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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE PROCESS OF INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. At its eleventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties 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 sustainable development goals under the United Nations General Assembly (decision XI/22, paragraph 7). It also requested the Executive Secretary to collaborate in this process with relevant organizations and specialized agencies (decision XI/22, paragraph 11 (c)).
2. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice noted, at its seventeenth meeting, that the Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide readily available elements for biodiversity-related goals, targets and indicators that could be integrated into the set of sustainable development goals currently under development (recommendation XVII/1, paragraph 7).
3. A summary of the process for the preparation of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and sustainable development goals under the General Assembly, as well as the work undertaken by the Executive Secretary during the biennium 2013-2014, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies and other entities, to contribute to these processes, was provided to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its fifth meeting, in the document entitled "Report on Progress Made to Address Biodiversity in Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development" (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/6). In addition, a more detailed report, entitled "Integration of Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the Processes to Develop Sustainable Development Goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda" (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/12), was submitted to the Working Group as an information document.
4. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention considered these matters at its fifth meeting and prepared, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, a draft decision on integrating biodiversity into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and sustainable development goals (recommendation 5/8 B). The draft decision is reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Add.2). The Working

* UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Rev.1.

Group noted that the Conference of the Parties may consider incorporating such a decision as part of the Pyeongchang Roadmap for enhanced implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

5. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its eighteenth meeting, considered a draft of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, which provides a mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including an analysis of how the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 has contributed to the Millennium Development Goals. Based on its considerations, the Subsidiary Body prepared a draft decision, contained in recommendation XVIII/1, in which it recommends to the Conference of the Parties to highlight the need to ensure the appropriate integration of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and sustainable development goals and to note, in this respect, the relevant findings of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

6. The present document provides an update to the Conference of the Parties on the process for the preparation of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and sustainable development goals under the General Assembly, as well as the work undertaken by the Executive Secretary to contribute to these processes (section I below). It also provides an overview of the outcome of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) with a focus on how it incorporates issues related to biodiversity, including ecosystems, and implications for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (section II).

I. UPDATE ON THE PROCESS OF THE ELABORATION OF THE POST-2015 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

7. The following subsection (A) provides context and an update on the work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant processes relevant to the elaboration of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda. Subsection B highlights the input to these processes that the Executive Secretary and the biodiversity community have provided.

A. Update on the process of the elaboration of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and sustainable development goals under the United Nations General Assembly

Context

8. The United Nations General Assembly held a special event on 25 September 2013 to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. As an outcome of this event, Member States decided to launch a process of intergovernmental negotiations at the beginning of the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, in September 2014, that will lead to the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda. They also underlined the need for a coherent approach that also involves working towards a single framework and set of goals, universal in nature and applicable to all countries, while taking into account differing national circumstances and respecting national policies and priorities, and that should also promote peace and security, democratic governance, the rule of law, gender equality and human rights. The objective was to establish a coherent post-2015 development agenda, defined by one set of global goals to eradicate poverty in the context of sustainable development.

9. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, Rio+20), in its outcome document, “The future we want”, agreed to establish a process to develop sustainable development goals (SDGs). The mandate called for such sustainable development goals to be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015; to address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages; to be aspirational and action-oriented; and to be global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account

different national realities and priorities.¹ It was agreed that the process to consider and develop sustainable development goals under the United Nations General Assembly needed to be coordinated and coherent with the processes to consider the post-2015 development agenda.²

10. In line with this mandate, the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals was established by the sixty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly³ and tasked to present a report containing a proposal for sustainable development goals to the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly for its consideration and appropriate action.⁴

The work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

11. The Open Working Group commenced its work in March 2013 with its first of thirteen sessions.⁵ The discussions were framed around different areas and issues, taking into consideration, inter alia, present and future needs and common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities.

12. The Open Working Group took up the issue of biodiversity, together with those of oceans and forests, at its eighth session, held from 3 to 7 February 2014 (OWG 8). An important outcome of this session was that “Ecosystems and biodiversity” was recognized as one of the focus areas for the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the initial document that was prepared by the Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group.

13. The Open Working Group completed its mandate on 19 July 2014, adopting by acclamation a proposal containing seventeen sustainable development goals with 169 targets (including 62 targets on means of implementation) applicable to all countries.⁶ The “Proposal of the Open Working Group for Sustainable Development Goals”⁷ was forwarded to the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, which concludes on 15 September 2014, for consideration and further action. Parties and observer organizations were informed about the outcome of the Open Working Group in notification 2014-096 (Ref. no. SCBD/MPO/AF/DA/83759), dated 25 July 2014.

