

LINKAGES BETWEEN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, at its second meeting, requested the Executive Secretary to provide scientific and technical information to support the review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), including an analysis of the linkages between the proposed goals, targets and monitoring framework of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals within the scope of the Convention.
2. The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework while focussing on improving the state of biodiversity and reverse trends in biodiversity loss to achieve 2050 biodiversity vision of living in harmony with nature also is designed to support delivery of goods and services to people to ensure human wellbeing and to support development agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. The present information document responds to the request of The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to support Parties in their technical analysis of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework, its goals, targets and indicators to measure progress in implementation by considering alignment and cross-reference between the framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also should better inform the development of a more coherent framework to implement the Convention while supporting delivery of development agenda. This document also presents information how the draft goals and targets of the GBF may support continuation of work under those SDG targets which were built in relation to 2011-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets with this year as deadline for completion. This analysis may need to be updated when the Post-2020 GBF is adopted at COP15 to further inform the UN's process of the review of the 2030 Development Agenda in post-2020 period.
3. Section II below relates each of the draft GBF goals and targets to the SDG goals and targets. It also provides info for relevant SDG indicators which may further inform development of the GBF indicators for the monitoring framework (CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1 and CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/X). Section III provides for suggested link between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development targets which currently have deadline of 2020, and draft targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework which may inform any further area of work under SDG on the same topics. Section IV offers some indications of where Parties may also use the SDG and GBF linkages to accelerate the implementation of these supportive frameworks, also focusing on people, equity, gender and the business sector.

II. LINKAGES BETWEEN THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK 2050 GOALS AND 2030 TARGETS AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

4. The following tables address the synergies between the draft GBF and the SDGs, and suggest how the further elaboration of GBF goals and targets could more consistently support the objectives of the SDGs and their targets. In addition, the tables identify, in **bolded** text, SDG targets expiring in 2020 of relevance to this analysis. SDG indicators identified as potentially valuable for identifying

indicators¹ in the monitoring framework for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework are marked in *italicised* text.

Global Biodiversity Framework 2050 Goals	Related Sustainable Development Goals	Comments
<p>Goal A The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity</p>	<p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	<p>GBF Goal A contributes to the achievement of multiple Sustainable Development Goals which focus on the protection and conservation of natural ecosystems. As Goal A calls for healthy and resilient ecosystems, this promotes water related ecosystems and their sustainable management, as indicated in Goal 6. SDG 14 and 15 are supported by Goal A, as it contributes to the conservation of water and terrestrial ecosystems, protects against species loss and resilience of genetic diversity.</p>
<p>Goal B Nature’s contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting global development agenda for the benefit of all people</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	<p>GBF Goal B supports the SDGs as it emphasizes the value nature has for people, and requests these contributions be maintained, and enhanced. Goal B’s action for sustainable use contributes to the achievement of SDG 2 on sustainable agriculture and SDG 3 on healthy lives, 5 on achieving gender equality, 6 on water resources, 7 on sustainable energy, and goal 8 on inclusive economic growth. Goal B also contributes to the advancement of ecosystem conservation, as indicated in SDG 14 and 15.</p>

¹ Indicators information document CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/X

	<p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy</p> <p>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> <p>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	
<p>GOAL C The benefits, from utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably</p>	<p>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all</p> <p>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>GBF Goal C advances SDG goals 5, 10 and 11, as it emphasizes the importance of equitable and intergenerational sharing of benefits among all people.</p> <p>Goal C also supports the sharing of benefits which genetic resources provides people, including food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture (2), healthy lifestyles (3), access to water resources (6), sustainable energy (7).</p> <p>Finally, Goal C supports SDG 16, as it promotes equitable and fair sharing on benefits, contributing to inclusive societies, as well as supports equitable governance systems.</p>
<p>GOAL D Means of implementation is available to achieve all goals and targets the Framework</p>	<p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>Goal 17: strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p>GBF Goal D directly supports SDG 17's goal of strengthening means of implementation and partnerships for sustainable development, as it requests the means of implementation, including financial resources, mainstreaming, capacity building, awareness and communication, technology transfer, scientific cooperation and access to technology, be available to achieve the goals and targets of the GBF.</p> <p>The goal additionally supports the achievement of SDG 4, where equitable education on sustainable development, and biodiversity will be a crucial means of implementation to achieve the goals.</p>

