**UNITED
NATIONS**

EP

**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

**The 18th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas
Conventions and Action Plans
Incheon, the Republic of Korea**
30 September - 1 October 2016

**Regional Seas Assessments and Indicators
for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Regional Seas Assessments and Indicators
for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Contents

Chapter 1: Regional Seas and Assessments

In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development recommended that there should be a Regular Process for reporting and assessing the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects.

The United Nations General Assembly accepted this recommendation and decided that the Regular Process should "*review...the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, on a continual and systematic basis by providing regular assessments at the global and supra regional levels through an integrated view of environmental, economic and social aspects*". These regular overviews of

the ocean, the way in which the many dynamics of the ocean interact and the ways in which humans are using it should enable all the governments, stakeholders and institutions involved to position their decisions more effectively in the overall context of the ocean. The Regular process is to provide an assessment of all the aspects of the marine environment relevant to sustainable development: environment, economic and social. The World Oceans Assessment aims to provide a sound, scientific basis for decisions at the global level on the world's oceans and seas, and a framework for national and regional assessments and management decisions.

The RIO+20 Outcome Document, 'The Future We Want' provided the support for the Regular Process in paragraph 161, which states "*We support the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, established under the General Assembly, and look forward to the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014 and its subsequent consideration by the Assembly. We encourage consideration by States of the assessment findings at appropriate levels*".

Subsequently, the First Global Integrated Marine Assessment was prepared[1]. On 23 December 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 70/235 on Oceans and the law of the sea, in which it welcomed with appreciation the first global integrated marine assessment and approved its summary.

During the first cycle of the Regular Process, Member States also adopted the Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDG on Oceans and Seas; Goal 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development" was set as a goal. This goal will require Member States to report on the targets and indicators.

During the first cycle, the scope of the Regular Process focused on establishing a baseline, and decided that the scope of the second cycle would extend to evaluating trends and identifying gaps.

The seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the Regular Process held 3-9 August, 2016 approved a work plan[2] in its recommendations submitted before the end of the seventieth session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 283 of General Assembly resolution 70/235. The work plan stated that "*the assessment(s) prepared during the second cycle will play a decisive supporting role for other United Nations processes and that the overall, the outcome of the assessment(s) should support policy development and decision-making at national, regional and global levels*".

UNEP's input on the lessons learnt[3] during the first cycle of the Regular Process were very clear on the fact that there was no synergies with the existing global and regional assessments and recommended that future process should take on board the regional inputs.

The first WOA took a qualitative approach based on the Driving Forces-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) framework. In order to monitor chronological change, it has been recommended to use a

---

[1] http://www.un.org/depts/los/global_reporting/WOA_RegProcess.htm
[2] http://www.un.org/depts/los/global_reporting/7th_adhoc_2016/RP_Advance_Unedited_2016.pdf
[3] http://www.un.org/depts/los/global_reporting/lessons_learned_submission.htm

quantitative approach in the future with the possible use of indicators. At the same time, the results of the Transboundary Water Assessment Programme (TWAP)[4] and ongoing process of the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) both at the regional and global level could give consideration to piloting a regionally based assessment of the marine environment under the Regional Seas Programme.

In this regards, there is an opportunity to build synergy with the Conference of the Parties (COPs) of the Regional Seas programmes by assisting them in using the integrated environmental assessment methodology to prepare assessment reports which will meet their own obligation to their COP's for a state of the marine environment report while at the same time providing inputs to the global process.

The results of the TWAP marine components for the Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) and Open Oceans are available tools within UNEP for future assessments. In the context of building upon the TWAP results, a harmonized set of indicators is being developed. Such indicators will support reporting under the SDG 14 for members of the COPs.

The project idea is to follow up on UNEPs support to the Regular Process where UNEP uses the opportunity to work with the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans to build capacity to undertake and use integrated assessments results at the national and regional levels using an indicator based approach.

These assessments could also cover species targeted ecosystems such as seagrass, coral reefs and seabed grass. This will provide inputs to the second phase of the WOA, the UNGA led initiative, and other relevant global process including the agenda 2030 as well as regional initiatives including commitments under the COPs of the Regional Seas programmes to prepare state of the marine environment reports.

In the first phase, the Western Indian Ocean (Nairobi Convention) prepared a baseline assessment of the state of the coast, Abidjan Convention has started a process using a country level approach and most recently the Caribbean Region has embarked on the development of the State of the Conversion Area Report (SOCAR), for the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR). Such information will then provide a baseline for periodic assessment of the coastal marine environment building on content for UNEP-Live[5] and the GEO.

Chapter 2: Progress report of the Regional Seas Indicators Working Group
1. Background

In 2014, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) organised the Technical Workshop on Selecting Indicators for the State of Regional Seas from 30 June to 2 July 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland. In this workshop, the participants recommended to establish a Regional Seas Indicators Working Group.

---

[4] http://www.geftwap.org/
[5] http://uneplive.unep.org/

Based on the recommendation, the First Meeting of the Regional Seas Indicators Working Group was organised on 23 October 2015 in Istanbul, Turkey. At the meeting, a Regional Seas core indicator set was adopted[6] (**Table 1**). Subsequently, UNEP requested Regional Seas Convention and Action Plans to provide further information on the indicators including monitoring methods, data coverages, and data sources based on a questionnaire (Annex 1).

The second meeting of the Regional Seas Indicators Working Group was held on 15 March 2016 in order to review the progress of the compilation by UNEP and to discuss possible way forward as the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are finalized through the 47th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). At the meeting, the Working Group members agreed that that Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans would continue working on the Regional Seas indicators, while start analysing ways to align them with the SDG indicators. As was agreed in the work plan[7], the members were invited to nominate its Working Group Chair and Ms. Virginie Hart, UNEP/MAP, was elected as Chair.

The third meeting of the Regional Seas Indicators Working Group was organised on 6 July 2016 to review the progress of the work on the SDG indicators and the compilation work on Regional Seas indicators especially on Indicator 22 on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The Working Group agreed to conduct a mapping exercise to analyse current regional targets and indicators against the SDGs and the Aichi Biodiversity Target. By conducting this exercise, it is expected that the Regional Seas programme would be able to identify alignment as well as gaps between their regional targets and global targets.

Using the responses provided on the indicators, UNEP compiled information on the Regional Seas indicators (**Section 2**) and analysis of the core Regional Seas indicators set against the SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity Targets (**Section 3, Annex 2**). The Regional Seas indicators that are closely linked with the SDG 14.1 (RS indicator 1 and 3) and SDG 14.2 (RS indicator 22) were submitted to the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators as existing metadata.

Six of the Regional Seas indicators are related to fisheries and aquaculture (RS indicator 5,6,7,12,13, and 20). At the First Working Group meeting, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) agreed to assist the Working Group with the development of those indicators. FAO has communicated to UNEP that these indicators are still under development.

As agreed at the First Working Group meeting, the Working Group presents its work to the 18th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans in Incheon, the Republic of Korea, which is to be held from 30 September to 1 October 2016. Based on this progress report, the representatives of the Regional Seas programmes are invited to discuss the results of the Working Group and possible way forward.

---

[6] UNEP/EARS/WG.2/5 (Annex 4)
[7] UNEP/EARS/WG.2/5 (Annex 5)

Table 1: Regional Seas Core Indicators Set

No	Category of Indicator	Possible regional Seas Coordinated Indicator	SDG 14 (plus SDG 1 SDG 2 others)	TWAP indicators[8]	Desirability in RS
1	Total inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus from agriculture, sewage and atmospheric nitrogen	**Chlorophyll a concentration** as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass	14.1	Chlorophyll time series; **DIN, DIP** (modelled data) **(both concentratıon and flux**	Med / BS/ NOWPAP/ ROPME / SACEP /HELCOM / Nairobi
2	Inputs of marine chemical pollution Trends for selected priority chemicals	Trends for selected **priority chemicals ıncludıng POPs and heavy metals**	14.1	POPS (Persistent Organic Pollutants) status	NOWPAP /Nairobi / BS/ CPPS
3	Overall levels of marine litter Quantification of beach litter items	Quantification **and classıfıcatıon** of **beach litter** items	14.1	Marine Plastic Litter	NOPAP /HELCOM/ PERSGA /Nairobi
4	Ocean warming	Annual mean **sea surface temperature** (25m below the surface)	14.3	Sea Surface Temperature (SST)	Agreed
5	Fish landings	Fish catches within EEZs (tonnes) – total capture production	14.4	Fish landings and Landed Value, Fishing effort, Fish stock status, Primary Production required, Marine Trophic Index, Fishing in Balance Index	FAO to provide inputs
6	Aquaculture	Application of risk assessment to account for pollution and biodiversity impacts	14.4		FAO to provide inputs
7	Aquaculture	Destructıon of habitat due to aquaculture			FAO to provide inputs
8	Population pressure / urbanization	**Length of coastal modification and km² of coastal reclamation**	14.2	Rural/ Urban population, %poor,	ROPME / MAP / NOWPAP/ SACEP
9	Eutrophication status	**Locatıons and frequency of algal blooms reported**	14.1	Index of coastal eutrophication	agreed
10	Pollution hot spots[9]	1) Concentration of Status of	14.1	Floating plastic debris	agreed

---

[8] A detailed table is presented below.

N o	Category of Indicator	Possible regional Seas Coordinated Indicator	SDG 14 (plus SDG 1 SDG 2 others)	TWAP indicators[8]	Desirability in RS
		selected **pollutant** contamination in biota and sediments and temporal trends 2) Number of hotspots			
11	Ocean acidification	1) Aragonite saturation 2) pH 3) Alkalinity	14.3	Pteropods at risk:	ROPME (pH)
12	Level of exploitation of commercial fisheries	FAO stock status: % stocks overfished compared to MSY	14.4	Catch Stock Status, Marine Trophic Index, Fishing in Balance Index	FAO to provide inputs
13	Species replacement as a consequence of capture fisheries	Marine trophic index	14.5	Marine Trophic Index	FAO to provide inputs
14	Endangered species	Distribution of Red List Index species	14.5		NOWPAP
15	Loss of critical habitat	Trends in critical habitat extent and condition	14.5	Mangrove status; Reefs at Risk Index; seagrass; salt marshes	NOWPAP / CPPS
16	National Action Plans to reduce input from LBS	% National action plans ratified / operational	14.1	Transboundary Legal Instruments	agreed
17	Waste water treatment facilities	1) % coastal urban population connected to sewage facilities 2) % of waste water facilities complying with adequate standards 3) % of untreated waste water	14.1	NA	agreed
18	Incentive to reduce marine litter at source	1) % port waste reception facilities available	14.1	NA	agreed

[9] Actual pollutıon hotspot and source of hotspot

N o	Category of Indicator	Possible regional Seas Coordinated Indicator	SDG 14 (plus SDG 1 SDG 2 others)	TWAP indicators[8]	Desirability in RS
		2) Incentives to reduce land based sources[10] 3) Amount of recycled waste on land (%)			
19	Climate change adaptation	1) % national adaptation plans in place 2) Sector based national adaptation plans 3) Number of existing national and local coastal and marine plans incorporating climate change adaptation	14.3	Transboundary Legal Instruments	agreed
20	Fish harvested within safe ecological limits	Fisheries measures in place (by-catch limits, area-based closures, recovery plans, capacity reduction measures) and multilateral/bilateral fisheries management arrangements	14.4	Catch Stock Status, Marine Trophic Index, Fishing in Balance Index; Fishery Production Potential of LMEs	FAO to provide inputs
21	Critical marine habitat under protection	% Marine protected areas designated	14.5	Change in Protected Area Coverage	agreed
22	National ICZM in place	National ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation adopted	14.2		agreed

* Fishery-related indicators are highlighted in Blue

---

[10] In monetary terms

2. Progress to Date

The Regional Seas secretariats provided information on the 22 indicators based on a questionnaire (Annex 1). The Working Group has compiled background information on 3 indicators. The compiled background information on the Regional Seas core indicators is summarized below.

2.1 Chlorophyll a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass

Indicator 1	Chlorophyll a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass
Please provide scientific background for the indicator including reference materials	

Please provide scientific background for the indicator including reference materials
Background
Phytoplankton increases along with increased eutrophication, as a result of increased nutrient concentrations. Chlorophyll-a concentration is used as a proxy of phytoplankton biomass. It should be noted that this indicator alone does not assess the eutrophication status. However, the indicator is proposed as it is widely measured by participating countries of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans.

Method:
1. In-situ sampling
Based on the monitoring guideline by HELCOM and OSPAR, following guideline could be used.
Unit: Microgramme per litre (mg/m^{-3})
Sampling season: Sampling needs to cover the entire growth season
Sampling depth: For open sea, the upper water column (1 m, 5 m, 10 m, 15 m and 20 m). In coastal waters, without stratification, samples from 1 m or vertically integrated samples (1 – 10 m) should be analysed.
Sample handling: Samples need to be filtered immediately after sampled.
Analytical procedure: Spectrophotometer or fluorometer can be used. Standard procedure is described in UNESCO (1994).

2. Remote sensing observations derived from satellite imagery (e.g. NOWPAP)
Alternatively, remote sensing data could be used to estimate chlorophyll concentrations. This information could also be supplemental to method 1.

