



## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/ID/AHTEG/2015/1/INF/4  
22 July 2015

ENGLISH ONLY

AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP MEETING  
ON INDICATORS FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN  
FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020  
Geneva, Switzerland, 14-17 September 2015

### **DRAWING INFORMATION FROM NATIONAL REPORTING PROCESSES FOR THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The present document reviews options for making systematic use of national information on the level of progress in the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets or corresponding national targets, drawing on the analysis in preparing the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*. It does so in the context of a number of provisions related to monitoring and reporting.
2. Through decision XI/3, the Conference of the Parties called for the further development of global indicators with a view to ensuring that each Aichi Biodiversity Target can be monitored by at least one global indicator. The same decision also requested a limited number of simple, easily applicable and cost-effective indicators that can potentially be used by Parties.
3. The terms of reference for the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, contained in annex II to decision XII/1, stipulate that its work should draw on the information provided in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and its underlying technical studies, the fifth national reports and other reports provided by Parties, considering the use of indicators to date in monitoring progress in the implementation the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and build on previous work and experiences related to indicators for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. They also call for synergies with a range of processes including the development of indicators for the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals.
4. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop a proposal on guidelines for the sixth national report, taking into account the types of information from the fifth national reports used in the preparation of the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and gaps that have been identified.
5. In decision XII/2, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to establish a fully functional online reporting tool enabling Parties to submit, on a voluntary basis, information on their progress towards national targets and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
6. On the basis of these requests as well as in the light of guidance from an informal consultation meeting held at the margins of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and noting that the core information from national reports to support the mid-term review of progress is the self-assessment made by Parties on progress towards each Aichi Biodiversity Target, the Executive Secretary began to explore the possibility of using these self-assessments as a way to systematically track progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity globally.

## II. PERIODIC REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL SELF-ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRESS

7. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and other Governments to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and the resources provided through the strategy for resource mobilization, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting.

8. This request was reiterated in decision XI/2 in which the Conference of the Parties urged those Parties and other Governments that have not yet done so to review and, as appropriate, update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including national plans related to biodiversity, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

9. Between January 2011 and June 2015, 48 Parties submitted national biodiversity strategies and action plans which reflect to varying degrees the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and other guidance from decision X/2. Meanwhile, 70 Parties have developed national targets<sup>1</sup> and most of them have determined how these are linked to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The majority of these Parties reported in their fifth national report on progress towards their national targets. Further a number of Parties that have not yet developed national targets, in their fifth national reports, reported on their contribution towards the achievement of the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

10. Approximately 40% of Parties in their fifth national reports undertook self-assessments of progress either towards their national targets or the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. These assessments took into account indicators, where these existed, but also drew on other sources of information including technical reports, scientific publications and expert knowledge. On the basis of this evidence countries assessed the rate of progress, generally using a number of categories akin to those used in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*.

11. In decision XI/3, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to provide regular progress reports on the development and use of indicators and associated monitoring systems to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties until 2020. This would be based on regular updates on the level of progress made by each Party as well as the sources of information used for these assessments. The analysis contained in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, reproduced in Figure 1 below, represents a graphic presentation of the progress towards the attainment of each Aichi Biodiversity Target in July 2014 and this could serve as a baseline to monitor the level of progress over time. This presentation provides a snapshot that is suitable for identifying those targets for which progress is furthest advanced or where progress lags behind. In the current form, the presentation is of limited value in facilitating an assessment of change over time.

12. It is, however, anticipated that Parties will periodically update their self-assessments of progress towards all or selected targets. This will be facilitated by the online reporting tool enabling Parties to submit, on a voluntary basis, information on their progress towards national targets and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It would enable updating the status of progress before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties until 2020, so as to enable the Conference of the Parties to keep the implementation of the Convention under review. Accordingly, there could be several updates for each target in Figure 1. However the changes would be difficult to present in the same chart.