Global Biodiversity Framework 2030 Targets	Related Sustainable Development Goal's Targets	Related Sustainable Development Goal's Indicators	Analysis
Reducing Threats to biodiversity			
<p>Target 1 By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them</p>	<p>Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>Target 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</p> <p>Target 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>Target 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>Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management</p> <p>Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p><i>Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 14.2.1: Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</i></p> <p>Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p><i>Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</i></p> <p>Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index</p> <p><i>Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index</i></p>	<p>GBF Target 1, as it calls for spatial planning for the restoration of natural ecosystems, supports multiple SDGs and targets which include management of water resources and ecosystems (6.5, 6.6), protection of marine and coastal ecosystems (14.2), restoration of land (15.3), and reducing degradation of natural habitats (15.5).</p> <p>Additionally, SDG 6.5 incorporates elements of transboundary cooperation, which is of importance for GBF to incorporate when considering marine and terrestrial ecosystems which might be distributed across multiple jurisdictions and to support connectivity of ecosystems. Furthermore, SDG 6.6 covers specific water-related ecosystems that will also be considered by the GBF monitoring framework, such as mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.</p>
<p>Target 2 By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective</p>	<p>Target 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><i>Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and</i></p>	<p>GBF Target 2 supports the SDGs targets linked to protected areas and conservation, including conservation of coastal and marine areas (14.5), and terrestrial and inland freshwater</p>

<p>area-based conservation measures at least 30% of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity</p>	<p>Target 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>Target 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><i>freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</i></p>	<p>ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands (15.1, 15.4)</p> <p>Additionally, the target to conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas by 2020 (14.5), provides data and metrics to be reflected in the GBF.</p>
<p>Target 3 By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%]</p>	<p>Target 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>Target 15.C: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index</p>	<p>Target 3 of the GBF, which aims management of all wild species, is directly linked to and supports SDG 15.7 and 15.c which focuses on poaching and trafficking of wild species.</p>
<p>Target 4 By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora, is legal, at sustainable levels and safe.</p>	<p>Target 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>Target 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>Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p> <p>Indicator 14.6.1: Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p> <p><i>Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index</i></p> <p>Indicator 15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p>	<p>GBF target 4 reflects and contributes to the achievement of SDGs including in sustainable management of fisheries (14.4) and forests (15.2), reduction of degraded natural habitats (15.5), and ending poaching and illegal trafficking of wild species (15.7).</p> <p>The GBF could further build on SDG 15.c by including the issue of support for local communities who participate in poaching, expanding this to include all livelihoods that involve the use of wild species, allowing them to transition to sustainable livelihoods.</p>

	<p>Target 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>Target 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>Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	Indicator 15.c.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	
<p>Target 5 By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of IAS, achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate, control and manage IAS to eliminate or reduce their impacts, including in at least [50%] of priority sites</p>	<p>Target 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</p>	<i>Indicator 15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</i>	SDG 15.8 requests to introduce measures and prevent the introduction of IAS and its sub-targets focused on resourcing to prevent the introduction of IAS. The GBF target 5 builds on this target by aiming to control all pathways and reduce new introductions and impacts of invasive species by 50% by 2030
<p>Target 6 By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and</p>	<p>Target 3.9: By 2030 reduce, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>	<p>Indicator 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>Indicator 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p>	GBF target 6 links to multiple SDGs that address pollution and its impacts on biodiversity. The SDGs provide targets for key areas of pollution reduction, including through dumping and releasing hazardous chemicals (6.3, 12.4), reducing death rate and illness due to pollution (3.9), urban impacts to air quality and waste management systems (11.6), waste generation (12.5),

