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BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – THE RELEVANCE OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS FOR THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the seventeenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, a paper entitled "Biodiversity and Sustainable Development – the relevance of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals".

2. The paper was presented at the seventh Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, which took place from 27 to 31 May 2013 in Norway under the theme "Ecology and Economy for a Sustainable Society". The paper has been updated in the light of the discussions at the Trondheim Conference and additional comments received on the earlier version.

3. The paper contributes to the work of the Secretariat undertaken in response to decision XI/22, which requested the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariats of the two other Rio conventions and other multilateral environment agreements, and international organizations and specialized agencies involved in poverty eradication, human health, food security and gender issues in the process of developing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), taking into account the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference.

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Biodiversity and Sustainable Development – the relevance of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals[1]

Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being developed as part of the post-2015 development agenda. They will integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and will apply to all countries. Potentially, the SDGs could provide the framework that helps nations achieve the transformations necessary to eradicate poverty and ensure sustainability.

The post-2015 development agenda is being developed under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly. Further to the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference, an intergovernmental open-ended working group (OWG) has been established to prepare a proposal on the SDGs to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly during its 68th session. In parallel, the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, in follow-up to the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), has presented its report "A New Global partnership: eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development". The Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network has also released its report "An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development" (table 1). It is expected that these processes will converge into a single coherent post-2015 development agenda.

The SDGs and the broader post-2015 development agenda provide an opportunity for the mainstreaming of biodiversity across government, economies and societies. On one hand, biodiversity and the ecosystem services that it underpins are essential for continued human development. On the other hand, *sustainable* pathways for human development are needed to ensure that these life support systems continue to be maintained. Indeed, the critical role of biodiversity in development was recognized in the Rio+20 outcome, "*The Future We Want*", which states that governments "reaffirm the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being."

The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) encouraged Parties and all partners, institutions, organizations and processes concerned to consider the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in developing the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and in the process of establishing SDGs. The Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the secretariats of the United Nations, the Rio conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements, and other relevant bodies, in the process of developing Sustainable Development Goals.

[1] Revised 30 September 2013

Q1: Why is biodiversity important for sustainable development?

Biodiversity is important for sustainable development in many ways, as it provides the critical foundation for sustainable development and human well-being: (i) At the simplest level, the components of biodiversity comprise food, fibre, fuel, medicinal plants and other renewable natural resources essential for human development. These are provided both from managed agricultural ecosystems and less managed "natural" ecosystems; (ii) Biodiversity also underpins ecosystem functions and the provision of ecosystem services such as clean water (quality, quantity and evenness of supply), pollination, regulation of pests and diseases, among others; (iii) Ecosystems, species and genetic diversity provide for adaptation to current needs and adaptability to meet future needs. Ecosystem resilience depends on biodiversity; and (iv) Biodiversity also provides cultural, spiritual, traditional, recreation and religious values, and sources of knowledge and education.

The goods and services provided by biodiversity are important to all people. Some are especially important to poor and vulnerable groups as they are in many cases most directly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystems. To them, the goods and services provided by biodiversity often constitute social safety nets. Women and men may utilize ecosystem goods and services in different ways. Some of the benefits from biodiversity are realized in the short term, others over longer periods, including over periods spanning multiple human generations.

Ultimately, the loss and degradation of biodiversity impact negatively on all people. However, the loss and degradation of biodiversity may have particularly severe, and sometimes more immediate, impacts on the poor and vulnerable and on women and children. As biodiversity is lost, there is a risk that some thresholds will be passed, undermining the functioning of the earth system. Conversely, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity contribute to sustainable development and mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The SDG framework is an opportunity to highlight that biodiversity contributes to human well-being, and also that biodiversity – as an essential element of earth's life support system – needs protection to ensure sustainability.

Q2: Why is sustainable development important for biodiversity?

A true *sustainable* development framework must not only acknowledge the role of biodiversity for development, it must also provide the enabling conditions for its conservation and sustainable use. To do this, the post-2015 framework needs to promote transformational change in economies and societies. This will require improved governance and institutions at multiple scales as well as behavioural change, and building human capabilities through access to education and health care.

