



## SDG 14 Interactions

# A first-order assessment of interactions of SDG 14 with other relevant SDGs

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Griggs, D. J., et al., Eds. (2017).  
**A Guide to SDG Interactions:  
from Science to Implementation.**  
International Council for Science,  
Paris.

## Four case studies:

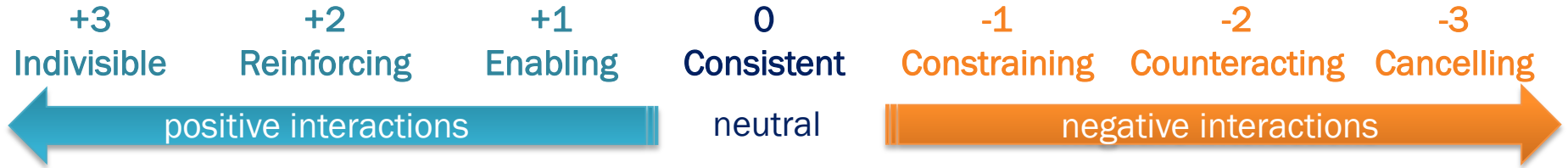
- SDG2 Zero Hunger
- SDG3 Good Health and Well-being
- SDG7 Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG14 Life Below Water

Access the report at:

<http://bit.ly/sdg-interactions-guide>



# Scoring SDG Interactions: 7-Point Scale



+3 Indivisible	+2 Reinforcing	+1 Enabling	0 Consistent neutral	-1 Constraining	-2 Counteracting	-3 Cancelling
<p><b>INDIVISIBLE</b> The strongest form of positive interaction in which one objective is inextricably linked to the achievement of another. Reduction of air pollution (12.4) is indivisible from improved health and reducing non-communicable diseases (3.4).</p>	<p><b>REINFORCING</b> One objective directly creates conditions that lead to the achievement of another objective. Increasing economic benefits from sustainable marine resources use (14.7) reinforces the creation of decent jobs and small enterprise in e.g. tourism (8.5 and 8.9)</p>	<p><b>ENABLING</b> The pursuit of one objective enables the achievement of another objective. Developing infrastructure for transport (9.1) enables participation of women in the work force and in political life (5.5)</p>	<p><b>CONSISTENT</b> A neutral relationship where one objective does not significantly interact with another or where interactions are deemed to be neither positive nor negative. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (14.1) is consistent with target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.</p>	<p><b>CONSTRAINING</b> A mild form of negative interaction when the pursuit of one objective sets a condition or a constraint on the achievement of another. Conserving coastal areas (14.5) and development of safe affordable housing and basic services (11.1) may constrain each other</p>	<p><b>COUNTERACTING</b> The pursuit of one objective counteracts another objective. Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food can counteract sustainable water withdrawals (6.4) and reduction of chemicals releases (12.4)</p>	<p><b>CANCELLING</b> The most negative interaction is where progress in one goal makes it impossible to reach another goal and possibly leads to a deteriorating state of the second. A choice has to be made between the two. Developing infrastructure (9.1) could be cancelling the reduction of degradation of natural habitats in terrestrial ecosystems (15.1)</p>

Outdoor and indoor air pollution is responsible for 7 million deaths annually, as well as respiratory and cardiovascular disease but also increases in perinatal deaths. In 2012, ambient (outdoor) air pollution was responsible for 3 million deaths, representing 5.4% of the total deaths. Worldwide, ambient air pollution is estimated to cause about 25% of the lung cancer deaths. Major urban centers in low and middle-income countries are the most exposed to this burden. (WHO, 2016).

Sustainable and diversified strategies for using the marine resource base open up opportunities for small enterprises in fisheries or other harvesting and associated value-addition activities, as well as activities related to tourism. Many SIDS and LDCs that are rich in these resources also have poor, vulnerable and marginalized coastal communities.

Affordable public transport promotes social inclusion, more equal access to different parts of the city, and enabling employment for marginalized groups. In many places, women do not have access to a car and depend on public transport, walking or bicycling to get around, to work places and to social or political activities (NCE, 2016; GSDR, 2016)

There is no significant interaction between the two targets.

Establishing protection areas in the coastal zone and expanding urbanization, infrastructure or transport risks spatial competition especially in densely populated areas. Integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning tools are readily available to mitigate spatial competition.

Increasing productivity in agriculture is a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to improve food security. In many places, this might entail increased and/or better irrigation as well as increased use of agro-chemical inputs.