<p>ecosystem functions and human health</p>	<p>Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <p>Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>Target 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</p>	<p>Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</p> <p>Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p>Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities</p> <p>Indicator 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p> <p><i>Indicator 14.1.1: (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density</i></p>	<p>and marine pollution from land based activities (14.1).</p>
<p>Target 7 By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems based approached, ensuring resilience and minimising any negative impacts on biodiversity</p>	<p>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.</p>	<p>Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>Indicator 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies</p>	<p>GBF target 7 directly supports the achievement of SDG 13, to take urgent action to combat climate change, which specifically supports resiliency to natural disasters (13.1), and increase education and capacity for climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction(13.3) and promotes capacity building for climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, with a focus on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (13.B)</p>

		as reported in adaptation communications and national communications	
Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing			
<p>Target 8 By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora</p>	<p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p> <p>Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p> <p>Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p> <p>Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement</p>	<p><i>Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</i></p> <p>Indicator 14.6.1: Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p> <p><i>Indicator 14.B: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</i></p> <p>Indicator 14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p>	<p>Target 8's objective, to ensure benefits be shared from the sustainable management of wild species, supports multiple SDG targets, including 2.3 which aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, s, as well as SDG 12.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 15.5 and 15.6 which all call for natural resources to be responsibly managed promoting benefits to be increased and equitable shared.</p> <p>Target 8's focus on food security and livelihoods for the most vulnerable people can also serve to strengthen SDG target 14.B, which focuses on the need for access for small scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.</p>

	<p>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>Target 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>Target 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>Target 14.B: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p> <p>Target 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>Target 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>Target 9 By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%]</p>	<p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>Target 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</p> <p>Target 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>Target 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.</p> <p>Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement</p>	<p>Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or longterm conservation facilities</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 5.A.2</i> Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> <p><i>Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management</i></p>	<p>Target 9 contributes to achieving SDG 2.3, 2.4, 15.4, and 15.2, as they call for resilient managed ecosystems. Biodiversity based production systems have the capacity to produce food and secure livelihoods while minimizing the cost to the environment. Growing a greater diversity of crops also generate more jobs, because of a higher diversity of employment niches while they also benefit from more stable yields through time, leading to greater food security and improved livelihoods.</p> <p>SDG 2.3 specifically references the need to consider small-scale food producers, such as women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, whose engagement and needs should also be reflected in the GBF monitoring framework.</p> <p>Target 9 also supports the achievement of SDG 2.5, as conserving the genetic diversity of agricultural plants and animals is key to creating resilient agricultural systems.</p>
--	--	---	--

	<p>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>Target 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>Target 10 By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people</p>	<p>Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to</p>	<p>Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p>Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p>Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</p> <p>Indicator 6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p> <p>Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>Indicator 14.2.1: Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</p>	<p>The GBF target 10 supports SDG targets which contribute to an ecosystem approach, including SDG 6.6 which calls for the protection and restoration of all water related ecosystem, , and SDG 6.3 which aims to improve water quality by reducing pollution, to. SDG 6.b also addresses the importance of social inclusion and participatory approaches to water management, which is relevant for the development and implementation of nature-based solutions and an ecosystem approach.</p> <p>Additionally, SDG 14.2 and 15.1 address the need to sustainably manage and use water-related ecosystems, such as marine, coastal, terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems.</p>

	<p>avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</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>Target 11 By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers</p>	<p>Target 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>Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>	<p>Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p>Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>GBF target 11 contributes to the achievement of sustainable urbanization, included under SDG 11 and directly contributes to SDG 11.7's goal of providing all people with access to green and public spaces. Additionally, Target 11 supports sustainable infrastructure, increased resource-efficiency and environmentally sound technologies, as indicated in SDG target 9.4.</p>

<p>Target 12 By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Target 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>Target 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <p>Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>Target 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>Indicator 2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or longterm conservation facilities</p> <p>Indicator 5.A.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> <p><i>Indicator 15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</i></p>	<p>GBF target 11 directly contributes to the advancement of SDG 2.5 and 15.6, while also supporting multiple SDG’s goal for fair and equitable sharing of genetic and biological resources, such as the sharing of cultivated plants, seeds, and animals (2.5), universal access to drinking water (6.1), policies which enforce gender equality (5.c), and increasing the capacity of small island developing states and least developed countries in scientific knowledge research.</p>
<p>Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</p>			
<p>Target 13 By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all</p>	<p>Target 1.B: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</p> <p>Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>Indicator I.B.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 8.9.2: Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex</p>	<p>Target 14 supports the SDG’s mainstreaming efforts, which includes the need to integrate environmental links in sustainable tourism (8.9), national and regional development planning (11.a), integrated polices for climate change and disaster resilience (11.b), and climate change polices int national policies, strategies and planning (13.2), and policy coherence for sustainable development (17.14)</p>