Economic growth contributes to poverty eradication, but must be pursued in a socially equitable way, with a reduced impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, if it is to address the multiple dimensions of human well-being in a sustainable manner, taking into account the needs of future generations. Growth will be essential in developing countries to eradicate poverty, and for the foreseeable future, it will be necessary in all countries to ensure full employment. Growth must therefore be decoupled from resource consumption and from negative impacts on biodiversity. Carbon neutral (or even carbon-negative) growth will be an important part of this transformation. Also, it will almost certainly be necessary to look beyond growth-based prosperity, especially in high-income countries. Transformation to sustainable production and consumption patterns implies a more even sharing of resources among a greater number of people: greater equality. Waste of food and excessive levels of consumption of all resources will need to be reduced. More equal societies tend to have higher levels of well-being across all sectors of society. Equality may therefore be considered a means to development as well as an end in itself.

Increased investment in education and health care, especially for women, will be essential to build human capabilities and facilitate demographic changes that, together with changes in per-capita consumption, will reduce pressures on biodiversity. Empowerment of women (including through literacy and employment) is a proven way to lower birth rates and thereby reduce the rate of population growth.

Improved governance and institutions at multiple scales will be essential to allow effective stewardship of natural resources including biodiversity, and to underpin the transformational changes necessary to achieve sustainable development. Public access to information about the state of biodiversity and ecosystems can contribute to better policies and better management. Institutions will be needed, at appropriate scales (from local to global), for the management of risks and the negotiation of trade-offs among stakeholder groups. Institutions need to be developed while recognizing the different roles of women and men in the management of natural resources.

Q3: How are the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets relevant for the SDGs?

The Convention on Biological Diversity is one of the three sustainable development conventions to emerge from the 1992 "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro. The Convention has three objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The "2010 Biodiversity Target" originated from the Convention, but was also supported by the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development and incorporated into the framework of the 2015 Targets for the Millennium Development Goals as "reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss".

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide a universally agreed framework for action on biodiversity by all stakeholders including agencies across the United Nations system. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD and has been subsequently recognized or supported by the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions. The importance of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was reaffirmed in the Rio+20 outcome document, thereby emphasizing the role that the Plan plays for the United Nations system, the international community and civil society worldwide to achieve the world we want. The Rio+20 outcome document stresses the urgency to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity, highlighting the importance of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Strategic Plan contains a number of elements which are readily available for integration into one or more of the SDGs. The incorporation of these goals and targets into the SDGs has several advantages: ensuring policy coherence; building on existing implementation processes; and reflecting the political will of 193 Parties to the CBD.

The 2050 vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity stresses the role of biodiversity for human well-being: "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people." This could provide the basis for an SDG on biodiversity and ecosystems, if it were to be agreed that there should be such a goal. In addition, one of the specific targets of the Strategic Plan, Aichi Biodiversity Target 14, could also provide elements for an SDG. It focuses on ecosystem services – the benefits people obtain from ecosystems: "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". This target explicitly highlights the role of ecosystem services as a basis for human health, livelihoods and well-being, which in turn are crucial elements of sustainable development. The target also integrates the concept of equity by

emphasizing the needs of different groups such as women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity includes twenty internationally agreed time-bound targets, mostly to be achieved by 2020. These are organized under five goals towards the 2050 vision, to protect nature (Goal C), to maximize the benefits for all people (Goal D), to reduce pressures on biodiversity (Goal B) and to address the underlying causes of loss (Goal A). Additionally, Goal E provides for enabling activities. Among the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are quantitative targets which could provide useful elements for targets related to the SDGs, for example: by 2020, at least halving deforestation and the loss of other natural habitats (Target 5), protecting at least 17% of land and 10% of oceans through protected areas (Target 11), and restoring at least 15% of degraded lands (Target 15). Experience from the Millennium Development Goals and other international goals and target setting processes suggests that quantified and measurable targets are more effective than general aspirational ones. Globally, an indicative list of indicators has been established for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity addresses the need for sustainable production and consumption. Some of the targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity are relevant to sustainable development in general. Target 4, for example, provides for Governments, business and stakeholders to develop plans for, and to take steps to achieve sustainable production and consumption by 2020, and to have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits. Other targets relate to particular sectors (e.g. Target 6 on sustainable fisheries, and Target 7 on sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry).

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity recognizes the need for the mainstreaming of biodiversity. Aichi Target 2 specifically calls for biodiversity values to be integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounting and reporting systems. The most convincing arguments for biodiversity mainstreaming are those highlighting the development outcomes of biodiversity-friendly policies, actions and investments. Important development benefits result from effective biodiversity mainstreaming approaches. Capturing those synergies and resolving critical tradeoffs between biodiversity and development goals are fundamental to sustainability. Effective mainstreaming will result in greater impacts of investments, lowered costs, and improved coordination among institutions.