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<sup>1</sup> See: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/default.shtml>

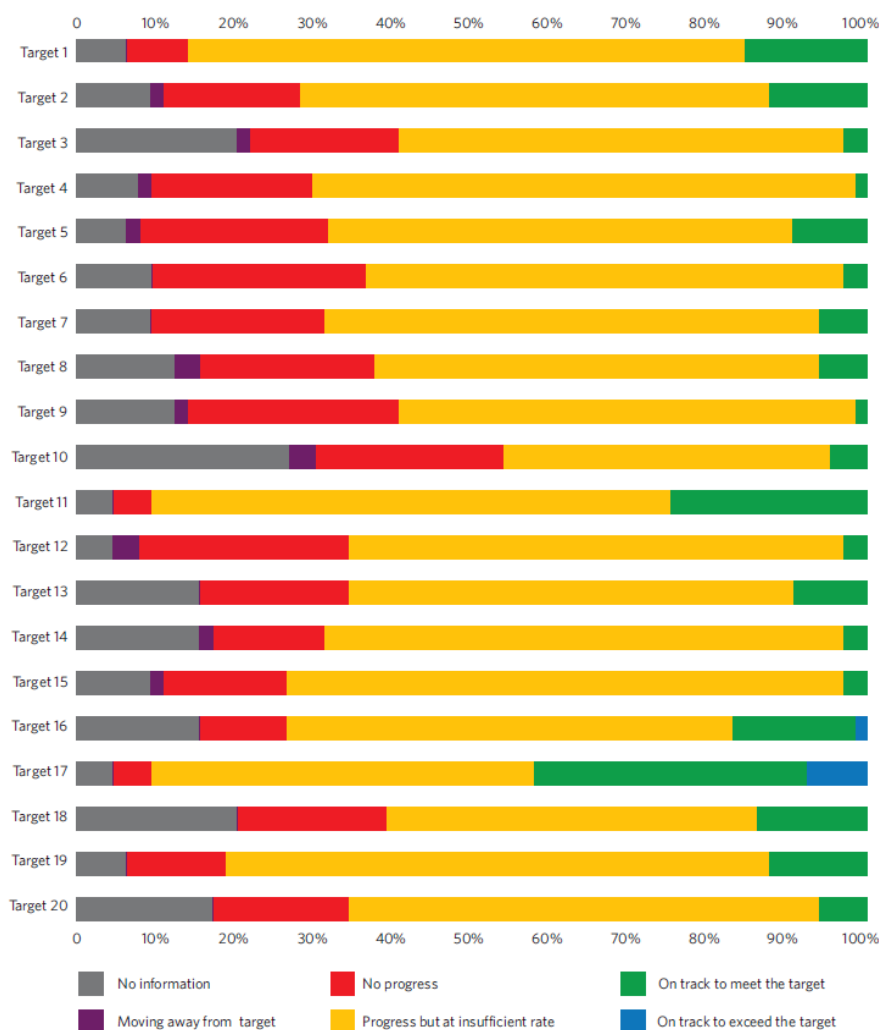


Figure 1 - Assessment of progress towards the attainment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets based on the information contained in 64 fifth national reports. Almost 60 per cent of these reports explicitly assessed national progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In the other cases the assessment has been inferred from the information contained in the report. A number of these reports did not contain information that allowed for an assessment of progress. These cases are represented in the figure as “No Information”.<sup>2</sup>

13. The Executive Secretary therefore explored, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP-WCMC), options for analysing a dataset that would include updates to the information provided by Parties in their fifth national reports. The objective was to identify ways in which changes over time, expressed as movements between the five categories of progress (on track to exceed target; on track to achieve target; progress but at insufficient rate; no progress; moving away from target) could be quantified and visualized. It was noted in this context that the Red List Index, which tracks movements of species between categories under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), has faced a similar challenge.

14. Experts from UNEP-WCMC proceeded to analyse the feasibility and statistical validity of developing an indicator based on Party’s self-assessments. In this work a number of issues needed to be addressed. These included how to account of the fact that the national targets, established in response to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets differ in focus and their level of ambition. Further it needed to recognize that the processes, underlying data, indicators

<sup>2</sup> Since the publication of GBO-4 this figure has been continuously updated to take account of additional fifth national reports received by the Secretariat.

and approaches used to assess progress towards national targets vary. Lastly it needed to ascertain if categorical data could be used to report on the degree of progress.

15. The initial report prepared by UNEP-WCMC indicates that it is in fact possible to develop a statistically sound indicator based on Parties self-assessments of progress towards the attainment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and made recommendations on the construction of the indicator. Given this positive finding, it would be useful to fully develop this approach and to link it to the online reporting tool as a means of visualizing the progress information provided by Parties.<sup>3</sup>

16. It should be noted that such an “Aichi progress indicator” is based on a broad range of information from countries (including specific national indicators where available and used for the self-assessments of progress). It could be expected to be more relevant to the breadth of each Aichi Biodiversity Target than any given global indicator alone and thereby complement information drawing on individual indicators.