Quality Control:
Several Regional Seas programmes have quality control procedure such as UNEP MAP, HELCOM and OSPAR.
- E.g. HELCOM Quality Assurance

Reference:
- HELCOM: COMBINE Annex C-4
- UNEP MAP Technical Reports Series No. 163
- NOWPAP Marine Environmental Watch System
- OSPAR JAMP Eutrophication Monitoring Guidelines

Please indicate monitoring points and frequency (maps may be attached)
Monitoring points: National monitoring stations. In ROPME Sea Area, ROPME organises oceanographic cruises. **Frequency**: Regional Seas monitor the indicator once a year or per oceanographic cruise
Please indicate organisation(s) monitoring the indicator Member countries to the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans are responsible for monitoring.
Please indicate the data source(s), spatial coverage, temporal coverage, frequency of updates **Spatial coverage:** Regional Seas member states **Temporal coverage:** Depends on the member states but abundant data from 2000 **Frequency of updates**: Annual / per cruise **Data base:** <u>HELCOM</u>, MEDPOL database<u>, NOWPAP</u>, ROPME (disclosed)

2.3 Indicator 3: Quantification and classification of beach litter items

Indicator 3	Quantification and classification of beach litter items

Please provide scientific background for the indicator including reference materials

Background:
The problem of marine litter and the associated environmental and social impacts are attracting growing interests from diverse stakeholders including policy makers, civil societies and academia. Monitoring on marine litter is an important step towards understanding the trends, sources and types of litter for an effective management. One of the most practical methods for marine litter monitoring is beach litter survey which does not require trawling. It should be noted that beach survey is normally on macro litter and thus microplastics are not monitored by this method.

Methods:
Based on the UNEP/IOC guideline, quantification (weight / volume / count) and classification per unit area / length of beach can be monitored.

In NOWPAP area, monitoring is based on macro beach litter survey. Survey distance / area and total weight per classification of waste (plastic, rubber, paper, cloth, metals etc) are reported. OSPAR also has a similar beach litter monitoring programme based on the sampling units of 100m or 1km. Number of items per classification rather than weight is reported. HELCOM's MARLIN project also used beach litter survey based on the UNEP/IOC guideline.

Alternative methods:
According to UNEP/IOC guideline, monitoring methods can be categorized into:
1) Beach litter surveys.
2) Benthic litter surveys, which include:
      a) Observations made by divers, submersibles or camera tows.
      b) Collection of litter via benthic trawls.
3) Floating litter surveys, which include:
      a) Observations made from ship or aerial based platforms.
      b) Collection of litter via surface trawls.
EC guidance on Monitoring of Marine Litter in European Seas identified additional methods:
4) Biota ingestion / entanglement
5) Micro particles

For example, OSPAR uses Plastic Particles in Fulmars' Stomachs, and Seabed Litter in addition to Beach Litter survey. MAP is also aiming to adopt the following indicators, which include survey on microplastics in water column.

- Common Indicator 22: Trends in the amount of litter washed ashore and/or deposited on coastlines (EO10);
- Common Indicator 23: Trends in the amount of litter in the water column including microplastics and on the seafloor (EO10)

Reference:
UNEP/IOC Guidelines on Survey and Monitoring of Marine Litter
OSPAR guideline for monitoring marine litter on the beaches in the OSPAR Maritime Area
EC guidance on Monitoring of Marine Litter in European Seas

Please indicate monitoring points and frequency (maps may be attached)
NOWPAP: NPEC marine litter monitoring program covers about 50 sampling sites in the region, once a year
MAP: To be determined by the COP
HELCOM: Guideline is going to be developed once a core indicator on marine litter is adopted by the end of 2016.
OSPAR: Over 50 beaches across the OSPAR region. Reference beaches are monitored 4 times a year.

P*lease indicate organisation(s) monitoring the indicator*
Contracting parties to the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans.

Please indicate the data source(s), spatial coverage, temporal coverage, frequency of updates
HELCOM MARLIN project data: <u>web-based database</u>
<u>NOWPAP database: temporal coverage (2000- 2013) depending on the countries</u>
<u>OSPAR Beach Litter Database</u> (2001- ongoing)

2.22 Indicator 22: National ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation are adopted

Indicator 22	**National ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation are adopted**

Please provide scientific background for the indicator including reference materials

The development and implementation of ecologically based management, including ICZM guidelines, is an indicator of the mature society from the point of view of responsible approach to the ecological problems. The degree of such maturity is reflected in the national legislation (Pido M.D., Xie Xin, Koshikawa H., Nam Jungho, Arzamastsev I.S. Integrated Coastal Planning and Ecosystem-Based Management in the Northwest Pacific Region. POMRAC Technical Report N 8 – Vladivostok: Dalnauka, 2015. – 188 pp.).

Some regional seas programmes already developed and adopted the ICZM guidelines (ones for global with Mediterranean – 1990; ones for the Caribbean in 1994, UNEP Conceptual guidelines on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management in 1999). Under the regional seas national legislations were reviewed, such as "Review of National Legislations Related To Coastal Zone Management in the English-Speaking Caribbean" in 2003.

The Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean under the Barcelona Convention defines in Article 2 sub-paragraph (f) "Integrated coastal zone management" as " a dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts". Many terms are used to denote such a management approach, including Ecosystem-based Management, Integrated Coastal and Marine Management, Integrated Coastal (Area) Management, marine/maritime spatial planning (MSP), etc. The same protocol defines the "coastal zone" as "the geomorphologic area either side of the seashore in which the interaction between the marine and land parts occurs in the form of complex ecological and resource systems made up of biotic and abiotic components coexisting and interacting with hum an communities and relevant socio-economic activities". Many of the MSP do not include the area on the terrestrial side and define the marine areas as the target areas although the guilding principles of MSP include, e.g.," Spatial planning for land and for the sea should be tightly interlinked, consistent and supportive to each other. To the extent possible legal systems governing spatial planning on land and sea should be harmonised to achieve governance systems equally open to handle land and sea spatial challenges, problems and opportunities and to create synergies. Synergies with Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be strengthened in all BSR countries and in a cross-border setting" (BALTIC SEA BROAD-SCALE MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING (MSP) PRINCIPLES).

Under the MAP, this indicator(s) is a regular indicator provided by the countries in the framework of the Reporting format related to compliance with the legal obligations under the ICZM Protocol. The Reporting Format was adopted by the CPs at their meeting in February 2016. A Reporting Format is available at MAP Secretariat as a reference document where a number of indicators related to specific ICZM Protocol articles is specified.

There is no HELCOM indicator as such on national ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation. However, considerable amount of related information has been compiled as a part of regular HELCOM work on maritime spatial planning (MSP). MSP country fact sheets/fiches have been prepared to act as a reliable source of data on the MSP status in the Baltic Sea coastal countries and Norway. The fact sheets contain maps and information on the sea areas, national laws and regulations, governance, contact information, existing spatial plans and plans under development as well as information on other MSP related developments. Updating of the fact sheets is coordinated by the HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working Group based on an agreed procedure.

The Northwest Pacific Action Plan has a programme on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM), but at this stage, a reporting mechanism of national programme development and legislation is not known.

Based on the fore-mentioned initiatives of the regional seas programmes, the indicator is further defined as follows: Adoption of national guidelines and/or creation of new legislation or revision of existing national coastal management legislation, incorporating a process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and land- and sea-scapes, the diversity of activities and uses of resources and space, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts". Such a process may be referred to: Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM), Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), Integrated Marine Coastal Management (IMCM), Ecosystem-based Management (EBM), Ecosystem Approach to Management (EA), Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) or Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP).

Please indicate monitoring points and frequency (maps may be attached)

The indicator monitoring relies on the regular reporting from the regional seas member states to regional seas governing bodies (COPs, Intergovernmental Meetings, Commissions). No information has been provided on any current practices of regional seas programmes on the frequency of renewing the information.

It is however, proposed that the regional seas contracting parties or member states be encouraged to report on the above-defined indicator through their respective regional seas reporting frameworks every three years.

Please indicate organisation(s) monitoring the indicator

Each regional seas programme is encouraged to use existing reporting mechanisms (such as Joint HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working Group, MAP ICZM protocol). Some regional seas may opt to use the state of the marine environment reporting to include this indicator and others may want to carry out specific review of national programmes (like the one carried out by the Caribbean Environment Programme. If regional seas programmes do not have existing mechanisms for review or reporting, it is suggested that they start developing a ICZM or similar programme within such regional seas mechanisms and establish information collection and monitoring processes.

Please indicate the data source(s), spatial coverage, temporal coverage, frequency of updates

MSP country fact sheet/fiche of HELCOM;
MAP ICZM Protocol reporting;
CEP review of coastal zone management legislation review;
NOWPAP ICZM/EBM report

3. Mapping the core Regional Seas indicators set against the SDG targets

The Working Group agreed to conduct analysis on the linkage between the SDGs, Aichi Targets, and the regional targets. The mapping exercise was conducted prior to the 18th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans using a common template. This mapping exercise aimed to help each Regional Seas programme identify current links and gaps between the regional goals and global targets. The preliminary results compiled by the Regional Seas secretariats are attached in **Annex 2**.

Similarly, a mapping exercise was conducted on the Regional Seas core indicator set against the SDGs and the Aichi Target in order to identify current linkages with the global targets (**Table 2**). The analysis focused on the SDG targets that are linked to most of the Regional Seas programmes (UNEP/WBRS.18/3) and used the same template which was used by each Regional Seas secretariat.

From Table 2, it was shown that the current Regional Seas core indicator set does not include indicators that are closely linked with the Target 14.6, 14.7, 14.9, 14.b and 14.c. The Working Group may need to consider this gap for future development of the indicator set.

Table 2 Analysis of synergies between the Regional Seas core indicator set, SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
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	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **14.** 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	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**20**. Fisheries measures in place (by-catch limits, area-based closures, recovery plans, capacity reduction measures) and multilateral/bilateral fisheries management arrangements

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
		local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.		
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**1.** Chlorophyll a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass **2.** Trends for selected priority chemicals including POPs and heavy metals **3.** Quantification and classification of beach litter items **9.** Locations and frequency of algal blooms reported **10.** Pollution hotspots **16**. % National action plans ratified / operational **17.** Waste water treatment facilities **18.** Incentive to reduce marine litter at source

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	**5.** 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. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**8.** Length of coastal modification and km$_2$ of coastal reclamation **22.** National ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation adopted

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
		14. 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.		
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification,	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of	**10.** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal	**4.** Annual mean sea surface temperature (25m below the surface) **11.** Ocean acidification

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	representative sampling stations	vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**19.** Climate change adaptation
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	**14.4.1**. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**5.** Fish catches within EEZs (tonnes) – total capture production **6.** Application of risk assessment to account for pollution and biodiversity impacts **7.** Destruction of habitat due to aquaculture **12.** FAO stock status: % stocks overfished compared to MSY **20.** Fisheries measures in place and multilateral/bilateral fisheries management arrangements

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
		conservation of biodiversity.		
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	**14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**11.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**13.** Marine trophic index **14.**Distribution of Red List Index species **15.** Trends in critical habitat extent and condition **21.** % Marine protected areas designated

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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 conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
		significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.		
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries			

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.		
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which	**18.** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
	recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	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.	marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	resources			

4. Recommendations

- The Regional Seas Secretariats may submit the results of mapping exercise that analysed linkages between regional targets and global targets to their respective governing bodies;
- The governing bodies of the Regioanal Seas programmes may consider adopting, developing and adjusting regional targets and indicators to make them aligned with the SDGs;
- The Regional Seas Indicators Working Group may consider further developing the core indicator set considering current gaps between the indicators for the SDG 14.