<p>sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts</p>	<p>Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p> <p>Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p> <p>Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p> <p>Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>	<p>Indicator 11.a.1: Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space</p> <p>Indicator 11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>Indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications</p> <p>Indicator 15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation</p>	<p>GBF target 14 directly aligns with SDG 15.9, as it aims to “integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts”</p> <p>Target 14 is also well-aligned with SDG target 1.B, which focuses on the creation of sound policy frameworks that support pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies</p>
---	--	--	--

		<p>of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</p> <p>Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</p>	
<p>Target 14 By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable</p>	<p>Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>Target 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>Target 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>Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p>Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time</p> <p>Indicator 8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>Indicator 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>Indicator 9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added</p> <p><i>Indicator 12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies</i></p> <p>Indicator 12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p><i>Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</i></p> <p>Indicator 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b)</p>	<p>The SDGs call for sustainability across a variety of sectors and industries and is applied to different SDGs such as water-use efficiency, resource efficiency, and infrastructure.</p> <p>SDG 12.6 encourages companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and will/could be supported by target 15 which aims to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity through supply chains.</p>

	<p>Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <p>Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>	<p>proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p> <p>Indicator 12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p>	
<p>Target 15 By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions</p>	<p>Target 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>Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> <p>Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p> <p>Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing</p>	<p>Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>Indicator 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>Indicator 12.1.1: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>Indicator 12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p><i>Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita,</i></p>	<p>SDG 12 on sustainable production and consumption is aligned with GBF target 18. Target 18 supports the promotion of individual sustainable lifestyles, including to halve global food waste (12.3), achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (12.2), reduce waste generation and promote recycling programs (12.5) and promote awareness and education for sustainable development and lifestyles (4.7, 12.8). Target 18 also supports SDG 7.1, 7.3, 7.a and 7.b, as clean and efficient energy production is an important component of sustainable consumption patterns, and supports consumer understanding of biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>SDGs 8.4 and 12.1 provide links to the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, calling for leadership of developing countries.</p>

	<p>countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p> <p>Target 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>Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p>Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p> <p>Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p> <p>Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>Target 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><i>and domestic material consumption per GDP</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 12.3.1: (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</i></p> <p>Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>Indicator 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>	
<p>Target 16 By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or</p>	<p>Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance</p>	<p>Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer,</p>	<p>Target 17 contributes to SDG 17.6 and 17.7 which address the need for an increase in scientific knowledge sharing, international cooperation and</p>

<p>control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X]</p>	<p>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>Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p>	<p>dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p>	<p>research capacity for new and environmentally sound technologies. The GBF should reflect the need for sharing of information on biotechnology and its negative impacts for biodiversity, as well as promote international cooperation to achieve and monitor this goal.</p>
<p>Target 17 By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity</p>	<p>Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p> <p>Target 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>Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to</p>	<p><i>Indicator 12.c.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)</i></p> <p>Indicator 14.6.1: Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p> <p>Indicator 15.b.1: (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p>	<p>GBF target 13 aims to reduce all financial incentives, and subsidies which negatively impact the environment, and promote economic incentives which are beneficial for biodiversity. This supports SDG 15.b as it aims to “mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation”, as well as SDG 14.5 which aims to prohibit subsidies within fishing, to regulate sustainable use of fish populations.</p> <p>Target 13 also supports SDG 12.c which provides the framework to set goals for restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies to better reflect environmental impacts.</p>

	advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation		
<p>Target 18 By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p> <p>Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.</p> <p>Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p> <p>Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <p>Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA</p>	<p>Indicator 7.A.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</p> <p>Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p> <p>Indicator 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</p>	<p>Target 16 supports SDG targets 6.a, 13.b, 15.a, 15.b, 17.9, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, and 17.18 which address the need for capacity building and financial resources in relation to water treatment, recycling technologies, climate change management, forest management, and sustainable development planning, especially in least developed and developing countries.</p> <p>The SDGs also emphasize the need for capacity building and resource mobilization specifically for women, youth, local and marginalized communities. The explicit focus on these groups is of direct relevance to this GBF target, and for associated indicators to measure access to resources and capacity building, disaggregated by sex, age, and other relevant demographic factors.</p>