14. During the consideration of the proposal by the Open Working Group at the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group will recommend that the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly forward the proposal of the Open Working Group to the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

15. It is anticipated that from September 2014 to September 2015 the outcomes of relevant processes, including from the Open Working Group, will gradually be brought together to allow for a smooth transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals.

Next steps and related processes for the post-2015 United Nations development agenda

16. As agreed at its sixty-eight session, the theme for the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly will be “Delivering on and Implementing a Transformative Post-2015 Development Agenda”, on which Member States will be invited to comment during the General Debate in September 2014. Furthermore, over the coming year, the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda will benefit from the United Nations General Assembly events to be convened by the President of the Assembly under the theme “The

¹ United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/288, “The future we want” (A/RES/66/288), annex, section V. B, Sustainable development goals, paragraphs 245-251.

² United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/288, “The future we want” (A/RES/66/288), annex, paragraphs 248 and 249.

³ See United Nations General Assembly decision 67/555 (A/67/L.48/rev.1).

⁴ United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/288, “The future we want” (A/RES/66/288), annex, paragraph 248.

⁵ A brief description of the thirteen sessions is contained in the annex to the information document presented to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting, UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/12.

⁶ Although some delegates noted reservations on aspects of various goals and targets, it was agreed to forward the proposal to the General Assembly.

⁷ Available online at <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>.

post-2015 development agenda: setting the stage”. The intergovernmental negotiations are scheduled to take place from the end of 2014 to September 2015. The final phase of the intergovernmental work will culminate in a summit at the level of Heads of State and Government in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.⁸

17. The post-2015 summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda will take place in New York from 21 to 23 September 2015, convened as a High-level plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly preceding the seventieth session of the General Assembly. The co-facilitators of the intergovernmental consultations on the organizational modalities for the post-2015 summit released a paper, entitled “Draft elements: Organizational modalities for the post-2015 Summit at the seventieth session of the General Assembly”⁹ for discussion by Member States. According to paragraphs 10 and 11 of this paper, ongoing processes are expected to complete their work in a comprehensive, balanced and expeditious manner by September 2014.

18. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was requested to synthesize the inputs to the post-2015 process from the different work streams in a final report in order to facilitate the intergovernmental negotiations. The report is expected sometime between September and December 2014. Member States expect inputs, in particular from the processes described in the following paragraphs, in addition to the proposal from the Open Working Group.

19. The Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF) is expected to submit its report in September 2014 to the United Nations General Assembly for appropriate action. ICESDF was established by United Nations General Assembly decision 67/559 effective 21 June 2013 and has been addressing its work in three thematic clusters: (a) assessing the financial needs, mapping of current flows, and emerging trends, and the impact of domestic and international environments; (b) mobilization of resources and their effective use; and (c) institutional arrangements, policy coherence, synergies and governance issues. The ICESDF will be responsible for the mobilization of resources and overseeing their effective use in the implementation of sustainable development, including the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

20. Also relevant in this context, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development will be held in Ethiopia from 13 to 16 July 2015 at the highest possible political level, including Heads of State or Government, relevant ministers, including Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation and special representatives and other representatives, as appropriate, and will result in an intergovernmentally negotiated and agreed outcome.¹⁰ The substantive outcome of this Conference will assess, among other things, the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration.

21. Additional input to the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda is also expected from the process to develop options for a technology facilitation mechanism. The Rio+20 outcome document highlighted the role of technology cooperation for the achievement of sustainable development and requested relevant United Nations agencies to identify options for “a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies by, inter alia, assessing the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs and capacity-building”. In its resolution 68/210 of December 2013, the General Assembly decided to hold a series of four one-day structured dialogues, supported by the United Nations

⁸ The post-2015 summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda was mandated by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2013 in resolution 68/6 (A/RES/68/6).

⁹ Available online at

http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/pdf/letters/5292014Informal_consultations_on_the_modalities_summit_on_Post-2015_development_agenda-29May2014.pdf. Further information is provided, for example by the IISD Reporting Services at <http://post2015.iisd.org/news/co-facilitators-release-draft-modalities-for-post-2015-summit/>.

¹⁰ More information is available at <http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/pdf/letters/6112014Draft%20resolution%20-%20Financing%20for%20Development%20-%202011%20June%202014.pdf>.

system, and enabling the involvement of relevant stakeholders. The Assembly also decided that the dialogues will “result in a summary of the discussions and recommendations emerging there from, including on the possible modalities and organization of such a mechanism, to be submitted by the President of the General Assembly to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and for consideration and appropriate action by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, with the aim of reaching a conclusion in this regard.”¹¹

22. A valuable contribution to the preparation of the 2015 high-level summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda is expected from the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), particularly from its 2014 substantive session, including the Annual Ministerial Review and the Development Cooperation Forum, and the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development held under the auspices of ECOSOC. The establishment of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development was called for at Rio+20.¹² Starting in 2016, the High-level Political Forum will conduct regular State-led reviews on implementation of sustainable development commitments and objectives.¹³ It will play a major role in the coordination and monitoring of efforts around the new global goals.