Annex

Annex 1: Questionnaire

Indicator 1	Chlorophyll a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass
Please provide scientific background for the indicator including reference materials	
Please indicate monitoring points and frequency (maps may be attached)	
Please indicate organisation(s) monitoring the indicator	
Please indicate the data source(s), spatial coverage, temporal coverage, frequency of updates	

Annex 2: Regional Targets and Indicators Mapped Against the SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

1. ABC

Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
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	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **14.** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and	**3**. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	Elaborate a regional action plan on ICZM an sustainable mangrove management in order to implement protocols on ICZM and mangrove	Countries of the Abidjan convention adopt the action plan

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.			
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. The 7 CCLME countries have agreed on a multilateral cooperation on marine oil pollution preparedness and response by 2017

2. In order to improve co-operation on good administrative organization, initiate response, operations and mutual assistance in a regional level Parties a strategic action plan by 2017

3. Parties elaborate an strategic action plan to preserve the marine | The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted by 2017

2. Action plan for the implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020

 3. A strategy and action for Invasive species are adopted by 2017 |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				resources	
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	**5.** 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. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	By 2019, Abidjan Convention have sustainably improve ocean governance and management of marine and coastal biodiversity for human being within his region	By 2019, Abidjan Convention adopt his regional policy on Integrated Ocean Management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		14. 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.			
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification,	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of	**10.** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal	By 2019, Abidjan Convention provide technical support to	Number of Countries applying their MSP tool, elaborating their SOME

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	representative sampling stations	vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	countries to develop and implement MSP tool, SOME report and EBSAS	report and using EBSAS for decision-maker
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	**14.4.1**. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	By 2019, Abidjan Convention has sustainably improved ocean governance and unlock the economic potential of marine and coastal zones for human being within his region	By 2019, Abidjan Convention adopt his regional policy on Integrated Ocean Management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		conservation of biodiversity.			
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	**14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**11.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. MPA, EBSAs and VMEs as tools for marine and coastal management, help to prevent the degradation on habitats and the biodiversity	Number of MPA created, EBSAs and VMEs designated
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to	By 2019, Abidjan Convention have sustainably improve ocean governance and unlock the economic potential of marine and coastal zones for human being within his region	By 2019, Abidjan Convention adopt his regional policy on Integrated Ocean Management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation		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 conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	blue growth.		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries				
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.		1. EBSAs and VMEs as tools for marine and coastal management, help to prevent the degradation on habitats and the biodiversity	Number of EBSAs and VMEs designated

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries					
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	**18.** 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.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	By 2019, Abidjan Convention have sustainably improve ocean governance and unlock the economic potential of marine and coastal zones for human being within his region	By 2019, Abidjan Convention adopt his regional policy on Integrated Ocean Management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	By 2019, Abidjan Convention have sustainably improve ocean governance and unlock the economic potential of marine and coastal zones for human being within his region	By 2019, Abidjan Convention adopt his regional policy on Integrated Ocean Management

Section 2

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
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					
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	**1.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	To implement national adaptation plan and elaborate and elaborate a coastal strategic settlement plan by 2018	Abidjan Convention Parties approve the coastal strategic settlement plan by 2020
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis,	**3.3.1** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	populations				
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	**3.9.2** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)				
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	**5.5.2** Proportion of women in managerial positions				
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance	**5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
and natural resources, in accordance with national laws					
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	**6.3.1.** Proportion of wastewater safely treated **6.3.2.** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. The 7 CCLME countries have agreed on a multilateral cooperation on marine oil pollution preparedness and response by 2017 2. In order to co-operation on good administrative organization, initiate response, operations and mutual assistance in a regional level Parties a strategic action plan by 2017 3. Parties elaborate an strategic action plan to preserve the marine resources	The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted by 2017 2. Action plan for the implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020 3. A strategy and action for Invasive species are adopted by 2017
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and	**6.4.1.** Percentage change in water use efficiency over time	**7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring			

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	**6.4.2.** Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (level of water stress)	conservation of biodiversity. **11.** 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.			
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.1.** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) **6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an	**11.** 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	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. The 7 CCLME countries have agreed on a multilateral cooperation on marine oil pollution preparedness and response by 2017 2. In order to co-operation on good	The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted by 2017 2. Action plan for the implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
	operational arrangement for water cooperation	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.		administrative organization, initiate response, operations and mutual assistance in a regional level Parties a strategic action plan by 2017 3. Parties elaborate an strategic action plan to preserve the marine resources	spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020 3. A strategy and action for Invasive species are adopted by 2017
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	**6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	**11.** 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.			

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		14. 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.			
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	**7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	To implement national adaptation plan and elaborate and elaborate a coastal strategic settlement plan by 2018	Abidjan Convention Parties approve the coastal strategic settlement plan by 2020
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner	**7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	To implement national adaptation plan and elaborate and elaborate a coastal strategic settlement plan by 2018	Abidjan Convention Parties approve the coastal strategic settlement plan by 2020

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology					
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	**8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex				
8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic	**8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption,	**4.** 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	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. The 7 CCLME countries have agreed on a multilateral cooperation on marine oil pollution preparedness and response by 2017	The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted by 2017 2. Action plan for the

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.		2. In order to co-operation on good administrative organization, initiate response, operations and mutual assistance in a regional level Parties a strategic action plan by 2017 3. Parties elaborate an strategic action plan to preserve the marine resources	implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020 3. A strategy and action for Invasive species are adopted by 2017
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate **8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	By 2019, Abidjan Convention have sustainably improve ocean governance and unlock the economic potential of marine and coastal zones for human being within his region	By 2019, Abidjan Convention adopt his regional policy on Integrated Ocean Management
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and	**9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	**9.1.2** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport				
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	**9.4.1** CO2 emission per unit of value added		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.		
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of	**11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and	To implement national adaptation plan and elaborate and elaborate a coastal strategic	Abidjan Convention Parties approve the coastal strategic settlement plan by 2020

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	per 100,000 people		their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	settlement plan by 2018	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	**11.6.1** Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city **11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. The 7 CCLME countries have agreed on a multilateral cooperation on marine oil pollution preparedness and response by 2017 2. In order to co-operation on good administrative organization, initiate response, operations and mutual assistance in a regional level Parties a strategic action plan by 2017	The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted by 2017 2. Action plan for the implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020 3. A strategy and action for Invasive species are

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				3. Parties elaborate an strategic action plan to preserve the marine resources	adopted by 2017
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **12.2.2** Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	**4.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	By 2019, Abidjan Convention have sustainably improve ocean governance and unlock the economic potential of marine and coastal zones for human being within his region	By 2019, Abidjan Convention adopt his regional policy on Integrated Ocean Management
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human	**12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. The 7 CCLME countries have agreed on a multilateral cooperation on marine oil pollution preparedness and response by 2017 2. In order to co-operation on good administrative organization, initiate response, operations and mutual assistance in a regional level Parties a	The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted by 2017 2. Action plan for the implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
health and the environment	**12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment			strategic action plan by 2017 3. Parties elaborate an strategic action plan to preserve the marine resources	3. A strategy and action for Invasive species are adopted by 2017
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	**12.5.1** National recycling rate, tons of material recycled		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. The 7 CCLME countries have agreed on a multilateral cooperation on marine oil pollution preparedness and response by 2017 2. In order to co-operation on good administrative organization, initiate response, operations and mutual assistance in a regional level Parties a strategic action plan by 2017 3. Parties elaborate an strategic action plan to preserve the marine resources	The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted by 2017 2. Action plan for the implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020 3. A strategy and action for Invasive species are adopted by 2017

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.1.** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies **13.1.2.** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	**15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	To implement national adaptation plan and elaborate and elaborate a coastal strategic settlement plan by 2018	Abidjan Convention Parties approve the coastal strategic settlement plan by 2020
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.2.1.** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	To implement national adaptation plan and elaborate and elaborate a coastal strategic settlement plan by 2018	Abidjan Convention Parties approve the coastal strategic settlement plan by 2020

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
	threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)				
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	**15.1.1.** Forest area as a proportion of total land area **15.1.2.** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	**5.** 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. **11.** 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	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. MPA, EBSAs and VMEs as tools for marine and coastal management, help to prevent the degradation on habitats and the biodiversity	Number of MPA created, EBSAs and VMEs designated

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. **14.** 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.			
15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	**15.2.1.** Progress towards sustainable forest management	**5**. 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. MPA, EBSAs and VMEs as tools for marine and coastal management, help to prevent the degradation on habitats and the biodiversity	Number of MPA created, EBSAs and VMEs designated

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		biodiversity.			
15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	**15.3.1.** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	**5.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	To implement national adaptation plan and elaborate and elaborate a coastal strategic settlement plan by 2018	Abidjan Convention Parties approve the coastal strategic settlement plan by 2020
15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	**15.5.1.** Red List Index	**5.** 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. **12.** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. MPA, EBSAs and VMEs as tools for marine and coastal management, help to prevent the degradation on habitats and the biodiversity	Number of MPA created, EBSAs and VMEs designated

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.			
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	**17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. MPA, EBSAs and VMEs as tools for marine and coastal management, help to prevent the degradation on habitats and the biodiversity	Number of MPA created, EBSAs and VMEs designated
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase	**17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics				

2. COBSEA

Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
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,	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under	**3**. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Develop a framework for national marine environment policy development, building on relevant UNEP and UN experience, for application in other COBSEA member countries. -Provide financial and technical support to one pilot country in developing national marine environment policies.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality		agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **14.** 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.		-Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues (under the thematic areas of marine – and land-based pollution and management and response to coastal disasters) in the East Asian Seas region including new and recent MEAs. -Development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes including awareness raising activities to assist member countries to better address these issues through improved management at national and regional levels. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines to assist member countries meet their commitments under MEAs and other regional and international agreements and obligations, with a focus on strategic and emerging issues and regional priority areas such as transboundary issues (international waters), habitat protection, pollution management, policy development and public education. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** Component 1 Reducing habitat degradation and loss Mangrove targets:	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				Declaration of 57,400 ha of mangrove as National Parks and Protected Area; Designation and plans for management of 166,600 ha of mangrove as non-conversion, sustainable use areas; National reform of laws and regulations for the sustainable use of 602,800 ha of mangrove forest; Replanting of 21,000 ha of deforested mangrove land; Biodiversity increased for 11,200 ha of mangrove forest via enrichment planting

Coral Reef targets:

At least 70% of the existing area of coral reefs in the 82 target coral reef sites (153,000ha) to be put under an appropriate form of sustainable management; Reduce the regional decadal rate of degradation in live coral cover from the present rate of 16% to 5%.

Seagrass targets:

Twenty-one managed areas totalling 26,576 hectares (approximately 33% of the 78,332 hectares identified as seagrass sites) in the South China Sea, to be brought under sustainable management; Government recognition of the ecological importance of seagrass through amendment of the management plans for seven existing MPAs with significant areas of seagrass habitat, to include specific seagrass-related management actions; Adoption of 7 new Marine Protected Areas specifically focussing on seagrass habitats identified in the prioritised listings of the SCS Project

Wetlands targets: | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				Set up or update management plans for at least three lagoons, nine estuaries, five tidal flats, one peat swamp and one non-peat swamp in the South China Sea; Increase by at least 7 wetland areas, the number of sites or specified wetland areas with protection status (i.e. non-hunting area, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites, etc); Regional estuary monitoring scheme implemented in the participating countries. Fisheries targets: Established a regional system of a minimum of twenty refugia for the management of priority, transboundary, fish stocks and endangered species; Prepared and implemented fisheries management systems in the identified refugia based on, and consistent with, the ASEAN SEAFDEC Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia.	
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Review the status of implementation of coastal and marine pollution-related MEAs among the COBSEA member countries. -Organize a regional MEA-forum to exchange experiences, identify obstacles to implementation, key areas of synergies between MEAs and specific national capacity building programmes. -Mobilize financial support and provide technical assistance to the COBSEA member countries as per the developed national capacity building	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				programmes.	
				-Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities.	
				-Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines.	
				[COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter, 2008]	
				-Prevent and reduce litter in marine and coastal environments of the East Asian Seas.	
				-Mitigate the environmental and socio-economic impacts of litter in marine and coastal environments of the East Asian Seas.	
				-Raise awareness about marine litter and its impacts, amongst all relevant stakeholders in the East Asian Seas region, including but not limited to government decision makers, the private sector such as fisheries, shipping, ports and the plastics and packaging industries, and the general public.	
				-Monitor and assess the types, sources, distribution, quantities and trends of litter in marine and coastal environments of the East	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				Asian Seas, in order to provide science based information for policy-making and management planning.	
				[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]	
				Component 2 Strengthening knowledge-based action planning for management of coastal habitats and land-based pollution	
				Land-based Pollution targets:	
				-Estimate total contaminant loading to the South China Sea; Agree and adopt regional criteria for contaminants in sediment and biota; Characterise and prioritise all hot spots surrounding the South China Sea; Review and prepare recommendations for application in amending national/provincial, legislation/regulations in support of all Land-based pollution targets of the SAP; Meet ASEAN seawater quality (14 parameters) criteria (except pollutants from scientifically identified natural sources, if any) for: 90% of monitoring stations in the 17 hot spots characterised by the RWG-LbP between 2002 – 2004;	
				80% of other monitoring stations (more than 400 at present) in coastal waters of the South China Sea.	
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using	**5.** By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Develop a framework for national marine	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	ecosystem-based approaches	to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **14.** 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the	their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21. **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	environment policy development, building on relevant UNEP and UN experience. -Provide financial and technical support to one pilot country in developing national marine environment policies. -Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above. **Green Fins initiative for Sustainable Dive Tourism** -To protect and conserve coral reefs by establishing and implementing environmentally friendly guidelines to promote a sustainable diving and snorkelling tourism industry.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
		contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.			
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above. See Component 2 - Land-based pollution targets	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				above.	
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	**14.4.1**. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Fisheries targets above.	
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best	**14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**11.** 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	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Develop a framework for national marine environment policy development -Provide financial and technical support to one	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
available scientific information		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.	marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	pilot country in developing national marine environment policies. -Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above.	
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Fisheries targets above.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation		obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.			
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above. **Green Fins initiative for Sustainable Dive Tourism** -To protect and conserve coral reefs by establishing and implementing environmentally friendly guidelines to promote a sustainable	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				diving and snorkelling tourism industry.	
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth. **4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Develop a framework for national marine environment policy development -Provide financial and technical support to one pilot country in developing national marine environment policies. -Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines. -Initiate the CCC through establishing a regional knowledgebase and a pilot national database in one COBSEA member country. The regional knowledgebase will initially describe the activities of at least 20 projects or programmes from each of the following: mangrove and/or wetlands, coral reef and seagrass habitats and marine- and land-based sources of pollution.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				-Identify and agree on suitable formal or informal arrangements and mechanisms for the collaboration between COBSEA and its regional partner organizations in establishing the CCC as a provider of knowledge from past and ongoing activities in the East Asian Seas region, including development and implementation of joint activities on common priority areas. -Develop a regional state of marine environment report making use of existing networks of experts and managers. -Provide regular state of marine environment reports and lessons learned reports integrating the information on coastal and marine environment activities identified through the CCC on selected thematic areas. **South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** Component 2 - Enhanced information-base for coastal habitat management and action planning; Effective integration of regional science in the management of land-based pollution Component 3 Facilitating regional and national level integration and cooperation -Regional and sub-regional cooperation in the integration of scientific knowledge and research outputs with management and policy making -Revitalization of regional mechanisms for	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				communication, knowledge exchange and information and data management and sharing	
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	**18.** 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.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Fisheries targets above.	
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Review the status of implementation of coastal and marine pollution-related MEAs among the COBSEA member countries. -Organize a regional MEA-forum to exchange experiences, identify obstacles to implementation, key areas of synergies between MEAs and specific national capacity building	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources			programmes. -Identify and agree on suitable formal or informal arrangements and mechanisms for the collaboration between COBSEA and its regional partner organizations, including development and implementation of joint activities on common priority areas. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** Component 2 - Updated and Ministerially adopted Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme, including prioritization of national management actions to address climate variability and change Component 3 - Agreed arrangements for strengthened regional cooperation in the management of the marine and coastal environment of the South China Sea	

