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### **LINKS BETWEEN THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **I. BACKGROUND**

1. During its Seventieth session held in September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. This Agenda is a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity and is composed of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.<sup>1</sup>

2. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets are highly complementary. SDGs 14 and 15 address marine and terrestrial biodiversity respectively while biodiversity considerations are reflected in many other targets across the SDGs. Annex I illustrates these different linkages in more detail. Given the close linkages between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, progress towards these commitments has the potential to be mutually supportive.

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\* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/1.

<sup>1</sup> For further information see General Assembly resolution 69/315 - Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda: [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/315](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/315)

*Annex I*

The following table provides an analysis of the links between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to the relevant targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Comments are provided describing the relation and noting overlaps, gaps and differences in scope where relevant. In cases where multiple sustainable development targets apply to a single Aichi Biodiversity Target this is also noted. The level of complementarity between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs is also illustrated in the table (\* refers to a weak relationship, \*\* refers to moderate relationship and \*\*\* refers to a strong relationship).

Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Relevant Sustainable Development Targets	Degree of relation	Comments
<p><b>Target 1</b> - By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p>	<p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</p>	<p>*</p>	<p>The Aichi Biodiversity Target is narrower in its scope than the Sustainable Development Targets as it focuses specifically on biodiversity. The Aichi Biodiversity Target also refers to people being aware of the actions they can take, which is not explicitly reflected in the Sustainable Development Target.</p>
	<p>12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	<p>**</p>	
<p><b>Target 2</b> - By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p>	<p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>***</p>	<p>There is a close match in the scope of the two targets.</p>
<p><b>Target 3</b> - By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic condition.</p>	<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>	<p>**</p>	<p>The Aichi Biodiversity Target is broader than the Sustainable Development Target which only refers to fishery subsidies. The Aichi Biodiversity Target refers to harmful incentives, including subsidies, generally, as well as to the promotion of positive incentives. These elements are not captured in the Sustainable Development Target.</p>

<p><b>Target 4</b> - By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	**	<p>Sustainable Development Targets 8.4 and 9.4 refer to improving resource use efficiency in production and consumption which is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 but is more specific.</p>
	<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>	*	<p>Sustainable Development Target 12.2 refers to the management of natural resources. This is broader than the Aichi Biodiversity Target. The Aichi Biodiversity Target specifically refers to keeping the impacts of use within safe ecological limits which is not addressed by the Sustainable Development Targets.</p>
	<p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p>	*	<p>These Sustainable Development Targets are also relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 7.</p>
<p><b>Target 5</b> - By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>	<p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>	***	<p>There is a close match in the scope of the Aichi Biodiversity Target and the two related Sustainable Development Targets.</p>
	<p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p>	***	<p>Sustainable Development Target 15.2 refers to sustainable management which is also relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Sustainable Development Target 15.5 refers to protecting and preventing the extinction of threatened species which is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 12.</p>
<p><b>Target 6</b> - By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	***	<p>Sustainable Development Target 14.4 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 are closely related, though the Aichi Biodiversity Target is more specific in that it specifies fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants. Sustainable development Target 14.7 is weakly related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 as it refers to the sustainable management of fisheries.</p>
	<p>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p>	*	<p>The Aichi Biodiversity Target also refers to the impacts of fisheries practices on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems. These issues are not explicitly addresses in the Sustainable Development Targets.</p> <p>Sustainable development target 14.7 is also related to</p>

			Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 given the reference to the sustainable management of aquaculture.
<b>Target 7</b> - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	**	The Sustainable Development Targets refer to sustainable food production as well as to the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. As such their scope is largely addressed by Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. However Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 focuses explicitly on the sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. While these issues are not addressed by these Sustainable Development Targets, they are addressed to a certain degree by targets 14.7 and 15.2.
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**	
<b>Target 8</b> - By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	***	Aichi Biodiversity Target 8 and Sustainable Development Target 14.1 are closely associated. However the Aichi Biodiversity Target is broader in its scope as it focuses on all types of pollution, not just those related to the marine environment.
<b>Target 9</b> - By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	***	The Aichi Biodiversity Target and the Sustainable Development Target are close related. The Aichi Biodiversity Target is more specific in that it specifies controlling pathways.
<b>Target 10</b> - By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**	Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 is significantly boarder than the related Sustainable Development Targets as it refers to all ecosystems vulnerable to the effects of climate change and ocean acidification. The Aichi Biodiversity Target is moderately related to Sustainable Development Target 14.2 as it refers to strengthening the resiliency of marine and coastal systems. Sustainable Development Target 14.3 is weakly related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 as it relates to addressing the impacts of ocean acidification, which, while relevant, to the Aichi Target, is not its focus.
	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	*	