	<p>providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p> <p>Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p>Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p> <p>Target 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>Target 19 By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research</p>	<p>Target 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>Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the</p>	<p>Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>Indicator 12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p> <p>Indicator 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b)</p>	<p>Target 19 supports multiple SDG targets focusing on education and knowledge sharing for all people on sustainable development and lifestyles (4.7), living in harmony with nature (12.8), and for climate change adaptation and impact reduction (13.3), emphasizing the need for equal access for women, youth and indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Target 19 also supports SDG 9.5, and 17.18 which emphasize the importance of increased capacity for knowledge sharing in developing countries.</p>

	<p>number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p> <p>Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p> <p>Target 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>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>Target 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>curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>	<p>Target 19 also contributes to the achievement of SDG 12.6, which encourages sustainability reporting, and supports the availability of quality information for the public.</p>
<p>Target 20 By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance</p>	<p>Target 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>Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for</p>	<p>Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local</p>	<p>Target 20, which emphasises equitable participation in decision making and rights over relevant resources for IPLCs, women and girls and youth, supports the achievement of SDGs 1.4, 5.5, 5.a, 10.2 and 16.7, which variously call for equal rights for women and men to land and natural resources, as well as social, economic and political inclusion of all, and decision-making at all levels that is inclusive, participatory and representative.</p>

with national circumstances	<p>leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.</p> <p>Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.</p> <p>Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p>	<p>institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p>	<p>SDG target 5.c further highlights the need to adopt and strengthen sound policies and legislation to advance gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.</p> <p>The GBF Target 20 could be further strengthened to better articulate the type of rights referred to in ‘ensure rights over relevant resources.’ There is also scope to use the language of gender equality and women’s empowerment and inclusion in this target and elsewhere in the GBF, to better respond to align with the strong commitments in this regard put forward in the 2030 Agenda.</p>
-----------------------------	--	--	--

III. 2020 SDG TARGETS

5. In 2020, 21 targets under the Sustainable Development Goals are set to be complete. Some of these targets were developed to be reflective of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which were agreed by CBD Parties in 2010 and to be achieved by 2020. As the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework acts as the successor to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, it also provides the opportunity to address the SDGs where some targets will end in 2020 and provide for continued support to the implementation of relevant sustainable development goals also learning from the progress made towards achieving these SDGs.
6. This section addresses the 13 biodiversity related SDG targets that have deadline of 2020 and one that to be completed in 2025, indicating where they have been already reflected in the draft GBF, or how they could be included in the GBF.

SDGs Expiring in 2020	Global biodiversity Framework Linkages	Notes
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	Goal A: The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while	GBF Goal A and target 9 support the first component of SDG 2.5, specifically the maintenance of genetic diversity, in the form of seeds, cultivated plants, and animals.

<p>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>reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity Goal B: Nature’s contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting global development agenda for the benefit of all people Target 9: By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%] Target 12: By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge</p>	<p>GBF Goal B and target 12 address the second component of SDG 2.5, related to the need for fair and equitable sharing of benefits.</p>
<p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes</p>	<p>Goal A: The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity Target 1: By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them Target 10: By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people</p>	<p>The GBF Goal A, target 1 and target 10 address SDG 6.6, and provides an indicator of 50% increase of area under spatial planning, new metrics to measure integrity of ecosystems, a target for nature based solutions and an ecosystem approach, and restoration of water-related ecosystems by 2030.</p>
<p>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk</p>	<p>Target 11: By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers Target 13: By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels,</p>	<p>SDG 11.b includes the concept of mainstreaming, as it aims for cities to implement integrated policies and plans related to climate change and resilience to disasters. This goal will be taken forward in the GBF through target 14 which directly calls for biodiversity to be mainstreamed into planning and development processes. Additionally, GBF target 11 addresses the SDG components specifically</p>

Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts	related to cities and human settlements and their connection to the environment.
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Target 6: By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health	GBF target 6 addresses pollution from various sources, taking into account SDG target 12.4 . It is important that chemical pollution is specifically referenced under the GBF monitoring framework to address SDG target 12.4 fully.
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	Target 6: By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health	GBF target 6 addresses pollution from various sources and provides the opportunity for SDG 14.1 to be taken forward in the GBF. Marine pollution, including from land-based activities, is an important component to be included under the GBF monitoring framework
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	Goal A: The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity Target 2: By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30% of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity	SDG target 14.2 is reflected throughout the GBF, particularly under Goal A, which calls for an increase in the integrity of ecosystems, to support health and resilient populations and maintain genetic diversity. GBF target 2 also addresses this SDG, as it incorporates the protection and conservation of ecosystems, including marine and costal environments.
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	Goal A: The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity Target 4: By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora, is legal, at sustainable levels and safe. Target 9: By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through	SDG 14.4 would be taken forward in the GBF through Goal A, target 4 and target 9. To ensure this target is addressed fully in the GBF, the GBF target 4 should include indicators to monitor harvesting and overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, to maintain levels to produce sustainable yields.

	conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%]	
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	Target 2: By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30% of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity	The GBF target 2 will support further work as related to SDG target 14.5. The GBF should include conservation of coastal and marine areas in the monitoring framework to address SDG target 14.5 fully.
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	Target 17: By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity	GBF target 13 encompasses all incentives and subsidies which are harmful for biodiversity. SDG target 14.6 could further be reflected in this GBF target, through inclusion of subsidies from fisheries that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, in the post-2020 monitoring framework.
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	Target 1: By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them Target 2: By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30% of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity	SDG 15.1 is reflected under target 1, which aims to restore ecosystems through spatial planning, and target 2 which sets goals for protected areas and conservation of land and water areas.
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	Target 1: By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them	SDG 15.2, which includes sustainable management of forests, to halt deforestation and restore forests globally, is reflected in GBF target 1, which aims to retain and restore a variety of ecosystems. GBF target 1 should include indicators related to SDG 15.2 to address land use change, achieve net increase in area and to retain existing ecosystems.
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect	Goal A: The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while	GBF Goal A acts as the continuation of SDG 15.5, as it calls for the increase in connectivity and integrity of ecosystems, which supports healthy

and prevent the extinction of threatened species	reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity	species populations. The results of SDG 15.5 should be used to inform [X%] values in the GBF
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	Target 5: By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of IAS, achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate, control and manage IAS to eliminate or reduce their impacts, including in at least [50%] of priority sites	GBF target 5 takes forward SDG 15.8, with a focus on preventing the introduction and impact of invasive alien species. Progress toward achievement of SDG 15.8 should be used to inform the adoption of set values [X%] in GBF target 3.
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Target 13: By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts	SDG 15.9 will be taken forward in the GBF through target 14, which directly calls for biodiversity to be mainstreamed into policies, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and at all levels.

IV. AREAS OF FOCUS TO ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORKS

7. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goals and targets related to biodiversity, provide a comprehensive, integrated, inclusive and holistic approach to sustainable development. By ensuring coherence with the 2030 Agenda, the Global Biodiversity Framework can strengthen and advance the implementation and achievement of the SDGs. Additionally, the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets and associated indicators can serve as a reference to formulate global commitments in the Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework. The ongoing preparations for the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum, its associated Ministerial Declaration, and the September Biodiversity Summit all provide opportunities to build engagement and gain buy-in for an integrative approach that supports the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the broader sustainable development agenda. The following section highlights key cross-cutting issues which are integrated throughout the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and which are of equal importance to ensuring a meaningful impact and successful implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

A. Positioning people in the Global Biodiversity Framework

8. The 2050 Vision for Biodiversity is for all people to live in harmony with nature: “by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”. The Vision directly addresses the role which people play in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing, and as such, the Global Biodiversity Framework has clear guidance, and a crucial responsibility, to integrate the role of people fully and effectively throughout its goals, targets, and indicators.
9. The targets of the Sustainable Development Goals provide multiple examples of how human actions and impacts are relevant to be addressed in the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including actions related to the role of people in areas of water management, fisheries, agriculture, clean energy, sustainable urbanization, sustainable production and consumption, management of natural resources, waste management, and ecosystem restoration. This is illustrated for instance in SDG target 12.8 which says, “By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature”, and target 13.b which aims to “promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities”. The formulation of these and many other SDG targets, which specifically address the role of people in all aspects of sustainable development, emphasizes the difficulty of tackling such topics without clear measures to address action by all people, including poor and typically marginalized groups. This approach provides a useful basis for consideration of the goals, targets and indicators of the global biodiversity framework – building on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets must involve more than just identifying the ecological components of concern. To align with the 2030 Agenda’s mandate of ‘leaving no one behind’, and to make real progress, this must include clear and explicit objectives for the role all people can and need to play in mitigating biodiversity loss, and realizing sustainable outcomes for people and the planet.