Section 2

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** Component 3 - Capacity for civil society and community organization participation in SAP implementation strengthened via	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
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	services		resources, paying close attention to blue growth	operational partnership with GEF SGP	
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	**1.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21. **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines. -Develop a framework for national marine environment policy development -Provide financial and technical support to one pilot country in developing national marine environment policies. **[South China Sea Strategic Action**	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				Programme (SAP)] Component 3 - Capacity for civil society and community organization participation in SAP implementation strengthened via operational partnership with GEF SGP	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	**3.3.1** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations				
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	**3.9.2** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)				
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	**5.5.2** Proportion of women in managerial positions		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** Components 1-3 and targets	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	**5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control				
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	**6.3.1.** Proportion of wastewater safely treated **6.3.2.** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** See COBSEA targets above on RSSD 1. **[COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter, 2008]** See RAP-ML targets above on RSSD 1. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 2 – Land-based Pollution targets above on RSSD 1.	
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable	**6.4.1.** Percentage change in water use efficiency over time	**7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** See COBSEA targets above on RSSD 3 and Aichi 11.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	**6.4.2.** Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (level of water stress)	biodiversity. **11.** 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.	marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above.	
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.1.** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) **6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	**11.** 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	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above. Component 2 - Updated and Ministerially adopted Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme, including prioritization of national management actions to address climate variability and change Component 3 - Agreed arrangements for strengthened regional cooperation in the management of the	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
		and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.		marine and coastal environment of the South China Sea	
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	**6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	**11.** 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. **14.** 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	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** See COBSEA targets above on RSSD 3 and Aichi 11. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
		local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.			
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	**7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	**7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and	**8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services					
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	**8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	**4.** 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.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**Green Fins initiative for Sustainable Dive Tourism** -To protect and conserve coral reefs by establishing and implementing environmentally friendly guidelines to promote a sustainable diving and snorkelling tourism industry.	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate **8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**Green Fins initiative for Sustainable Dive Tourism** -To protect and conserve coral reefs by establishing and implementing environmentally friendly guidelines to promote a sustainable diving and snorkelling tourism industry.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	**9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road **9.1.2** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport				
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	**9.4.1** CO2 emission per unit of value added		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.		
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross	**11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations			and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	**11.6.1** Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city **11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.		
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **12.2.2** Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	**4.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Review the status of implementation of coastal and marine pollution-related MEAs among the COBSEA member countries. -Organize a regional MEA-forum to exchange experiences, identify obstacles to implementation, key areas of synergies between MEAs and specific national capacity building programmes.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				-Identify and agree on suitable formal or informal arrangements and mechanisms for the collaboration between COBSEA and its regional partner organizations, including development and implementation of joint activities on common priority areas. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	**12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement **12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** See COBSEA targets above on RSSD 1. **[COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter, 2008]** See RAP-ML targets above on RSSD 1. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 2 – Land-based Pollution targets above on RSSD 1.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	**12.5.1** National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**[COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter, 2008]** See RAP-ML targets above on RSSD 1. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 2 – Land-based Pollution targets above on RSSD 1.	
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.1.** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies **13.1.2.** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	**15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21. **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines. -Develop a framework for national marine environment policy development -Provide financial and technical support to one pilot country in developing national marine environment policies.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)] See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above. Component 2 - Prioritization of national management actions to address climate variability and change	
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.2.1.** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/ strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines. -Develop a framework for national marine environment policy development -Provide financial and technical support to one pilot country in developing national marine environment policies. **[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]**	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above. Component 2 - Prioritization of national management actions to address climate variability and change	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	**15.1.1.** Forest area as a proportion of total land area **15.1.2.** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	**5.** 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. **11.** 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	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 – Habitats (mangroves and wetlands) targets above.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
		into the wider landscapes and seascapes. **14.** 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.			
15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	**15.2.1.** Progress towards sustainable forest management	**5**. 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** See Component 1 – Habitats (mangroves and wetlands) targets above.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectives	Indicators
15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	**15.3.1.** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	**5.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	**15.5.1.** Red List Index	**5.** 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. **12.** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Develop a framework for national marine environment policy development -Provide financial and technical support to one pilot country in developing national marine environment policies. -Identify the status and potential response measures of identified current strategic and emerging issues including development and implementation of policy guidelines and capacity building programmes and awareness raising activities. -Continue to develop/implement measures such as trainings, exchange of experiences and lessons learned between countries and organizations and preparation of policy guidelines. **[South China Sea Strategic Action**	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				Programme (SAP)] See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	**17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-2012]** -Identify and agree on suitable formal or informal arrangements and mechanisms for the collaboration between COBSEA and its regional partner organizations, including development and implementation of joint activities on common priority areas. -Develop a regional state of marine environment report making use of existing networks of experts and managers. -Provide regular state of marine environment reports and lessons learned reports integrating the information on coastal and marine environment activities identified through the CCC on selected thematic areas. **South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]** Component 3 Facilitating regional and national level integration and cooperation -Relationships between central and local governments and the private sector strengthened and formalized; Revitalization	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
				of regional mechanisms for communications, knowledge exchange, and information and data management and sharing	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	**17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics				

3. HELCOM
Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	HELCOM regional target / objective	HELCOM Indicators

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	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **14.** 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 (N). WE RE-ITERATE the commitment to implement and enforce the provisions of part II of Annex III "Prevention of Pollution from Agriculture" of the Helsinki Convention[11] (MM2013) WE STRIVE for the development and application of sustainable agricultural practices with the least environmental impacts on the Baltic Sea, underpinned by technical, economic and regulatory measures. Based on the latest developments and best practice WE AIM at improved farm nutrient management, especially manure nutrient recycling, including calculation of nutrient surplus in fertilization practices, and nutrient accounting at the farm level (MM 2013) 8 (N) WE AGREE to promote and advance towards applying by 2018 at the latest annual nutrient accounting at farm level taking into account soil and climate conditions giving the possibility to reach nutrient balanced fertilization and reduce nutrient losses at regional level in the countries (...) and with an aim to apply it region-wide, as a first step, in areas critical to nutrient losses (MM2013) 10 (N). With a view to fully utilize	Status of implementation of the provisions of part II of Annex III "Prevention of Pollution from Agriculture" of the Helsinki Convention (as reported in the HELCOM Explorer[13]) *Proportion of agricultural area (in the Baltic Sea catchment) where annual nutrient accounting at farm level is applied*

---

[11] http://www.helcom.fi/about-us/convention/annexes/annex-iii/

[13] HELCOM Explorer is a follow-up system on the implementation of the 2007 Baltic Sea Action Plan and 2010 and 2013 Ministerial Declarations http://maps.helcom.fi/website/HELCOMexplorer/index.html

			nutrient content of manure in fertilization practices and to avoid overfertilization WE ALSO AGREE to establish by 2016 national guidelines or standards for nutrient content in manure and to develop by 2018 guidelines/recommendation on the use of such standards (MM2013) 13(N). AGREE to enhance the recycling of phosphorus (especially in agriculture and waste water treatment) and to promote development of appropriate methodology (MM2013) HELCOM Recommendation 37/3 on sustainable aquaculture in the Baltic Sea Region[12]	
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	Inputs of nutrients In order to diminish nutrient inputs to the Baltic Sea to **the maximum allowable level,** WE AGREE to take actions not later than 2016 to reduce nutrient load from waterborne and airborne inputs aiming at reaching good ecological and environmental status by 2021 (BSAP2007) WE DECIDE to take strong actions to reduce the nutrient inputs from HELCOM countries further, to reach good environmental status, to be included in	Inputs of nutrients **Status of eutrophication in coastal waters and open sea** (assessed using five indicators: chlorophyll-a, nitrogen/DIN, phosphorus/DIP, water clarity, oxygen debt)[15] Progress in achieving Maximum Allowable Level of inputs of nutrients (N and P) in individual sub-basins of the Baltic Sea[16]

[12] http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2037-3.pdf
[15] http://www.helcom.fi/baltic-sea-trends/eutrophication/
[16] http://www.helcom.fi/baltic-sea-action-plan/nutrient-reduction-scheme/progress-towards-maximum-allowable-inputs/

			national implementation programmes, river basin management plans and schemes as well as programmes of measures by 2016, and jointly address common challenges, including through sub-regional and bilateral projects, as well as develop additional reduction measures as needed based on cost-efficiency to be in place by 2020 (MM2013) HELCOM **Maximum Allowable Level** of Inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to individual sub-basins of the Baltic Sea **SEE ANNEX 1** (MM2010) WE AGREE that the following **revised Country Allocated Reduction targets (CART)** *(for P and N)*, covering both pollution from land and airborne, substitute the provisional country-wise nutrient reduction requirements of the Baltic Sea Action Plan Country Allocated Reduction targets (CARTs) **SEE ANNEX 2** (MM2010) Inputs of marine litter We AGREE to prevent and reduce marine litter from land- and sea-based sources, causing harmful impacts on coastal and marine habitats and species, and negative impacts on various economic	Progress in reaching the Country-allocated Reduction Targets (N and P) by the individual HELCOM countries[17] Inputs of marine litter **Indicator on beach litter** (indicators on litter on the seafloor and micro litter in the water column are under development)

---

[17] http://www.helcom.fi/baltic-sea-action-plan/nutrient-reduction-scheme/progress-towards-country-wise-allocated-reduction-targets/

| | | | sectors, such as fisheries, shipping or tourism, and to this end DECIDE to develop a regional action plan by 2015 at the latest with the aim of achieving a significant quantitative reduction of marine litter by 2025, compared to 2015, and to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment (MM2010)

Underwater noise
25 (B). WE AGREE that the level of ambient and distribution of impulsive sounds in the Baltic Sea should not have negative impact on marine life and that human activities that are assessed to result in negative impacts on marine life should be carried out only if relevant mitigation measures are in place (MM2013)

Pollution Hot Spots
18 (N). WE AGREE to aim for elimination of remaining hot spots from the JCP List[14] as part of the implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan by 2018 latest, with a view that municipal (23) and industrial (20) hot spots should be removed from the List by 2016; Possible remaining JCP Hot Spots should then be included in the National Implementation Programmes of the Baltic Sea Action | Status of implementation of the HELCOM Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter, 2015[18]

Underwater noise
Indicators on anthropogenic continuous and impulsive sounds are under development

Pollution Hot Spots
Progress of individual countries in removal of hot spots from the HELCOM List as reported in the HELCOM Explorer[19]

Inputs of hazardous substances:
See relevant indicators under 14.2 |

[14] http://www.helcom.fi/action-areas/industrial-municipal-releases/helcom-hot-spots/
[18] http://www.helcom.fi/Lists/Publications/Regional%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Marine%20Litter.pdf
[19] http://maps.helcom.fi/website/HELCOMexplorer/index.html

			Plan.	
			Inputs of hazardous substances: Achieve a good environmental status of the Baltic Sea unaffected by hazardous substances by 2021 (BSAP 2007)	
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	**5.** 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. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened	Achieve a good environmental status of the Baltic Sea by 2021: - unaffected by eutrophication - with a favourable conservation status of Baltic Sea biodiversity - with life undisturbed by hazardous substances - with mariitme activities carried out in an environmentally friendly way (BSAP 2007) 4B) WE DECIDE - to increase positive incentives to enhance reduction of pressures on biodiversity and to work towards elimination by 2020 of incentives and subsidies which could be harmful to biodiversity in order to improve the buffering capacity of the marine and coastal ecosystems for a better resilience - to take measures so that by 2020, regionally, the loss of all red listed	**Proportion of sea areas in a good environmental status** (based on the integrated assessment of status of marine and coastal areas with regard to eutrophication, hazardous substances and biodiversity, utilizing HELCOM quantitive core indicators[22]. Number of threatened species, habitats and biotopes in the Baltic Sea[23] as baseline, the evaluation will be based on the outcome of the next HELCOM Red list assessments. (Indicator on harbour porpoise distribution and

---

[22] HELCOM core indicators have a quantitive boundary of good environmental status (GES), and presently there are around 30 core indicators for assessing eutrophication, hazardous substances, biodiversity and food webs and indicators for commercial fish by ICES will also be used. GES boundary of some indicators is still under development until December 2016. Consult the website for finalized indicators and further details http://www.helcom.fi/baltic-sea-trends/indicators/ . In addition, many other supporting parameters are available.