<p><b>Target 11</b> - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p>	<p>**</p>	<p>Sustainable Development Target 11.4 is broader than Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 as it refers to protecting cultural and natural heritage. Sustainable Development Target 14.5 is directly relevant to the marine component of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and they have identical percentage elements.</p>
	<p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p>	<p>***</p>	<p>Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 addresses a number of issues which are not covered by the related Sustainable Development Targets. These include a percentage-based protected area target, an emphasis on protecting particularly important areas, effective and equitable management of protected areas, integrating protected area systems into the wider land- and seascapes as well making use of other effective area-based conservation measures.</p>
<p><b>Target 12</b> - By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p>	<p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p>	<p>***</p>	<p>Both sustainable developments targets are highly related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 as they both refer to preventing extinction. Sustainable Development Target 15.7 focuses on one specific pressure on wildlife and as such is narrower in scope than the Aichi Biodiversity Target. Similarly, the two Sustainable Development Targets do not explicitly refer to improving and sustaining the conservation status of species.</p>
	<p>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p>	<p>***</p>	
<p><b>Target 13</b> - By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p>	<p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p>	<p>***</p>	<p>There is a close association between Aichi Biodiversity Target 13 and Sustainable Development Target 2.5. However, there are some differences. The Aichi Biodiversity Target refers to socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species whereas the Sustainable Development Target does not. However the Sustainable Development Target is more specific in that it specifies the use of seed and plant banks as well as the fair and equitable sharing of genetic resources (which is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 16).</p>

<p><b>Target 14</b> - By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p>	<p>***</p>	<p>The two Sustainable Development Targets are closely related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 14 as they refer to protecting or sustaining ecosystems which provide benefits to people. The Sustainable Development Targets are narrower in scope, however, as they refer to specific ecosystem types. In addition, Aichi Biodiversity Target 14 specifies the need to consider the needs of women and indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>
	<p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p>	<p>**</p>	
<p><b>Target 15</b> - By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p>	<p>***</p>	<p>Sustainable Development Targets 15.1 and 15.3 have a close relationship with Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 as they all relate to restoration. The Aichi Biodiversity Target also refers to carbon stocks and specifies a quantitative restoration target. Neither of these two elements is contained in the Sustainable Development Targets.</p> <p>Sustainable development Target 15.2 is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 15.</p>
	<p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>	<p>***</p>	
<p><b>Target 16</b> - By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p>	<p>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p>	<p>***</p>	<p>The Aichi Biodiversity Target and the Sustainable Development Target are closely related.</p>
<p><b>Target 17</b> - By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p>	<p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>*</p>	<p>This Sustainable Development Target is only slightly related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 in that it refers to national planning processes. The Aichi Biodiversity Target specifically addresses issues related to the operation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>
<p><b>Target 18</b> - By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological</p>	<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<p>*</p>	<p>The Sustainable Development Targets do not explicitly mention indigenous and local communities, however, they address a number of issues which are relevant.</p>

<p>resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>	<p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>*</p>	
<p><b>Target 19</b> - By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	<p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>**</p>	<p>Aichi Biodiversity Target 19 refers to an increase in the amount, quality and use of biodiversity information and technologies. As such this Aichi Biodiversity Target is relevant to several of the Sustainable Development Targets. The Sustainable Development Targets, however, are for the most part broader as they refer to improving information and technologies generally and not necessarily specifically to biodiversity.</p>
	<p>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>**</p>	
<p><b>Target 20</b> - By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>	<p>1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>	<p>**</p>	<p>There are a number of sustainable development goals which refer to increasing the mobilization of resources. However these are broader than Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 which only focuses on issues related to biodiversity.</p>
	<p>10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p>	<p>**</p>	
	<p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p>**</p>	