B. Intergenerational and Intragenerational equity

10. The 2050 Vision, for all people to live in harmony with nature, addresses the value of nature, both intrinsically and through the benefits it brings people. The Framework incorporates equitable

sharing of the benefits biodiversity provides in Goal C, and targets 8, 10, 11, and 12. The Framework could, however, be further strengthened by following the Sustainable Development Goals' model of integrating matters of equity throughout the goals and targets.

11. The SDGs call for equitable sharing of natural resources with all people, including in respect to equal land rights, access, ownership and control of natural resources (5.A), drinking water and sanitation (6.1), clean energy (7.1), sustainable infrastructure (9.a), green and public spaces (11.7), genetic resources (15.6) and environmentally sound technologies (17.7). The SDGs are by definition intended to address the needs of future generations through the concept of sustainability² and further identify intragenerational equity in respect to benefit sharing in almost every goal, as they set targets for developing countries to be included in decision making, and capacity building, including education and knowledge sharing, most notably in targets 9.a³, 10.6⁴, and 12.a⁵.

C. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

12. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents a gender-responsive plan, which mainstreams gender equality and women's empowerment throughout its goals, targets, and indicators. The Global Biodiversity Framework proposes one target (20) that directly mentions women and girls, however, the opportunity remains for gender equality and women's empowerment to be integrated across the targets and indicators. The SDGs include targets related to women's full participation and access to leadership opportunities at all levels of decision making (5.5 and 16.7); as well as targets for women's access to land and natural resources (1.4, 5.a), capacity to contribute to agricultural productivity (2.3), access to economic resources and financial services associated with biodiversity (5.a), enhanced use of enabling technology, including information and communications technology (5.b), empowerment in the work force (8.5), and inclusion in climate-change related planning and management through targeted capacity building (13.b).
13. The approach of the 2030 Agenda in integrating targets and indicators for gender equality and women's empowerment across the Sustainable Development Goals reflects the central nature of these objectives to fulfilling sustainable development objectives. This approach provides a model and an imperative for the Global Biodiversity Framework, to likewise address the important role of women and measures to achieve gender equality throughout its targets, indicators, and monitoring framework. Notably, this would contribute to key gender themes reflected in the SDGs, including to enable women and girls to play an effective and equal role in decision making regarding biodiversity, and to contribute to its conservation and sustainable use, through ensuring equal rights to biological resources and associated benefits.

D. Economic and Finance Sectors

14. The role of economic actors, with special emphasis for finance and investment as a cross-cutting factor, is integrated throughout the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and demonstrates the impact business has in biodiversity protection and conservation. Specifically, SDGs 6.4⁶, 8.4,

² "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

³ 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

⁴ 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

⁵ 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

⁶ 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

9.1, 9.4, 9.a, 12.6⁷, and 14.1 all incorporate economic sectors and demonstrate the correlation between business actions. These indicators provide guidance for how the GBF could integrate business and economic sectors into its goals and targets.

15. The Global Biodiversity Framework includes two targets which refer to business' role in addressing biodiversity loss, including target 14 which calls for mainstreaming across all sectors, and target 15 which aims to reduce biodiversity impact in production practices and supply chains. However, the role of business, and its impacts on biodiversity, is relevant for all of the GBF, including Goal D as a means of implementation, targets 3 and 4 on the sustainable use of species, target 6 as a contributor to pollution reduction, target 9 as it contributes to sustainability in the agricultural sector, targets 13 and 16, including positive economic contributions to biodiversity, and target 18 in respect to business impacts on sustainable consumption patterns.

⁷ 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle