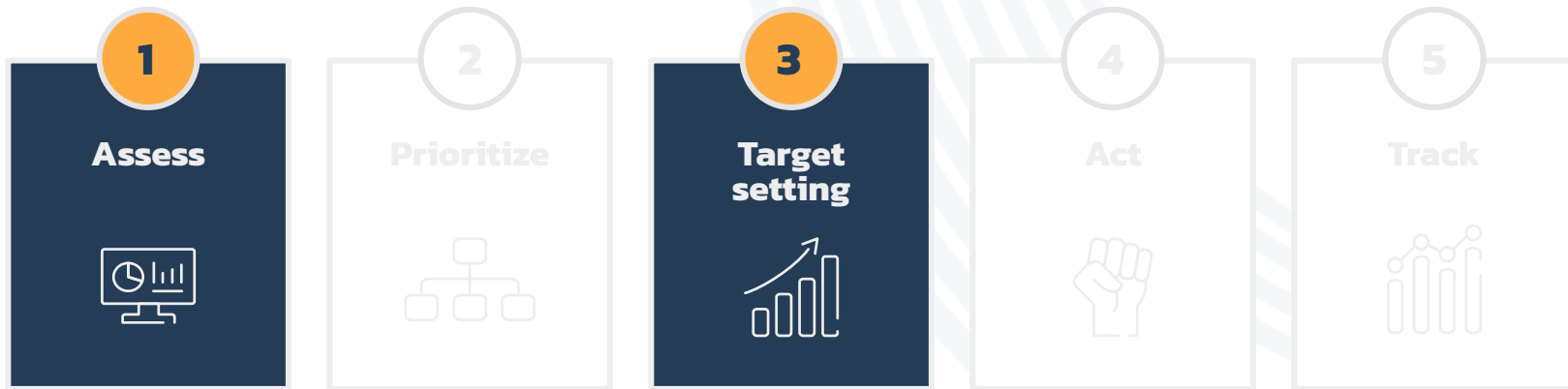
Metabolic

How will the Guidance Framework work?

Structuring the Guidance Framework based on existing SBTN frameworks



Guidance Framework: Scope



How the Guidance Framework is structured





Biodiversity: State of biodiversity for a given area

Richness Species

Ecosystems Connectivity

Ecosystems Diversity



INDICATOR X



INDICATOR X



INDICATOR X



FRAMEWORK X



FRAMEWORK X



FRAMEWORK X





Available resources
City x



Satellite data



Community involvement



Local experts on the
ground



....



Biodiversity: State of biodiversity for
a given area

Richness Species

Ecosystems Connectivity

Ecosystems Diversity



INDICATOR 4.4



INDICATOR X



INDICATOR X



C40 UNA



FRAMEWORK X




FRAMEWORK X





Biodiversity: State of biodiversity for a given area

Indicator 4.4 Richness and conservation status of native species

C40 URBAN NATURE ACCELERATOR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IUCN Urban Nature Indexes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
 BERLIN URBAN NATURE PACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Singapore Biodiversity Index	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



3

Target setting (Aligned with Planetary boundaries)



Factors
City x



Resources



Current environmental
status



Alignment with
local/global plans



....



Biodiversity: State of biodiversity for
a given area

Indicator 4.4 Richness and conservation status of native species

TARGET AMBITION



HIGH



MEDIUM



LOW



x%



*Year on year
improvement*



*Improvement if
condition x is met*





**How can you
get involved?**

Join our community of Cities



Stay updated and get involved



Receive invitations to the launch in spring 2025, future events and webinars



Be the first to get the opportunity to pilot Nature Science-Based Targets in your city

Stay connected



THANK YOU



SCIENCE BASED TARGETS NETWORK
GLOBAL COMMONS ALLIANCE