B. Input into the process by the Executive Secretary and biodiversity community

23. A United Nations Technical Support Team (TST), functioning under the aegis of the UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN development agenda (UNTT),¹⁴ was established to provide technical support, including analytical input, background material and expert panellists, to the Open Working Group. The Technical Support Team comprised approximately 47 United Nations entities and included the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

24. The Secretariat co-led the preparation of a TST Issues Brief on biodiversity,¹⁵ together with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, and with contributions from other United Nations entities and the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions. The issues brief on biodiversity was prepared to inform the work of the Open Working Group at its eighth session, from 3 to 7 February 2014, which addressed the issue of biodiversity. Information on the issues brief was made available in notification 2013-112 (Ref. no. SCBD/MPO/AF/NP/82985), dated 11 December 2013. The Executive Secretary also introduced the issue of biodiversity to the Open Working Group as a panellist at its eighth session.

25. The sessions that followed the eighth session of the Open Working Group consisted of consultations and exchanges of views on the potential goals and targets. The Open Working Group also considered possibilities of clustering, streamlining and combining the goals and targets to make them more focused and concise but, at the same time, comprehensive and balanced in terms of accounting for all of the dimensions of sustainable development in a synergistic and coherent manner. The Secretariat actively participated in this process by providing input, comments and feedback to the Technical Support Team through electronic means.¹⁶

¹¹ Further information is available at http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/pdf/letters/3262014One_Day_Structured_Dialogues-26March2014.pdf.

¹² Paragraph 84 of “The future we want” states: “We decide to establish a universal, intergovernmental, high-level political forum, building on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and subsequently replacing the Commission. The high-level political forum shall follow up on the implementation of sustainable development and should avoid overlap with existing structures, bodies and entities in a cost-effective manner.”

¹³ Further information is available at http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1317HLPF_Brief_4.pdf.

¹⁴ http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/.

¹⁵ “The TST Issues Brief: Biodiversity” is available at http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2401TST%20Issues%20Brief%20Biodiversity_FINAL.pdf.

¹⁶ Further information is available at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-05/information/wgri-05-inf-12-en.pdf>.

26. Once the “zero draft” with potential sustainable development goals and targets became available in June 2014, the Executive Secretary, through the Technical Support Team, provided technical support for reformulating some goals and targets in various focus areas to promote consistency with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Executive Secretary also contributed views on the incorporation of issues related to biodiversity and ecosystems services as targets, within goals, where these could potentially play an important role, such as the case for goals related to poverty eradication, agriculture, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, sustainable consumption and production, infrastructure and industrialization, cities and settlements, among others. A representative of the Executive Secretary was present throughout the final session of the Open Working Group as well as the preceding informal consultations, and provided expertise with respect to the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

27. The Executive Secretary also provided input to other processes relevant in the context of the development of the post-2015 development agenda. For example, during the second half of 2013, and through the UN System Task Team, the results of assessments of funding needs for biodiversity and the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 were submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing.¹⁷

28. Work on indicators for the sustainable development goals is expected to proceed at the technical level. The United Nations System Task Team prepared a document entitled “Statistics and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda” in July 2013.¹⁸ A draft report on indicators for the sustainable development goals was prepared by the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network in May 2014.¹⁹

29. The Executive Secretary will continue his collaboration with other organizations and agencies and his engagement in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, in line with existing mandates. With regard to the development of indicators for measuring progress of the implementation of the sustainable development goals, the Executive Secretary will pursue work within the Technical Support Team, based on the proposal of the Open Working Group.

II. THE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE PROPOSED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

30. In the “Proposal of the Open Working Group for Sustainable Development Goals” prepared by the Open Working Group and forwarded to the General Assembly, biodiversity is directly addressed in two proposed sustainable development goals and in a number of their targets. Several targets either include elements of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, or Articles of the Convention and its Protocols, or, if achieved, will be directly or indirectly beneficial to biodiversity. A summary of the Open Working Group’s proposed sustainable development goals and targets that address biodiversity and ecosystems is presented in the annex to this document.

31. Two of the proposed sustainable development goals are essentially biodiversity-related goals:

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”;

Goal 14: “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”.

¹⁷ Based on the “Report of the High-Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020” (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/20), and the “Full Assessment of the Amount of Funds Needed for the Implementation of the Convention for the Sixth Replenishment Period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility: An Assessment by the CBD Expert Team Members” (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/35).