[23] based on the HELCOM Red List of marine habitats and biotopes in the Baltic Sea: http://helcom.fi/baltic-sea-trends/biodiversity/red-list-of-biotopes-habitats-and-biotope-complexes/

		species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **14.** 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to	marine habitats and biotopes in the Baltic Sea will be halted and they have largely recovered, and that degradation and fragmentation have been significantly reduced, the progress of which will measured with a core indicator to be produced; - protect seabirds in the Baltic Sea, taking into consideration migratory species and need for co-operation with other regions through Conventions and institutions such as the Agreement on Conservation of African Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), and particularly in the North Sea (OSPAR) and Arctic (Arctic Council) areas - protect sturgeon through supporting the HELCOM project on Baltic sturgeon remediation as well as raise public awareness concerning re-introduction of sturgeon among fishermen, other relevant stakeholders and the public; – protect the ringed seal in the Gulf of Finland, whose population is severely depleted and faces extinction in this area, STRESSING that immediate action is needed to significantly reduce by-catch and to improve the understanding of the other direct threats on the seals, and URGE transboundary co-operation between Estonia, Finland and Russia to	abundance is under development) Status of implementation of individual commitments in the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan (HELCOM Explorer[24])

---

[24] http://maps.helcom.fi/website/HELCOMexplorer/index.html

| | | combating desertification. | support achieving a viable population of ringed seals in the Gulf
- to take decisive action to work towards a favourable conservation status of the harbor porpoise based on implementation of the CMS ASCOBANS Jastarnia Plan for the harbor porpoise in the Baltic Sea, in particular by addressing the pressing problem of by-catch (MM2013)

9 (B). WE AGREE to ensure that measures to address fisheries practices which have a negative impact on conservation goals and/or threatened or declining species and habitats are continued, including new measures to be initiated by 2015;

15 (B). WE DECIDE to take action to reduce the negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem and to this end, SUPPORT the development of fisheries management and technical measures to minimize unwanted by-catch of fish, birds and mammals in order to achieve the close to zero target for by-catch rates of the Baltic Sea Action Plan and minimize damage to sea bed habitats; (MM2013) | |

			HELCOM Recommendations: - 37/2 on conservation of Baltic sea species categorized as threatened according to the 2013 HELCOM Red List[20] - 32-33/1 Conservation of Baltic Salmon (Salmo salar) and Sea Trout (Salmo trutta) populations by the restoration of their river habitats and management of river fisheries"[21]	
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	**10.** 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.	n/a	
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels	**14.4.1**. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse	12 (B). WE AGREE that populations of all commercially exploited fish and shellfish should be within safe biological limits, exhibiting a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock and that Maximum Sustainable Yield shall be achieved by 2015 where possible and on a progressive, incremental basis at the latest by 2020 for all stocks; (MM 2013) 14 (B). WE SUPPORT an ecosystem-based	**Re. 12 (B) the evaluation will be based on indicators developed by ICES[27] for assessment for descriptor 3 under the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive.** HELCOM core indicator on number of drowned mammals and waterbirds in fishing gear

---

[20] http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2037-2.pdf
[21] http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2032-33-1.pdf
[27] International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics		impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	approach for fisheries management with the development of a multi-species management plan for the main commercial Baltic Sea fish stocks including conservation measures to maintain or restore fish stocks above levels capable of producing Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) exploitation rates by 2015 where possible and by 2020 at the latest; This approach should contribute to the achievement of Good Environmental Status as measured by indicators under the coherent implementation of HELCOM BSAP and the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive; (MM 2013) 19 (B). WE AGREE to prioritise and intensify implementation of HELCOM BSAP (2007) conservation goals for the Baltic salmon and sea trout to be met by 2015, based on HELCOM Recommendation 32-33/1[25], and the upcoming EU multi-annual plan for the Baltic salmon stock and the fisheries exploiting that stock (as applicable to EU Member States), through exchange of best practices, knowledge and experiences on regional level, as well as follow-up initiatives addressing salmon and sea trout restoration activities and	

---

[25] "Conservation of Baltic Salmon (Salmo salar) and Sea Trout (Salmo trutta) populations by the restoration of their river habitats and management of river fisheries"
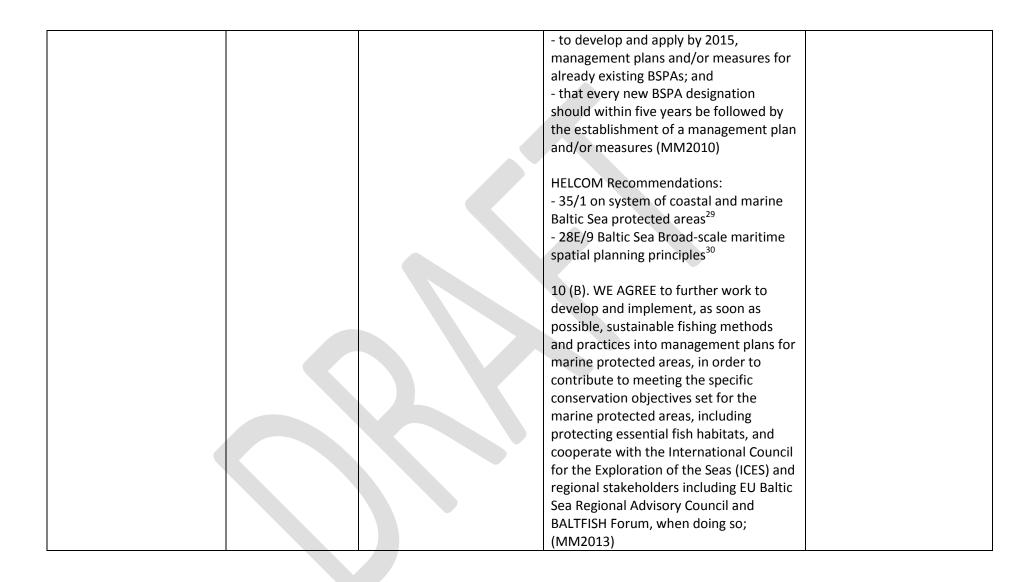
			further development and implementation *[of a number of activities[26]]*, by 2015 and onwards, in co-operation with ICES. 21 (B). BEING CONCERNED with the critical status of European eel and that fisheries management and other measures undertaken by individual countries have not yet shown any significant improvement in the status of eel, WE AGREE to continue the efforts underway and enhance co-ordination of measures within the Baltic Sea as well as with other European countries, for the conservation of eel stocks, in line with national eel management plans and to consider additional measures if necessary, such as reducing fishing mortality in accordance with the ICES Advice, removing migration barriers, and re-stocking in eel-safe river systems, e.g. utilising the outcomes of co-operation between ICES, HELCOM and other stakeholders on this issue (MM2013)	

---

[26] For the list of activities to be implemented, see:
http://www.helcom.fi/Documents/Ministerial2013/Ministerial%20declaration/2013%20Copenhagen%20Ministerial%20Declaration%20w%20cover.pdf

| 14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information | 14.5.1. Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas | 11. 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. | AGREE
- to secure the establishment of a network of BSPAs[28] that fulfils the criteria of ecological coherence (representativeness, replication, adequacy and connectivity) and thereby contributes to the protection of the entire ecosystem;
- that where appropriate, the Contracting States identify additional BSPAs at the latest by the end of 2011 (...) and to designate the identified sites finally at HELCOM HABITAT 14/2012;
- in doing so, to focus on:
a) the needs for providing protection to species and habitats identified in HELCOM as being threatened or declining, and for the EU Member States taking into account the obligations stemming from the Birds and Habitats Directives and their Annexes as well as the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive, and especially;
b) including off-shore areas also in the Exclusive Economic Zone with the aim that BSPAs not only cover a total of at least 10% of the Baltic Sea Area as a whole, but also when scientifically justified, at least 10% of all its sub-basins, following the COP 7 10%-decisions; | **Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, including in individual sub-basins of the Baltic Sea and EEZ**
Percentage of HELCOM MPAs having management plans or measures in place [31] |

[28] HELCOM Marine Protected Area is a new term for the former Baltic Sea Protected Areas

[31] Detailed information in HELCOM Explorer http://maps.helcom.fi/website/HELCOMexplorer/index.html and HELCOM MPA Database mpas.helcom.fi

			- to develop and apply by 2015, management plans and/or measures for already existing BSPAs; and - that every new BSPA designation should within five years be followed by the establishment of a management plan and/or measures (MM2010) HELCOM Recommendations: - 35/1 on system of coastal and marine Baltic Sea protected areas[29] - 28E/9 Baltic Sea Broad-scale maritime spatial planning principles[30] 10 (B). WE AGREE to further work to develop and implement, as soon as possible, sustainable fishing methods and practices into management plans for marine protected areas, in order to contribute to meeting the specific conservation objectives set for the marine protected areas, including protecting essential fish habitats, and cooperate with the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) and regional stakeholders including EU Baltic Sea Regional Advisory Council and BALTFISH Forum, when doing so; (MM2013)	

---

[29] http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2037-2.pdf
[30] http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2028E-9.pdf and the MSP principles:
http://www.helcom.fi/Documents/HELCOM%20at%20work/Groups/MSP/HELCOM-VASAB%20MSP%20Principles.pdf

14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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 conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts	4B) WE DECIDE to increase positive incentives to enhance reduction of pressures on biodiversity and to work towards elimination by 2020 of incentives and subsidies which could be harmful to biodiversity in order to improve the buffering capacity of the marine and coastal ecosystems for a better resilience (MM2013)	

		of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.		
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries			
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.		

14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	**18.** 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.		
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as		WE AGREE that all HELCOM Contracting States shall by 2008-2009 ratify the AFS Convention (BSAP 2007) (*Accomplished*) WE AGREE that all Contracting Parties will ratify MARPOL Annex VI not later than 1 January 2010 (BSAP 2007) (*Accomplished*) We AGREE on the goal of ratification of the IMO Ballast Water Management Convention by the HELCOM Contracting States preferably by 2010, but in all cases not later than 2013 (BSAP 2007)	

resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources		RECOMMENDS the Governments of the Contracting States, who have not yet done so, to ratify as soon as possible: - the 2003 Protocol establishing the International Oil Pollution Compensation Supplementary Fund (Fund Protocol 2003); - the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage 2002 (Bunker Oil Convention); - the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996 (HNS Convention) and its Protocol; - the 1996 Protocol to the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (LLMC Protocol 96); - the Nairobi Convention on Removal of Wrecks, 2007; and to denunciate the International Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims 1976 (LLMC 76) (HELCOM Recommendation 31E/5)	

Section 2

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Your regional target / objective	Indicators

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	**1.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people			
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning		Designation of the Baltic Sea as a NOx Emission Control area under Annex VI of MARPOL (MM2010)[32] Examples of relevant HELCOM Recommendations: − 28E-8, Environmentally friendly practices for the reduction and prevention of emissions of dioxins	

---

[32] The emissions from ships are responsible for 1-9% of total harmful health impacts from airborne particulate matter in 2030 (Jonson *et al.* (2015). About one fifth of this could be attributed to NO_x reduction alone, sulphur reductions will be responsible for about 80% of the health benefits on average. According to estimates (cf. Baltic Sea NECA application to IMO), on average, human exposure to NO_x (in the Baltic Sea and coastal areas excluding ports) will be reduced by a factor of ~1.5 when the NECA requirements are enforced. [NECA to be applicable to new ships as of 1 January 2021]. Estimated 30 years for Baltic fleet renewal.

			and other hazardous substances from small-scale combustion	
			− <u>29-1</u>, Reduction of emissions from crematoria	
			− <u>31E-3</u>, Cadmium in fertilizers	
			− <u>31E-4</u>, Proper handling of waste/landfilling	
			− <u>36-2</u>, Management of dredged material.	
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	**5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control			
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution,	**6.3.1.** Proportion of wastewater safely treated **6.3.2.** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5 on more stringent requirements for P removal from municipal wastewater treatment plants (above	**Proportion of wastewater treated according to the requirements of HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5 on municipal wastewater**

eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally			10,000 p.e.) and introduction of requirements for small- and medium-sized municipalities (300 - 10,000 p.e.)[33] HELCOM Recommendation 28/E6 on improvement of on-site wastewater treatment of single-family homes, small business and settlements up to 300 p.e.[34] Examples of other relevant HELCOM recommednations: - 31E/1 on implementing HELCOM's objective for hazardous substances[35] - 31E/2 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators containing mercury, cadmium or lead[36] - 31E/3 Cadmium in fertilizers - 31E/4 Proper handling of waste/landfilling[37] 14 (N). WE AGREE to apply	**treatment[38].**

---

[33] http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2028E-5.pdf
[34] http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2028E-6.pdf
[35] http://helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2031E-1.pdf
[36] http://helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2031E-2.pdf
[37] http://helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2031E-4.pdf
[38] HELCOM countries adopted specific standards for nitrogen and phosphorus removal in municipal wastewaters in the Baltic Sea region http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2028E-5.pdf; these standards go beyond other existing international requirements such as EU Urban Wastewater Directive

			innovative water management measures, in particular under difficult soil conditions, to ensure that upgrading and renovation of the agricultural drainage systems aim at reducing nutrient concentrations in the outlets of the adjacent catchment (MM2013)	
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.1.** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) **6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	**11.** 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.	WE AGREE that transboundary pollution originating in the non-Contracting States should be addressed by initiating joint activities e.g. by bi- and/or multilateral projects and through other existing funding mechanisms as well as by international agreements such as the 1992 UNECE Convention on Transboundary Waters and Lakes, and the River Basin Management Plans of the EU Water Framework Directive for HELCOM Contracting States being also EU Member States; (MM2013)	***Proportion of transboundary rivers catchment areas with operational agreements on coordination of river management plans.***
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including	**6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	**11.** 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		

mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes		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. **14.** 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.		
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	**7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption			
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to	**7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment			

clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology				
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through	**8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex			

access to financial services				
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	**8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	**4.** 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.	HELCOM Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter in Recommendation 36/1), in particular actions RL5, RL6, RL9, RL10[39] 13 (N). RECOGNIZING the concerns about limited future supplies of nutrients, especially phosphorus, and the water and soil pollution caused by the losses at several steps of their lifecycle, STRESSING the need for sustainable use of nutrients, AGREE to enhance the recycling of phosphorus (especially in agriculture and waste water treatment) and to promote development of appropriate methodology; (MM2013)	

---

[39] Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter in the Baltic Sea for the details:
http://www.helcom.fi/Lists/Publications/Regional%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Marine%20Litter.pdf

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate			
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex			
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	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added		9 (M). EMPHASIZING the need to work jointly in co-operation with other regional governmental and non-governmental organizations, the industry and research community, to further promote development and enhanced use of green technologies and alternative fuels, including LNG, methanol as well as other propulsion	**Trend in annual emissions from ships (NOx, CO2, SOx);** *Proportion (number of) (sizeable) ships in the Baltic Sea using alternative fuels*

			technologies, in order to reduce harmful exhaust gas emissions and greenhouse gases from ships, WE AGREE to work towards the creation of a joint "Green Technology and Alternative Fuels Platform for Shipping" together with other regional actors in the Baltic Sea	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	**11.6.1** Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city **11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)			
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **12.2.2** Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	**4.** 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	HELCOM Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter in Recommendation 36/1), in particular actions RL5, RL6, RL9, RL10[40] 13 (N). RECOGNIZING the concerns about limited future supplies of nutrients,	

---

[40] Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter in the Baltic Sea: http://www.helcom.fi/Lists/Publications/Regional%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Marine%20Litter.pdf

		ecological limits.	especially phosphorus, and the water and soil pollution caused by the losses at several steps of their lifecycle, STRESSING the need for sustainable use of nutrients, AGREE to enhance the recycling of phosphorus (especially in agriculture and waste water treatment) and to promote development of appropriate methodology; (MM2013)	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human	**12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement **12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment			**Indicators on hazardous substances (see 14.2)**

health and the environment				
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled		HELCOM Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter - Recommendation 36/1, in particular action RL 11.[41]	
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.1.** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies **13.1.2.** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	**15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.		
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.2.1.** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to	**10.** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are	WE DECIDE to better prepare and adapt policies in response to the impacts of climate change on the Baltic Sea ecosystem and its services, taking necessary measures in	

---

[41] Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter in the Baltic Sea: http://www.helcom.fi/Lists/Publications/Regional%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Marine%20Litter.pdf

	adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	areas such as agriculture and forestry, informed by modelling practices and assessments of the effects of climate change on the Baltic Sea ecosystem, its catchment and the resulting inputs of nutrients to the sea (MM2013) WE AGREE to strengthen the protection of biodiversity, including an improvement of the network of the Baltic Sea Protected Areas, in such a way that Baltic Sea biodiversity will effectively contribute to the resilience and buffering capacity of the ecosystem in the face of external stressors, and that biodiversity can optimally contribute to mitigation of global climate change by storing and absorbing carbon; (MM2013)	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge,	**17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals			

expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries			
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity,	**17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		

migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts			

4. MAP

Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
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	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	**3**. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**Decision IG.22/1 UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy 2016**(MTS) SCP related Strategic Objective (SO) 1: To establish prosperous Mediterranean region, with non-pollutant, circular, socially inclusive economies based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, securing the **sustainable management of natural resources** and energy, ensuring the well-being of societies and contributing **to clean environment and**	Development of indicators is ongoing for the **MSSD** implementation (dashboard of SD indicators is planned to be elaborated during 2016-2017 building on existing MAP SD related indicators). **SCP Action Plan** relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		14. 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.		**healthy ecosystems that provide goods and services for present and future generations** MTS Key output 6.1.1: Selected actions of the SCP Action Plan directly contributing to prevent, reduce and eliminate marine pollution and protect/enhance biodiversity and ecosystems as well as address climate change in the marine and coastal areas of the Mediterranean identified and implemented) MTS SO2. To **reduce anthropogenic pressure** on coastal and marine to maintain their contribution to **climate change adaptation**. Key Output 7.2.3 Promote integration of ecosystem-based responses in National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies **Decision IG.22/6**	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas (**Climate Change Adaptation Framework**): Objectives: 1.　Appropriate institutional and policy frameworks, increased awareness and stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and cooperation: 2.　Development of best practices (including low regret measures) for effective and sustainable adaptation to climate change impacts: 3.　Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments: 4.　Better informed decision-making through research and scientific cooperation and availability and use of	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				reliable data, information and tools: **Decision IG.22/2, Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025(MSSD)** Relevant Strategic directions: 2.1: Promote the sustainable use, management and conservation of natural resources and ecosystems 2.2: Promote conservation and use of indigenous or traditional plant varieties and domestic animal breeds, value traditional knowledge and practices in rural management decisions 2.3: Promote networks of ecologically protected areas at national and Mediterranean level and enhance stakeholder awareness on the value of ecosystem services	**SCP Action Plan** relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				and the implications of biodiversity loss 2.4: Promote inclusive and sustainable rural development, with a specific focus on poverty eradication, women's empowerment and youth employment, including equitable and sustainable access to basic local services for rural communities 2.5: Ensure access of local producers to distribution channels and markets, including the tourism market. MSSD Objective 2: Promoting resource management, food production and food security through sustainable forms of rural development – Target (after SDG): Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and,	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, and take further action as needed by 2030 **Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean (SCP AP) relevant objectives** : Operational Objective 1.1 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Promoting Innovation and Knowledge in the implementation of Best Environmental Practices and Technologies in the growing, harvesting, processing and consumption phases, allowing efficient management of resources, minimizing environmental impacts of the FFA sector in all its life cycle. Operational Objective 1.2 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector):	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Develop the policy and legal framework to promote sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food production and consumption, with special focus on the "Mediterranean Diet"7, engaging local communities and small-medium scale producers, distributors & retailers of sustainable Food, Fisheries and Agriculture products. Operational Objective 1.3 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Sensitize and educate food producers, retailers and consumers, and support the development of appropriate market tools and information, to promote sustainability throughout the value chains of agriculture and fisheries management, as well as food processing and food distribution.	TBC (Dashboard of Sustainability in progress): **SPA Protocol MPA decision:** Water efficiency index Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**SAP MED MTS IMAP EO5:** Human-induced eutrophication is prevented, especially adverse effects thereof, such as losses in biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters; **SAP MED Regional Plans:** Ensure that all agglomerations of more than 2000 inhabitants collect and treat their urban wastewater before discharging them into the environment Take necessary measures to establish adequate urban sewer and wastewater treatment plants that prevent run-off and riverine inputs of litter Reduce nutrient inputs, from agriculture and	**SAP MED MTS IMAP EO5:** Concentration of key nutrients in water column (EO5) Chlorophyll-a concentration in water column (EO5)

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				aquaculture practices into areas where these inputs are likely to cause pollution Dispose all wastewater from industrial installations which are sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids	
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	**5.** 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. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**MTS and EcAp**, **IMAP EOs**: 1. Biological diversity is maintained or enhanced. The quality and occurrence of coastal and marine habitats and the distribution and abundance of coastal and marine species are in line with prevailing physiographic, hydrographic, geographic and climatic conditions. 2. Non-indigenous species introduced by human activities	**EcAp/IMAP common indicators:** Habitat distributional range (EO1) to also consider habitat extent as a relevant attribute; Condition of the habitat's typical species and communities (EO1); Species distributional range (EO1 related to marine mammals, seabirds, marine reptiles); Population abundance of selected species (EO1, related to marine mammals, seabirds, marine reptiles);

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **14.** 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded		are at levels that do not adversely alter the ecosystem 3. Populations of selected commercially exploited fish and shellfish are within biologically safe limits, exhibiting a population age and size distribution that is indicative of a healthy stock 4. Alterations to components of marine food webs caused by resource extraction or human-induced environmental changes do not have long-term adverse effects on food web dynamics and related viability 5. Sea-floor integrity is maintained, especially in priority benthic habitats; 6. Alteration of hydrographic	Population demographic characteristics (EO1, e.g. body size or age class structure, sex ratio, fecundity rates, survival/mortality rates related to marine mammals, seabirds, marine reptiles); Trends in abundance, temporal occurrence, and spatial distribution of non-indigenous species, particularly invasive, non-indigenous species, notably in risk areas (EO2, in relation to the main vectors and pathways of spreading of such species); Spawning stock Biomass (EO3); Total landings (EO3); Fishing Mortality (EO3); Fishing effort (EO3); Catch per unit of effort

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.		conditions does not adversely affect coastal and marine ecosystems; 7. The natural dynamics of coastal areas are maintained and coastal ecosystems and landscapes are preserved; 8. Noise from human activities causes no significant impact on marine and coastal ecosystems. **MTS Strategic outcomes:** 3.2 Development of new action plans, programmes and measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines for the **conservation of Coastal and Marine biodiversity and ecosystems** 3.3 Strengthening national implementation **of biodiversity conservation policies, strategies and legislation measures**	(CPUE) or Landing per unit of effort (LPUE) as a proxy (EO3); Bycatch of vulnerable and non-target species (EO1 and EO3) Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations (EO7) to also feed the assessment of EO1 on habitat extent; Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of man-made structures (EO8) to also feed the assessment of EO1 on habitat extent; Concentration of key harmful contaminants measured in the relevant matrix (EO9, related to biota, sediment, seawater); SPA Protocol relevant indicators and MPAs to

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				SPA Protocol relevant objectives MPAs to Aichi 11 Decision (Decision IG. 22/13) relevant objectives **Decision IG.22/3 Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan in the framework of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Action Plan):** Specific objective 7: To develop and adopt regional offshore standards; Target: Environmental impact assessment regional standards developed based on existing EIA regional standards taking	Aichi 11 (See above by point 14.2.) Decision (Decision IG. 22/13) relevant indicators: - Number of ratification, level of compliance and status of implementation of article of each protocols (of the Barcelona Convention) - Number of IMAP common indicators monitored and reported - Total surface of the national protected areas, in percentage with the marine and coastal areas under national jurisdiction. This indicator is linked to Aichi Target 11 (10%) - Indicator on marine protected

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				into consideration requirements referred in Annex IV to the Offshore Protocol and other best practices; Specific objective 8: To develop and adopt regional offshore guidelines; Target: Regional Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment developed and adopted. **SAP BIO targets** Standard monitoring protocols for socio-economic impacts, global trade, endangered species, effectiveness of protected areas	areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) - Indicator on Sustainable fisheries (on-going definition under EcAp, in cooperation with GFCM) - Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) rates and/or Conservation status of commercial fish stocks in the Mediterranean
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**Climate Change Adaptation Framework** relevant objectives (See SDG Target 2.4) **MTS** Indicative Key Output 2.7.1 Reviews/policy briefs developed and submitted to Contracting Parties on	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				emerging pollutants, ocean acidification, climate change and linkages with relevant global processes.	
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	**14.4.1**. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. | **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth. | **MSSD** Relevant Strategic directions:
1.1: Strengthen implementation of and compliance with the Protocols of the Barcelona Convention and other regional policy instruments and initiatives supplemented by national approaches
1.2: Establish and enforce regulatory mechanisms, including Maritime Spatial Planning, to prevent and control unsustainable open ocean resource exploitation

MSSD Objective 1: Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas
Target (after SDGs): By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end | TBC (Dashboard of Sustainability in progress):

Indicator on Sustainable fisheries (on-going definition under EcAp, in cooperation with GFCM)

Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) rates and/or Conservation status of commercial fish stocks in the Mediterranean |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics MSSD relevant objectives MTS/EcAp/IMAP EO3 and EO4 (Please see SDG Target 14.2.) SCP AP relevant objectives : Operational Objective 1.1 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Promoting Innovation and Knowledge in the implementation of Best Environmental Practices and Technologies in the growing, harvesting,	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				processing and consumption phases, allowing efficient management of resources, minimizing environmental impacts of the FFA sector in all its life cycle. Operational Objective 1.2 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Develop the policy and legal framework to promote sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food production and consumption, with special focus on the "Mediterranean Diet"7, engaging local communities and small-medium scale producers, distributors & retailers of sustainable Food, Fisheries and Agriculture products. Operational Objective 1.3 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Sensitize and educate food producers, retailers and consumers, and	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators

				support the development of appropriate market tools and information, to promote sustainability throughout the value chains of agriculture and fisheries management, as well as food processing and food distribution.
				
				Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SAP BIO) targets:
				      Maintain or restore fishery stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis
				      Urgently develop and implement national and plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in particular the international plan of	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				action for the management of fishing capacity and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag states, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing Urban development of coastal area, land use planning and aquaculture practices controlled and regulated within wider management plan	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	**14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**11.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	SPA Protocol relevant objectives MPAs to Aichi 11 Decision (Decision IG. 22/13) MTS/EcAp/IMAP EO1 (please see SDG Target and indicator 14.2.) MTS Key outputs of: 3.1.1. A **comprehensive coherent network of well managed MPAs**, including SPAMIs, to achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean set up and implemented 3.1.2. Most relevant **area-based management measures** are identified and implemented in cooperation with relevant global and regional organizations, through global and regional tools (**SPAMIs, FRAs, PSSAs, etc.),** including for the	MPAs to Aichi 11 Decision (Decision IG. 22/13)

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				conservation of ABNJ, taking into consideration the information on Mediterranean EBSAs	
				3.2.2. Guidelines and other tools for the **conservation of endangered and threatened Mediterranean coastal and marine species, key habitat**s, for non-indigenous species control and prevention as well as the **management of marine and coastal protected areas** developed/updated and disseminate	Total surface of the national protected areas, in percentage with the marine and coastal areas under national jurisdiction. This indicator is linked to Aichi Target 11 (10%)
				MSSD Objective 1: (See above by point 14.4.)	
				Decision IG 22/4 on Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021):	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Specific Objective 12: Identification of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs); Target: All Contracting Parties to have ascertained, with the support of REMPEC and RAC/SPA, whether there are maritime areas within their jurisdiction which need the protection afforded by their designation as PSSAs and, if so ascertained, to have initiated the process of requesting IMO to enable such designation.

Offshore Action Plan: Specific objective 7: To develop and adopt regional offshore standards and guidelines; Target: Special restrictions or conditions for Specially Protected Areas (SPA) defined and adopted.

SAP BIO targets: | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Effective protection of endangered species; To increase (50%) the surface area covered by MPAs; Attain the protection of 20 % of the coast as marine fishery reserves Setting up a representative Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas	
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**MSSD** Objective 1: (See above by point 14.4.) **SCP Action Plan relevant objectives :** Operational Objective 1.2 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Develop the policy and legal framework to promote sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food production and consumption, with special focus on the "Mediterranean Diet",	TBC (Dashboard of Sustainability in progress): Indicator on Sustainable fisheries (on-going definition under EcAp, in cooperation with GFCM) Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) rates and/or Conservation status of commercial fish stocks in the MediterraneanMSSD

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation		obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.		engaging local communities and small-medium scale producers, distributors & retailers of sustainable Food, Fisheries and Agriculture products.	SCP AP relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism					
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.		**MTS** Objective 6. To deliver knowledge-based assessments of the Mediterranean environment and scenario development for informed decision-making and stakeholder work MTS Strategic Outcome 1.4: Knowledge and understanding of the state of the Mediterranean Sea and coast enhanced through mandated assessments for informed policy-making. MTS Strategic Outcome 1.5: MAP knowledge and MAP information system enhanced and accessible for policy- making, increased awareness and	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				understanding	
				MTS Objective 6. New and emerging biodiversity and ecosystems related problems are identified and tackled, as appropriate	
				MTS Strategic Outcome 3.4. (3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3, 3.4.4): Monitoring, inventory and assessment of biodiversity with focus on endangered and threatened species, non-indigenous species and key habitats	
				MTS Strategic outcome 3.5 Technical assistance and capacity building (including training and awareness raisin programmes) at regional, sub-regional and national levels to strengthen policy implementation and compliance with biodiversity related	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				national legislation v	
				Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021): Specific Objective 18: To encourage the participation of the regional scientific and technical institutions in research and development activities and to facilitate transfer of technology; – Target 1: Scientific and technical institutions, as well as the industry, to have actively participated in R&D activities and programmes related to accidental marine pollution prevention, preparedness and response; Target 2: National institutions and industry to have presented the results of their R&D activities and programmes in international fora; and	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Target 3: National R&D activities to have been presented using the page created by REMPEC within the Country Profiles website. Specific Objective 19: To improve the quality, speed and effectiveness of decision-making process in case of marine pollution incidents through the development and introduction of technical and decision support tools; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have stimulated the development and improvement of specific regional decision support tools by promoting active participation of their national scientific institutions and programmes and to provide REMPEC with relevant data-sets and other information that might be available in	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				their respective countries; Target 2: All Contracting Parties to have actively participated through a country lead approach in the implementation of the programme of work of the MTWG as defined by the Meetings of Focal Points of REMPEC; Target 3: National oceano-meteorological institutes to have joined the MONGOOS and to contribute to the maintenance of the above Mediterranean tools through regular data update; and Target 4: All Contracting Parties to have contributed to the development of a quality assurance programme for data reporting and collection in line with the EcAp Monitoring Programme; **Offshore Action Plan:** Specific objective 6: To enhance the regional	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators

				transfer of technology; Target 1: Active participation of the respective scientific and technical institutions, as well as the industry, in R&D activities and programmes related to prevention, response and monitoring of pollution from offshore activities; Target 2: Presentation of the results of R&D activities and programmes by their respective national institutions and industry in international fora; and Target 3: Information on ongoing R&D activities and research needs provided to the Secretariat.
				
				SAP BIO targets:
				        Launch research programmes in order to fill in identified gaps
				        Increase by more than 50 the number of PhD taxonomists in the Mediterranean region	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				GIS based mapping of sensitive habitats Mediterranean Checklists of species	
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/polic y/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	**18.** 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.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**MSSD** Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.5. Action 2.5.1. Undertake actions to improve access of small-scale producers to markets, including tourism markets, through the use of innovative products and processes, cooperation schemes, market instruments, marketing plans and labelling schemes. **SCP Action Plan** relevant objectives : Operational Objective 1.2 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Develop the policy and legal framework to promote sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food production and	Number of countries with actions to improve access of small scale producers to markets SCP Action Plan relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				consumption, with special focus on the "Mediterranean Diet"7, engaging local communities and small-medium scale producers, distributors & retailers of sustainable Food, Fisheries and Agriculture products. Operational Objective 1.3 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Sensitize and educate food producers, retailers and consumers, and support the development of appropriate market tools and information, to promote sustainability throughout the value chains of agriculture and fisheries management, as well as food processing and food distribution.	
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting	**MTS**-Governance Objective 3: To strengthen capacity for the implementation of and compliance with the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the	Number of ratifications and level of compliance as reported by Contracting Parties Percentage of coastal and marine areas conserved

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources		integrated ocean policies and management.	adopted Strategies and Action Plans

Strategic outcome 1: Contracting Parties supported in the implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols, Regional Strategies and Action Plans

Indicative key output 1.1.1: Ratification of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols by all Contracting Parties supported.

MSSD Objective 1. (See above point 14.4.)

Strategic direction 1.1. Strengthen implementation of and compliance with the Protocols of the Barcelona Convention and other regional policy instruments and initiatives supplemented by national approaches – | EcAp/IMAP biodiversity related common indicators

Number of initiatives and legal instruments addressing specifically coastal conservation

Progress on implementation of the Regional Programme of Work for Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean

Status of implementation of SAP BIO and its related national action plans

Number of regional meetings on regional and sub-regional coordination on seas and coasts

Number of good practice exchange programmes on seas and coasts annually

Number of roadmaps (for delivery of all Barcelona Convention Protocols in |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Target (after SDGs): 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 **Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021):** Specific Objective 1: Ratification of relevant international maritime conventions related to the protection of the marine environment;. Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have taken the necessary actions to ratify and implement MARPOL and its six Aannexes, to have ensured their transposition into national law, placing special emphasis on	synergy with other regional policy instruments as relevant) in place and the status of their implementation Number of States supporting and/or benefitting from the Trust Fund for Mediterranean marine protected areas.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				revised Annex V (Regulations for the prevention of pollution by garbage from ships) and Annex VI (Regulations for the prevention of air pollution from ships) as amended, and to have cooperated through REMPEC to ensure full compliance with its provisions; and Target 2: All Contracting Parties to have taken the necessary actions to ratify and implemented other IMO relevant international conventions and to have ensured their transposition into national law by the same time and full compliance with their provision. **Offshore Action Plan:** Specific Objective 1: To ratify the Offshore Protocol; Target 1: Ratification by all Contracting Parties of the Offshore Protocol,	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				transposition of the Offshore Protocol into national law, and cooperation through the Secretariat to ensure compliance with its provisions; and Target 2: Review of the effectiveness of the Offshore Protocol.	

Section 2

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services			**MSSD** Objective 3: Planning and managing sustainable Mediterranean cities. Strategic direction 3.2: Encourage inclusive urbanization and strengthen capacities for participatory and integrated human settlement planning and management. Action 3.2.2. Upgrade informal settlements into cities and anticipate the expected rates of urban	**MSSD**: Number of countries with informal settlements integration processes in place

People living in informal settlements

Urban poverty rates

Rural poverty rates per country (with women and youth reported separately) |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
financial services, including microfinance				growth through more balanced territorial planning and the provision of decent and affordable housing – Target (after SDGs): by 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.4: Promote inclusive and sustainable rural development, with a specific focus on poverty eradication, women's empowerment and youth employment, including equitable and sustainable access to basic local services for rural communities. **Climate Change Adaptation Framework** relevant objectives	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				(please see SDG Target 2.4.)	
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	**1.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people			**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21. **Climate Change Adaptation Framework** relevant objectives	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	**3.3.1** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations				
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals	**3.9.2** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to			Please see SDG Target 1.4.2.	Please see SDG Target 1.4.2.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	unsafe WASH services)				
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	**5.5.2** Proportion of women in managerial positions			**MSSD** Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.4: Promote inclusive and sustainable rural development, with a specific focus on poverty eradication, women's empowerment and youth employment, including equitable and sustainable access to basic local services for rural communities	**MSSD:** Number of rural development programmes that include sustainability considerations, including in relation to women and youth Number of rural jobs created in SMEs for young and women Rural poverty rates per country (with women and youth reported separately) Number of participants in the training programmes and businesses established Number of action plans prepared to support the development of rural tourism Number of international partnerships established to build capacity in the

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
					promotion of traditional knowledge, skills and crafts, as well as establishment of capacity development programmes for local communities Number of countries undertaking skills assessment and gap analysis on green jobs Number of countries with administrative processes in place for monitoring and forecasting green job demand Number of countries with training and capacity building programmes for green jobs
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance	**5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control			**MSSD** Objective 2 (see above by point 5.5.) MSSD Objective 5. Strategic direction 5.1: Create green and decent jobs for all, particularly youth and women, to eradicate poverty and enhance social inclusion	**MSSD** Objective 2 (see above by point 5.5.)

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
and natural resources, in accordance with national laws					
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	**6.3.1.** Proportion of wastewater safely treated **6.3.2.** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. **EcAp/IMAP** pollution and litter related objectives (Please see SDG Target 1.4.2.) **MSSD** Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.1: Promote the sustainable use, management and conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. Action 2.1.5. Achieve a sustainable balance between production of food, use of water and use of energy, through improving energy and water use efficiency, promoting the use of renewable energy sources, as well as	Dumping Protocol Objectives EcAp pollution and litter related common indicators (Please see SDG Target 1.4.2.) Percentage of wastewater treated by country (target is 90 per cent by 2025) Percentage of wastewater reused by country SCP AP relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16. Level of pollution effects of key contaminants where a cause and effect relationship has been established (EO9);

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				through the introduction of institutional and legal reforms. **Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021):** Specific Objective 7: Improved follow-up of pollution events as well as monitoring and surveillance of illicit Discharges; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have established systems and procedures for national and sub-regional monitoring and surveillance including, where practicable, regular individual or coordinated aerial surveillance in the waters under their jurisdiction ,if the Parties so agree, and to have reported the results to the regular Meetings of REMPEC Focal Points; and Target 2: All Contracting Parties	Occurrence, origin (where possible), and extent of acute pollution events (e.g. slicks from oil, oil products and hazardous substances) and their impact on biota affected by this pollution (EO9); Actual levels of contaminants that have been detected and number of contaminants which have exceeded maximum regulatory levels in commonly consumed seafood (EO9); Percentage of intestinal enterococci concentration measurements within established standards (EO9); Trends in the amount of litter washed ashore and/or deposited on coastlines (including analysis of its composition, spatial distribution and, where possible, source.)