17. In further developing the Aichi progress indicator, it should be noted that its main strength over the graphic presentation in Figure 1 is that the indicator enables a quantitative comparison of progress between targets as well as facilitating tracking change over time. However given the differences between countries, the indicator is not suited to make comparisons between countries or even regions. Further this indicator would not replace any indicators currently being used under the Convention but rather complement the existing indicator suite. Like all indicators it would need to be reviewed in light of other lines of evidence.

### **III. DRAWING ON INFORMATION FROM NATIONAL REPORTS TO INFORM THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA PROCESS**

18. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets are highly complementary. SDGs 14 and 15 address marine and terrestrial biodiversity respectively while biodiversity considerations are reflected in many targets across the SDGs. Annex I, below, illustrates these different linkages in more detail. Given these linkages, the Aichi progress indicator described above could provide a multi-purpose indicator to help assess the attainment of the SDGs as it would enable progress towards multiple (and different) combinations of Aichi Biodiversity to be tracked over time. If new data points were added every two years a time series with seven or eight entries would be available by the 2030 deadline for the SDGs. Such a time series would also enable conversations at the national level about progress in the biodiversity contribution to the SDGs and potentially the need to enhance progress in areas that lag behind.

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<sup>3</sup> UNEP-WCMC (2015). Analytical Options for Aichi National Indicators Reported to the CBD. Report, 39 pages.

## Annex I

The following table provides an indicative analysis of the links of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to the relevant targets proposed by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. Comments are provided describing the relation and noting overlaps, gaps and differences in scope where relevant. In cases where a multiple sustainable development targets apply to a single Aichi Biodiversity Target this is also noted. The level of complementarity between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs is also illustrated in the table (\* refers to a weak relationship, \*\* refers to moderate relationship and \*\*\* refers to a strong relationship). For those Aichi Biodiversity Targets and sustainable development targets which are closely related similar sources of information could be used to assess their progress. Similarly for those sustainable development targets which are closely related to an Aichi Biodiversity Target, assessments of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Target could be used as a source of information in assessing progress towards the sustainable development target.

Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Relevant Sustainable Development Targets	Degree of relation	Comments
<b>Target 1</b> - By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire 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	*	The Aichi Biodiversity Target is narrower in its scope than the Sustainable Development Targets as it focuses specifically on biodiversity. The Aichi Biodiversity Target also refers to people being aware of the actions they can take, which is not explicitly reflected in the Sustainable Development Target.
	12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	**	
<b>Target 2</b> - By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts	***	There is a close match in the scope of the two targets.

<b>Target 3</b> - By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic condition	14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU 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 WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation	**	The Aichi Biodiversity Target is broader than the Sustainable Development Target which only refers to fishery subsidies. The Aichi Biodiversity Target refers to harmful incentives, including subsidies, generally as well as to the promotion of positive incentives. These elements are not captured in the Sustainable Development Target.
<b>Target 4</b> - By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	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	**	Sustainable Development Targets 8.4 and 9.4 refer to improving resource use efficiency in production and consumption which is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 but is more specific Sustainable Development Target 12.2 refers to the management of natural resources. This is broader than the Aichi Biodiversity. The Aichi Biodiversity Target specifically refers to keeping the impacts of use within safe ecological limits which is not addressed by the Sustainable Development Targets.  These Sustainable Development Targets are also relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 7.
	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, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	*	
	12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	*	
<b>Target 5</b> - By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally	***	There is a close match in the scope of the Aichi Biodiversity Target and the two related Sustainable Development Targets.  Sustainable Development Target 15.2 refers to sustainable management which is also relevant to Aichi Biodiversity 7. Sustainable Development Target 15.5 refers to protecting and preventing the extinction of threatened species which is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 12.
	15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	***	
<b>Target 6</b> - By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants	14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and	***	Sustainable Development Target 14.4 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 are closely related, though

are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, 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		the Aichi Biodiversity Target is more specific in that it specifies fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants. Sustainable development Target 14.7 is weakly related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 as it refers to the sustainable management of fisheries.
	14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	*	The Aichi Biodiversity Target also refers to the impacts of fisheries practices on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems. These issues are not explicitly addressed in the Sustainable Development Targets.  Sustainable development target 14.7 is also related to Aichi Biodiversity Target given the reference to the sustainable management of aquaculture.
<b>Target 7</b> - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality	**	The Sustainable Development Targets refer to sustainable food production as well as to the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. As such their scope is largely addressed by Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. However Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 focuses explicitly on the sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. While these issues are not addressed by these Sustainable Development Targets they are addressed to a certain degree by targets 14.7 and 15.2.
	12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**	
<b>Target 8</b> - By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity	14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	***	Aichi Biodiversity Target 8 and Sustainable Development Target 14.1 are closely associated. However the Aichi Biodiversity Target is broader in its scope as it focuses on all types of pollution, not just those related to the marine environment.
<b>Target 9</b> - By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species	***	The Aichi Biodiversity Target and the Sustainable Development Target are close related. The Aichi Biodiversity Target is more specific in that it specifies controlling pathways.

<b>Target 10</b> - By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**	Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 is significantly broader than the related Sustainable Development Targets as it refers to all ecosystems vulnerable to the effects of climate change and ocean acidification. The Aichi Biodiversity Target is moderately related to Sustainable Development Target 14.2 as it refers to strengthening the resiliency of marine and coastal systems. Sustainable Development Target 14.3 is weakly related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 as it relates to addressing the impacts of ocean acidification, which, while relevant, to the Aichi Target, is not its focus.
	14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	*	
<b>Target 11</b> - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	**	Sustainable Development Target 11.4 is broader than Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 as it refers to protecting cultural and natural heritage. Sustainable Development Target 14.5 is directly relevant to the marine component of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and they have identical percentage elements.  Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 addresses a number of issues which are not covered by the related Sustainable Development Targets. These include a percentage based protected area target, an emphasis on protecting particularly important areas, effective and equitable management of protected areas, integrating protected area systems into the wider land- and seascapes as well making use of other effective area based conservation measures.
	14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information	***	
<b>Target 12</b> - By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in	15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	***	Both sustainable developments are targets are highly related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 as they both refer to preventing extinction. Sustainable Development Target 15.7 focuses on



decline, has been improved and sustained.	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	***	one specific pressure on wildlife and as such is more narrow in scope than the Aichi Biodiversity Target. Similarly the two Sustainable Development Targets do not explicitly refer to improving and sustaining the conservation status of species.
<b>Target 13</b> - By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed	***	There is a close association between Aichi Biodiversity Target 13 and sustainable development goal 2.5. However there are some differences. The Aichi Biodiversity Target refers to socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species which the Sustainable Development Target does not. However the Sustainable Development Target is more specific in that it specifies the use of seed and plant banks as well as the fair and equitable sharing of genetic resources (which is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 16).
<b>Target 14</b> - By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	***	The two Sustainable Development Targets are closely related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 14 as they refer to protecting or sustaining ecosystems which provide benefits to people. The Sustainable Development Targets are narrower in scope however as they refer to specific ecosystem types. In addition Aichi Biodiversity Target 14 specifies the need to consider the needs of women and indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
	15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development	**	
<b>Target 15</b> - By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration	15.1 by 2020 ensure 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	***	Sustainable Development Targets 15.1 and 15.3 have a close relationship to Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 as they all relate to restoration. The Aichi Biodiversity Target also refers to carbon stocks as well as specifies a quantitative

of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world	***	restoration target. Neither of these two elements are contained in the Sustainable Development Targets  Sustainable development Target 15.2 is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 15.
<b>Target 16</b> - By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources	***	The Aichi Biodiversity Target and the Sustainable Development Target are closely related.
<b>Target 17</b> - By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts	*	This Sustainable Development Target is only slightly related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 in that it refers to national planning processes. The Aichi Biodiversity Target specifically addresses issues related to the operation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
<b>Target 18</b> - By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly 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	*	The Sustainable Development Targets do not explicitly mention traditional and local communities however it addresses a number of issues which are relevant.
	16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	*	
<b>Target 19</b> - By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and	17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated	**	Aichi Biodiversity Target 19 refers to an increase in the amount, quality and use of biodiversity information and technologies. As such this Aichi Biodiversity Target is relevant to several of the

the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		Sustainable Development Targets. However the Sustainable Development Targets are, for the most part, broader as they refer to improving information and technologies generally and not necessarily specific to biodiversity.
	17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed	**	
<b>Target 20</b> - By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	1.a. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	**	There are a number of sustainable development goals which refer to increasing the mobilization of resources. However these are broader than Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 which only focuses on issues related to biodiversity.
	10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	**	
	17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	**	