¹⁸ Available online at http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/UNTT_MonitoringReport_WEB.pdf.

¹⁹ Available online at <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/140522-SDSN-Indicator-Report.pdf>.

32. Two other proposed goals include specific biodiversity and ecosystem related targets:
- Goal 2: “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”, which includes targets on the sustainability of food production systems and the maintenance of genetic diversity and access and benefit-sharing; and
- Goal 6: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”, which includes a target on the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems.
33. Further, goal 8, “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” includes a target on sustainable consumption and production.
34. Biodiversity, and/or elements of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, are implicitly referenced in targets under goal 1, “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”; goal 5, “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”; goal 9, “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”; goal 11, “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”; goal 12, “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”; goal 13, on climate change: “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”; and goal 16, “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”. At the same time, a number of the proposed goals do not make a clear link with biodiversity, despite the relevance of biodiversity to these goals. For instance, goal 3, on health, does not recognize the links with biodiversity. Goal 4, on education, does not include biodiversity or environmental issues, but does include sustainable development, sustainable lifestyles and cultural diversity.
35. Even though biodiversity is not explicitly mentioned in some of these proposed goals and targets, biodiversity is essential for ensuring their achievement. There are opportunities, therefore, to continue to highlight this fact and to develop indicators that link biodiversity to the issues addressed through these goals and targets. For example, under the proposed goal 13 on climate change, “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”, many strategies for adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change rely on the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and may bring about substantial co-benefits to biodiversity.
36. Goal 17, which aims to “strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”, has nineteen targets, related to finance, technology, capacity-building, trade, policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and data, monitoring and accountability that are also relevant to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The other goals, including goals 14 and 15, also include means of implementation.
37. At this stage, it is not clear how the goals and targets will be translated to the national level. In this context, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which provides a flexible framework for the establishment of national targets, and includes means for implementation, may be a useful model. In fact, the elaboration of sustainable development goals has many parallels to the experience of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The sustainable development goals are to be universal, yet must take into account different national situations. They are to be long-term, yet need specific milestones and indicators to measure progress. Implementation should be driven by country-based priorities, but will require partnerships and creative means for financing, both from domestic and foreign sources. As the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals continue to be developed, the model of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity may be of some utility in designing the ultimate structure and elements that will be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Therefore, the Secretariat

prepared a note on these topics²⁰ and made it available to the co-chairs of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

38. It is encouraging to see the extent to which biodiversity and ecosystems have been addressed in the proposed sustainable development goals and integrated into a number of other goals and targets, as a result of the substantial efforts by the Parties to the Convention, the Convention Secretariat, and the wider biodiversity community and partners. However, despite this progress, significant efforts are still required in order to ensure that biodiversity continues to be given due and explicit consideration in the post-2015 development agenda and the ongoing relevant processes, including, inter alia, financing for sustainable development and development of indicators.

²⁰ “Creating a Framework for Implementing Universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – The Model of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”, available at <http://www.cbd.int/development/>.

Annex

SUMMARY OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS PROPOSED BY THE OPEN WORKING GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, AND HOW BIODIVERSITY, AND ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020, ARE ADDRESSED BY THEM

The proposed sustainable development goals (SDGs)	Biodiversity addressed in targets	
	Directly	Indirectly
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		Targets 1.4; 1.5; 1.a; 1.b
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Targets 2.4; 2.5	Targets 2.1; 2.3; 2.a; 2.b
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		Targets 3.3; 3.4; 3.8; 3.9; 3.b; 3.d
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all		Targets 4.5; 4.7
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		Targets 5.1; 5.5; 5.a; 5.c
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Target 6.6	Targets 6.1; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 6.a, 6.b
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all		Target 7.a
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Target 8.4	Targets 8.2; 8.3; 8.5; 8.9
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		Targets 9.1; 9.4; 9.a; 9.b
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		Targets 10.2-10.4; 10.a; 10.b
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Targets 11.4; 11.7; 11.a	Targets 11.1; 11.3; 11.5; 11.6; 11.b; 11.c
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Targets 12.2; 12.4; 12.8	Targets 12.1; 12.5; 12.7; 12.a; 12.b
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		Targets 13.1-13.3; 13.a; 13.b
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Targets 14.1-14.6; 14.c	Targets 14.7; 14.a; 14.b
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	Targets 15.1-15.9; 15.a-15.c	
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		Targets 16.3; 16.4; 16.6; 16.7; 16.8; 16.10; 16.a; 16.b
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development		Targets 17.2-17.4; 17.6-17.11; 17.14-17.19