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity provides a framework for national action. While the CBD is an international environmental agreement, it is primarily implemented by countries at the national, subnational and local level. The goals and targets of the Strategic Plan comprise both (i) aspirations for achievement at the global level and (ii) a flexible framework for the establishment of national or regional targets. Parties are invited to set their own targets within this framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global targets. National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) are key instruments for translating the Strategic Plan to national circumstances, including through national targets, and for integrating biodiversity across all sectors of government and society. Aichi Target 17 calls for Parties to develop, adopt as a policy instrument, and commence implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP by 2015. The Strategic Plan also includes means for implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation as well as support mechanisms (strategy for resource mobilization, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation).

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. It is based on the application of appropriate scientific methodologies focused on levels of biological organization which encompass the essential processes, functions and interactions among organisms and their environment. It recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of ecosystems, and is

therefore central to sustainable development. The ecosystem approach requires adaptive management to deal with the complex and dynamic nature of ecosystems and the absence of complete knowledge or understanding of their functioning. The ecosystem approach, as described by the Conference of the Parties, is the primary framework for action for the 193 Parties to the Convention. The principles of the ecosystem approach should also be reflected in the post-2015 development agenda.

Q4: How could biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets be integrated into potential SDGs?

The Sustainable Development Goals will address various aspects of human well-being and be accompanied by targets and indicators. The process for the development of the SDGs is at an early stage, and the outcome of this process cannot be prejudged. However, for the purposes of considering how biodiversity may be integrated into the SDG framework, different types of SDGs may be envisaged.

- A first type are overarching goals that encompass multiple dimensions of sustainable development such as poverty eradication (referred to here, as Type 1).
- A second type of goals relates to issues such as food security ("food for all"), water security, universal clean energy or access to medicines. These are constituents and determinants of human well-being that both directly depend on, and directly impact biodiversity and ecosystems, or have a direct and two-way link to biodiversity (Type 2).
- A third type of goals may relate to the underlying global "life support systems" such as healthy and productive ecosystems, including forests and oceans (Type 3).
- Finally, goals may be related to less tangible, but no less important aspects, which refer to those "enabling factors" that do not have a "biophysical" relation with biodiversity but impact (both positively and negatively) the utilization and conservation of biodiversity to achieve sustainable development. Examples include education, equality, gender equity, governance, participation or human rights (Type 4).

Table 1 provides some examples drawn from recent high-profile contributions to the post-2015 development agenda and SDG process. The Goals, which encapsulate ambitious and long-term commitments, would each be accompanied by more specific time-bound and quantified targets, and by indicators to assess if progress towards the target is being achieved. These types are closely interrelated (see figure 1), and the link to biodiversity should, for each type, be ideally realized at the appropriate level in the structure of the SDGs, including goals, targets and indicators. The "life support systems" (Type 3) directly underpin, and at the same time can be negatively affected by, the determinants of well-being (Type 2). Types (2), (3) and (4) underpin the achievement of goals related to broader concepts (Type 1).

Goals addressing broad concepts (Type 1) such as poverty eradication will depend on progress towards achieving the other types of goals. This is especially true if poverty eradication is understood in a broad sense to include not only income but also other "capabilities". Efforts to develop comprehensive measures of progress towards sustainable development, as alternatives to GDP, offer opportunities for the integration of biodiversity in SDGs on broader concepts such as poverty eradication, "green economy", human well-being, and sustainable development. It is increasingly recognized that GDP (or GNP) is too narrow an indicator of human progress. Broader indicators would focus on wealth (stocks) rather than income (a flow), and encompass not only manufactured and financial assets (capital), but also natural, human and social assets. In most countries, assessments of natural capital are currently limited to tangible assets such as mineral reserves, timber stocks and fish stocks. However, efforts are underway to also measure the status of ecosystems, taking into account pollution and other forms of degradation. The system for environmental-economic accounting led by the United Nations Statistical Commission and initiatives such as Wealth Accounting and Valuation Ecosystem Services (WAVES), led by the World Bank, can provide integrated measurement frameworks to inform the post-2015

development and SDGs monitoring process. Aichi Target 2 calls for biodiversity values to be integrated into such national accounting systems.