In underdeveloped regions, developing roads, dams, and power grids might be a high priority, although it will cause some unavoidable fragmentation of habitats and compromising the integrity of the natural ecosystem, leading to risks to biodiversity as well as social risks.

# Analysis of SDG 14 Interactions



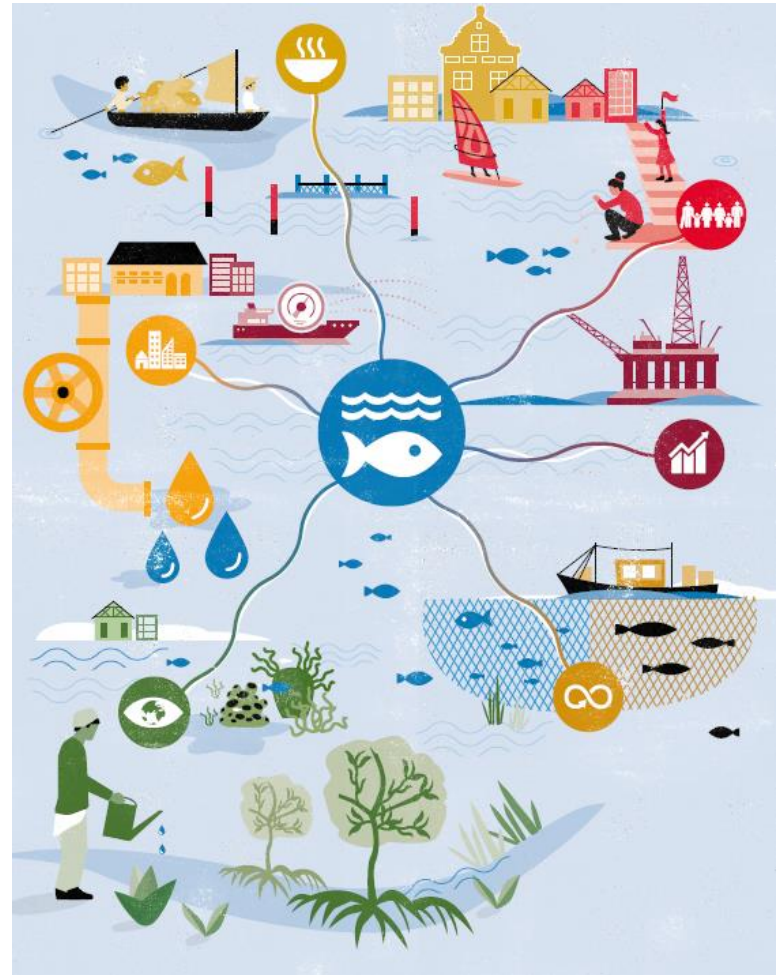
- General description of interactions between SDG 14 and all other goals
- **Detailed analysis of key interactions**
  - SDG 1 No poverty
  - **SDG 2 Zero hunger**
  - SDG 8 Work & economic growth
  - SDG 11 Cities & communities
  - SDG 12 Consumption & production
  - **SDG 13 Climate action**
- Knowledge gaps & policy options

*Schmidt, S., et al. (2017). SDG14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.*



# Results & Conclusions

- **SDG 14 Interactions**
  - Links to all SDGs; mostly synergistic, often bidirectional; potential trade-offs
  - Context dependency, knowledge gaps, implementation/policies
- **SDG 2 Zero hunger**
  - SDG 14 essential for food security
  - SDG2 will benefit from SDG14 measures; trade-offs e.g. from MPAs
- **SDG 13 Climate action**
  - Strong bidirectional & synergistic interlinkages – central role of oceans
  - Conflicts: adaptation vs. conservation



Griggs et al. (2017); Schmidt et al. (2017)

# Thank you!

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## Resources

- Griggs, D. J., et al., Eds. (2017). A Guide to SDG Interactions: from Science to Implementation. Paris, International Council for Science.
- Nilsson, M., et al. (2016). Map the interactions between Sustainable Development Goals. *Nature* 534(7607): 320-322.
- Schmidt, S., et al. (2017). SDG14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. A Guide to SDG Interactions: from Science to Implementation. D. J. Griggs, M. Nilsson, A.-S. Stevance and D. McCollum. Paris, International Council for Science: 174-218.

**SDG logos** (slide 4): <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/news/communications-material/>