Type 2 goals such as food security or water security relate to constituents and determinants of human well-being that both directly depend on, and directly impact, biodiversity and ecosystems or have a direct and two-way link to biodiversity. For example, biodiversity is essential to the continued provision of food, and is an important determinant of its quality. Biodiversity is the source of our crops and livestock as well as fish and other wild food sources. A nutritious diet requires a diversity of these plants and animals. The provision of these goods depends on functioning agricultural and other ecosystems. Essential processes such as pollination, nutrient cycling and the regulation of pests and diseases all depend on biodiversity – on the interactions among a diverse range of organisms. The genetic diversity of crops and livestock allows not only adaptation to current needs, but also the adaptability to meet future changes, including those resulting from climate change, and the potential for further increases in yields that will be necessary to meet expected food demands. On the other hand, food production, through agriculture as well as fisheries has major impacts on biodiversity through land use, nutrient use, pollution, etc. Similarly, there are direct and two-way linkages between water security and biodiversity. Biodiversity may be integrated into potential SDGs related to food security through targets, indicators or both (see table 2). Targets and indicators should relate not only to production (yield, quantity) but also to nutritional quality including diversity, as well as to distributional and sustainability aspects. These could relate to the maintenance of important components of agricultural biodiversity such as pollinators, or to limiting pesticide use and improving fertilizer use efficiency. The most relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets in this regard include Targets 7, 8 and 13.

Type 3 goals such as "healthy and productive ecosystems" would, in effect, address biodiversity more directly, with supporting targets and indicators. The 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity could be the entry point for such a goal, building coherence among other Open Working Group proposals on different ecosystems (i.e. lands, forests, water, and oceans). Global targets on renewable natural resources, such as the Aichi Targets 5 to 15, could be examined under such a goal; in particular Target 14 which addresses the contributions from ecosystems to health, livelihoods and well-being, the value of restoration and safeguards, and the participation of key stakeholders. The vision of the Strategic Plan could provide useful elements for such a goal. All of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, especially Targets 5 to 15, are relevant. Target 14 is particularly relevant. Possible indicators could include trends in the provision of ecosystem services, as well as trends in the extent of biomes or ecosystems such as forest and wetlands, and trends in the abundance of species (e.g., Living Planet Index) or the status of threatened species (e.g., Red List index), and the extent of protected areas.

Type 4 goals, such as education, equality, gender equity, governance, participation or human rights, will be essential to ensure the effective management of biodiversity. These goals involve improved institutions at multiple scales, behavioural change, and the building of human capabilities through access to education and health care, and as such, do not depend directly on biodiversity, nor does their provision involve the utilization of biodiversity. However, the achievement of SDGs of this type is necessary for the achievement of other SDGs. Further, an understanding of the role of biodiversity and the ecosystems services it underpins may inform these goals and the targets and indicators under them (e.g. the role of biodiversity for gender equality from the perspective of food and water security). Thus Aichi Target 1 (awareness of the values of biodiversity and the steps needed to conserve and use it sustainably) would be related to this category

Q5: How can we promote the integration of biodiversity and consideration of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in the SDG process for developing the SDGs?

The development of the post-2015 development agenda comprises thematic discussions at the global level and national discussions with civil society forums as well as the formal UNGA-based discussions. Each of these processes provides opportunities for the biodiversity community to actively engage in these discussions, in particular those at the national level. The United Nations is supporting a process of national consultations in more than 55 countries. The eighth meeting of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, in February 2014, will discuss the issue of biodiversity.

The biodiversity community can demonstrate how biodiversity-based approaches ("nature-based solutions") can contribute to addressing a range of contemporary priority issues from food security to adaptation to climate change. An analysis of responses from over 60 countries regarding Sustainable Development Goals priority areas place food security and sustainable agriculture on top of the list, followed by water and sanitation, energy, education, poverty eradication. Biodiversity has a central role to play in most of these areas. Countries also recognized "Biodiversity" as such as one of the top twenty priority areas. Well-targeted integrated policies, institutional actions and investments in biodiversity offer pathways to meeting these challenges. The SDGs provide a unique opportunity to highlight the critical role of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, and which are the foundation for sustainable development and human well-being.

The integration of biodiversity into the SDG framework would be facilitated by the identification of suitable targets, indicators and metrics. In order to achieve the mainstreaming agenda, reliable and systematic collections of relevant and robust data on the status and trends of ecosystems, associated ecosystem services, and underlying biodiversity, including statistical information, are necessary. It is precisely for this reason that Aichi Target 2 also calls for the incorporation of biodiversity values into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems more generally. Important work is underway to improve indicators for the sustainability of Type 2 Goals including biodiversity-related indicators. A decision guide could be developed to ensure that the SDG framework is consistent with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to facilitate the integration of biodiversity-related goals, targets and indicators (see Appendix 1).

The SDGs provide a unique opportunity to translate the complex challenges and interrelationships facing biodiversity and sustainable development into easily communicated and understood goals and targets and engage in a renewed dialogue between the biodiversity and development communities at all levels.

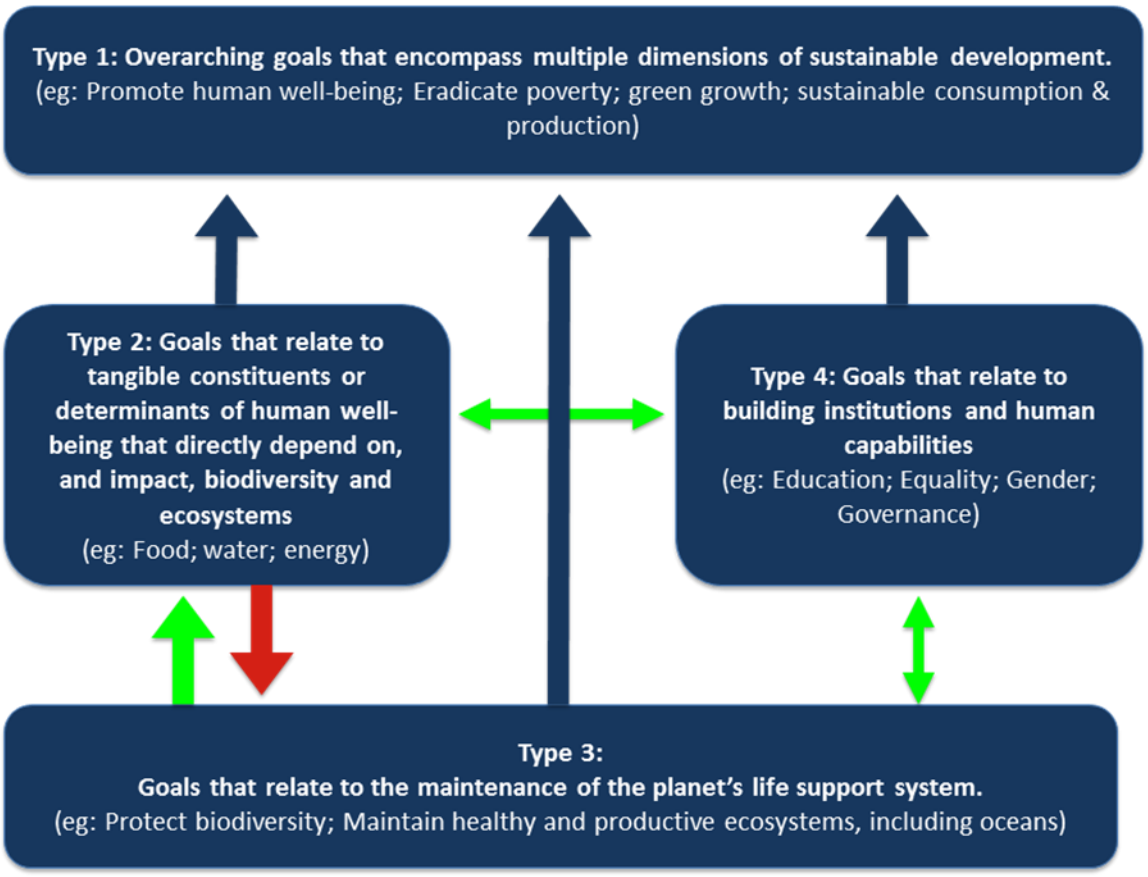

Figure 1: Potential types of goal that may be included in the SDG framework.

Sustainable Development Goals may include overarching goals that encompass multiple dimensions of sustainable development (Type 1). Other SDGs may relate to particular tangible constituents or determinants of human well-being, including those addressing basic needs, such as food and water (Type 2; e.g. "food for all"). Goals may also relate to the underpinning life support system (Type 3). Finally, goals may relate to governance and social aspects such as education and equality (Type 4). Type 2 Goals depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystems for their production (green (pale) arrows) and, in turn, impact, often negatively, (red (intermediate) arrows) on those ecosystems. Type 4 Goals refer to enabling factors that are crucial for the achievement of the SDGs. Finally, Goal Types 2, 3 and 4 may all be regarded as contributing to the broader Type 1 Goals (blue (dark) arrows). While Type 3 Goals may themselves be biodiversity goals, Type 1 and Type 2 Goals should include targets and indicators relating to biodiversity and ecosystems, reflecting that the sustainable provision of the goods requires ecosystem services. Type 4 Goals have less obviously direct links to biodiversity and ecosystems, even though their achievement provides the conditions necessary for the achievement of SDGs of all other types.

Table 1. Examples of proposed Goals categorized according to the four types (see figure 1)

Type	***"A New Global partnership: eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development"*** *High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (2013)*	***"An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development"*** *Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2013)*
Type 1: Overarching goals that encompass multiple dimensions of sustainable development	1. End Poverty 4. Ensure Healthy Lives	1. End extreme poverty including hunger 2. Achieve development within planetary boundaries 5. Achieve Health and Wellbeing at All Ages 7. Empower Inclusive, Productive, and Resilient Cities
Type 2: Goals that relate to constituents or determinants of human well-being that directly depend on, and impact, biodiversity and ecosystems	5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition 6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation	6. Improve Agriculture Systems and Raise Rural Prosperity 8. (Curb Human-Induced Climate Change and) Ensure Clean Energy for All 9. (Secure Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity) Ensure Good Management of Water and Other Natural Resources
Type 3: Goals that relate to the maintenance of the planet's life support system	9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably	8. Curb Human-Induced Climate Change (and Ensure Clean Energy for All) 9. Secure Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity, Ensure Good Management of Water and Other Natural Resources
Type 4: Goals that relate to building institutions and human capabilities	2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality 3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning 8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth 10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions 11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies 12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance	3. Ensure Effective Learning for All Children and Youth for Life and Livelihood 4. Achieve Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, and Human Rights for All 10. Transform Governance for Sustainable Development

Table 2. How biodiversity and the Strategic Plan and Aichi targets may be integrated into the different types of potential goals

Type	Modality for integration of biodiversity	Relevant targets and other elements of the Strategic Plan	Example indicators
Type 1: Overarching goals that encompass multiple dimensions of sustainable development	Targets or indicators related to biodiversity could be integrated under this type of goal	Vision statement Target 4: Reference to sustainable consumption and production Goal A and Targets 1 – 4	Broad-based measures of societal progress – "beyond GDP" in line with Target 2
Type 2: Goals that relate to constituents or determinants of human well-being that directly depend on, and impact, biodiversity and ecosystems	Targets or indicators related to biodiversity could be integrated under this type of goal	Targets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13	E.g. for food: Diversity of crops and livestock in production Fertilizer use efficiency Pesticide use Water use Land-use change Catch per unit effort (fisheries)
Type 3: Goals that relate to the maintenance of the planet's life support system	The goal itself could be a biodiversity goal which could be derived from the vision of the Strategic Plan. This could be supported by more specific targets and indicators	Vision statement Potentially all targets, but especially Targets 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	Forest area Wetland area Protected areas Abundance (Living Planet Index; fish stocks) Threatened species status
Type 4: Goals that relate to building institutions and human capabilities	Biodiversity considerations inform the development of goals and targets	Targets 1, 18	

Appendix 1: Draft Decision Guide

1. Clarify objectives to be reflected in the framework through inputs from stakeholders.[2]
2. Develop draft Goals based on the framework described above.
3. Review draft Goals for possible impacts on other dimensions of sustainable development.
    - Do they contribute to sustainable development in a sustained way?
    - Do they provide for the transformative change needed?
    - Do they enhance, or undermine, the other Goals (including any potential Goal on biodiversity itself)?

    Revise the set of Goals accordingly.
4. Consider alternative pathways for the achievement of the Goals.
    - Consider how targets, sub-targets and/or indicators could be included under the Goal to promote the more sustainable pathways: to ensure that the pathway towards the Goal accentuates the positive impacts on biodiversity and on other Goals, and minimizes the negative impacts.

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[2] The report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (2013) provides a list of such possible objectives.