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				to have established sub-regional systems, including procedures to over-fly the waters under the jurisdiction of a neighbouring State if the neighbouring Parties so agree, for surveillance of environmentally sensitive and/or high risk zones; Specific Objective 8. To improve the level of enforcement and the prosecution of discharge offenders; Target 1: All Mediterranean coastal States to have ensured the existence of a national legal framework (regulations) as a basis for prosecuting discharge offenders for infringements of MARPOL or of any national legal framework implementing it; and Target 2: All Contracting Parties to have actively participated in the MENELAS, in accordance with its terms of	(EO10); Trends in the amount of litter in the water column including microplastics and on the seafloor (EO10); Candidate Indicator: Trends in the amount of litter ingested by or entangling marine organisms focusing on selected mammals, marine birds and marine turtles (EO10); Candidate Indicator: Land use change (EO8) Candidate indicator: Proportion of days and geographical distribution where loud, low, and mid-frequency impulsive sounds exceed levels that are likely to entail significant impact on marine animals (EO11) Candidate Indicator: Levels of continuous low frequency sounds with the use of models as

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				reference;	appropriate (EO11)
				Offshore Action Plan: Specific objective 7: To develop and adopt regional offshore standards; Target 1: Common standards, on the use and discharge of harmful or noxious substances and material, in line with relevant international standards and conventions defining inter alia limits and prohibitions at regional level formulated and adopted; Target 2: Common standards on the disposal of oil and oily mixtures and on the use and disposal of drilling fluids and cutting formulated and adopted, and revision of the limits set in Article 10 and the prescriptions referred in Annex V of the Protocol. Operational Objective 2.1 (Goods manufacturing sector): Promote	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				sustainability-driven innovation and knowledge and the integration of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) through the entire value chain of goods production, including the upstream and downstream flows of resources and waste, paying particular attention to the life-cycle of manufactured goods. Operational Objective 2.2 (Goods manufacturing sector): Develop integrated policy making and the legal framework to promote sustainable consumption, production and recovery in the goods manufacturing sector with the aim to move towards a circular economy. Operational Objective 2.3 (Goods manufacturing	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				sector): Educate and raise awareness of consumers and other stakeholders and support the development of market structures, increasing the visibility and market share of sustainably manufactured, used and disposed-of goods and alternative services. **SAP MED Regional Plans:** Achieve environmentally sound management of metallic mercury from the decommissioned plants Progressively reduce total releases of mercury (to air, water and to products) from existing Chlor alkali plants until their final cessation Take appropriate measures to isolate and contain mercury containing wastes	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Phase out inputs of PAHs	
				Phase out discharges and emissions and losses of mercury, cadmium and lead	
				Eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean Sea caused by discharges, emissions and losses of zinc, copper and chrome	
				Eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution caused by discharges, emissions and losses of organohalogen compounds	
				Eliminate to the fullest possible extent inputs of radioactive substances	
				Dispose all hazardous wastes in a safe and environmentally sound manner	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	**6.4.1.** Percentage change in water use efficiency over time **6.4.2.** Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (level of water stress)	**7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **11.** 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.		**MTS** SO2. The sustainable use of natural resources is ensured, particularly with regard to water use Please see the SDG target and indicator 2.4 SO4. To promote planning mechanisms that will contribute to reducing the generation of pollution in coastal zones SO5. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources, in particular water, in order to prevent their pollution and degradation Please see SDG Target 14.2. MTS Key outputs Please see the SDG target and indicator 14.5 **MSSD** (on SCP) Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.1: Promote the sustainable use, management and	MPAs to Aichi 11 Decision (Decision 22/13) relevant indicators (See above by point 14.2.) SCP AP relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16. <mark>Water efficiency index</mark>

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. Action 2.1.4. Put in place participative cross-sectoral resource management strategies to ensure that renewable natural resources are extracted in ways that do not threaten the future use of the resources, and without exceeding their maximum sustainable yield. Action 2.1.5. Achieve a sustainable balance between production of food, use of water and use of energy, through improving energy and water use efficiency, promoting the use of renewable energy sources, as well as through the introduction of institutional and legal reforms. SCP AP SPA Protocol-SAPBIO? MPAs to Aichi 11 Decision (Decision 22/13)	Water use efficiency (domestic, industrial, agricultural)

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.1.** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) **6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	**11.** 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.		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. MTS SO2. (Please see above SDG Target 6.4.) **MTS/EcAp/IMAP** Objective 1 and other biodiversity related objectives (Please see SDG target 14.2 and 14.5) **MSSD** Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.1: Promote the sustainable use, management and conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. Action 2.1.4. Put in place participative cross-sectoral resource management strategies to ensure that renewable natural resources are extracted in ways that do not threaten the future use of the resources, and without exceeding their maximum sustainable yield. Action 2.1.9. Develop or strengthen	**SPA protocol MPA decision** Number of river basins with integrated water resources management schemes in place **SPA protocol MPA decision** Participation of countries in cross border integrated water resources management processes

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				cross border water cooperation programmes.	
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	**6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	**11.** 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. **14.** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and			

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.			
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	**7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**MSSD** Objective 4: Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean. Strategic direction 4.4: Encourage institutional, policy and legal reforms for the effective mainstreaming of climate change responses into national and local development frameworks, particularly in the energy sector. Action 4.4.2. Mainstream climate change in the energy sector through scaling up investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy, promoting universal energy access and reforming energy subsidies and ensuring that energy projects are assessed for their climate impact.	**SPA protocol MPA decision**: Percentage decrease in regional greenhouse gas emissions Trends in energy consumption per country Number of countries where climate impact assessment for large-scale energy projects is carried out Status of initiative towards the development of trans-Mediterranean renewable energy power grids SCP AP relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.SCP AP?

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Action 4.4.8. Mobilize resources and support for the development of trans-Mediterranean power grids for efficient utilization of renewable energy sources in the region, including solar energy? Operational Objective 1.1. (Please see 6.4.)	
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	**7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	**8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex			**MSSD** Objective 5. Transition towards a green and blue economy. Strategic direction 5.1: Create green and decent jobs for all, particularly youth and women, to eradicate poverty and enhance social inclusion. Actions 5.1.1. Undertake a skills assessment and gap analysis, monitor and forecast demand for green jobs to strengthen the role of green jobs in eradicating poverty and enhancing social inclusion; and, 5.1.2. Develop training and capacity building programmes for green skills and green jobs, particularly for youth and women. **SCP Action Plan** relevant objectives: Operational Objective 1.2 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Develop the policy and legal framework to	Number of countries undertaking skills assessment and gap analysis on green jobs Number of countries with administrative processes in place for monitoring and forecasting green job demand Number of countries with training and capacity building programmes for green jobs SCP Action Plan relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.SCP AP?

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				promote sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food production and consumption, with special focus on the "Mediterranean Diet"7, engaging local communities and small-medium scale producers, distributors & retailers of sustainable Food, Fisheries and Agriculture products.	
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	**8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	**4.** 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.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**MTS** SCP related SOs and key outputs (please see SDG Target 2.4) and Key output 6.1.3 Methodological tools for SCP mainstreaming in the priority areas of consumption and production of the Regional Action Plan on SCP - tourism, food, housing and goods manufacturing implemented and new ones developed for other sectors.	SCP Action Plan relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
taking the lead				**SCP Action Plan** related objectives Strategic objective 1: Establish a regional SCP framework to ensure coherence, coordination and implementation of SCP activities at the regional and national levels, and thus translate the global commitments on SCP to the Mediterranean Region. Strategic objective 2: Develop and implement SCP Operational Objectives in the Mediterranean in order to promote and strengthen circular and green economy and support the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and Regional Plans, the MSSD, and other regional policy frameworks for sustainable development. Strategic objective 3: Engage key stakeholders	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				(international organisations, national and local public authorities, business sector, consumers, civil society, universities and research institutions) in Sustainable Consumption and Production models and circular economy measures leading to high resource efficiency and preservation, reduced pollution, and decoupling the development process from environmental degradation and promoting sustainable lifestyles.	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate **8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**MSSD** Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.5: Ensure access of local producers to distribution channels and markets, including the tourism market. Actions 2.5.1. Undertake actions to improve access of small-scale producers to markets, including tourism markets, through	SCP Action Plan relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.SCP AP?

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				the use of innovative products and processes, cooperation schemes, market instruments, marketing plans and labelling schemes; and, 2.5.2. Undertake initiatives to raise awareness on environmental, economic and social benefits of consuming local products, including in the tourism sector. SD 2.4: Promote inclusive and sustainable rural development, with a specific focus on poverty eradication, women's empowerment and youth employment, including equitable and sustainable access to basic local services for rural communities. Action 2.4.3. Prepare action plans to support the development of rural tourism that will alleviate overcrowding in coastal cities and resorts, stimulate the utilization	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				of locally produced products and generate local employment opportunities. Indicator: Number of action plans prepared to support the development of rural tourism. **Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships** (2016-2021): Specific Objective 9: To reduce the pollution generated by pleasure craft activities; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have implemented the Guidelines concerning Pleasure Craft Activities and the Protection of the Marine Environment in the Mediterranean, in conjunction with the relevant provisions of the MARPOL Convention and the Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management; and Target	**SPA protocol MPA decision**: Number of countries with actions to improve access of small scale producers to markets **SPA protocol MPA decision**: Number of countries with initiatives to raise awareness on environmental, economic, and social benefits of consuming local products

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				2: All Contracting Parties to have reported to the Secretariat on the measures they undertook to implement the said Guidelines. **SCP Action Plan** related objectives: Operational Objective 3.1: Develop and promote practices and solutions to ensure efficient use of natural resources and reduce environmental impacts of tourism, respecting spatial, ecological, and socio-cultural carrying capacities of the destination. Operational Objective 3.2: Promote regulatory, legislative and financial measures to mainstream SCP in the tourism consumption and production area, to reduce tourism seasonality creating green and decent jobs	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				and to promote local community engagement and empowerment. Operational Objective 3.3: Raise awareness, capacities and technical skills to support sustainable destinations and green tourism services, and promote the development of appropriate marketing and communication tools to ensure a competitive sustainable Mediterranean Tourism.	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	**9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road **9.1.2** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport			**MTS** SO6 (please see above by SDG Target 8.4.) MTS Key output 5.3.1. National ICZM Strategies including streamlining pollution, biodiversity, adaptation to climate change and SCP, land and sea interaction as well as sustainable cities prepared and applied **MSSD** Objective 3 and	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				related indicators and Strategic direction 3.1: Apply holistic and integrated spatial planning processes and other related instruments, as well as improved compliance with respective rules and regulations, to increase economic, social and territorial cohesion and reduce pressures on the environment. Action 3.1.1. Utilize spatial planning systems to ensure balanced development in urban areas that incorporate measures for infrastructure provision, and land-take reduction where possible, as well as the provision of multifunctional urban green and blue infrastructures, which provide urban ecosystem services that are also important for climate change adaptation. Indicator: Number of	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				countries utilizing spatial planning systems for coastal urban development	
				Strategic direction 3.7: Enhance urban resilience in order to reduce vulnerability to risks from natural and human-induced hazards including climate change. Action 3.7.2. Develop national guidelines for auditing and planning of green and blue infrastructure, with reference to natural and human-induced risks, including climate change. Indicator: Number of countries that have national risk reduction guidelines for planning of green and blue infrastructure. Objective 5. Strategic direction 5.5: Promote the integration of sustainability principles and criteria into decision-making on public and	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				private investment	
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	**9.4.1** CO2 emission per unit of value added		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**SCP Action Plan** relevant objectives : Operational objective 4.1 (Housing and construction sector): Promote innovation and knowledge and the integration of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) that enhance resource efficiency throughout the entire planning and construction process and life cycle of a building.	MSSD Objective 3 and related indicators SCP AP relevant indicators are being defined and will

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
					be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	**11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**MTS** Indicative Key Output 4.4.1. Mapping of interaction mechanisms on coastal and marine environment at regional and local levels developed, including assessment of the risks of sea level rise and coastal erosion, and their impacts on coastal environment and communities MTS SO1. Appropriate institutional and policy frameworks, increased awareness and stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and cooperation To strengthen the resilience of the Mediterranean natural and socioeconomic	MSSD **SPA protocol MPA**

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				systems to climate change by promoting integrated adaptation approaches and better understanding of impacts **MTS** Strategic Outcome 7.2 (Please see SDG Target 13.1) **Climate Change Adaptation Framework** objectives (see SDG Target 2.4.) EcAp/IMAP/MTS EO1., EO3 (Please see SDG Target 1.4.2.) **MSSD** Objective 3. Strategic direction 3.7: Enhance urban resilience in order to reduce vulnerability to risks from natural and human-induced hazards including climate change.. MSSD Objective 4: Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean. Strategic direction 4.1: Increase scientific	**decision**: Number of countries that have enacted legal provisions for climate proofing of spatial plans Number of countries that have national risk reduction guidelines for planning of green and blue infrastructure Number of countries with action plans to improve urban resilience to natural and human induced risks-based on prevention, preparedness and response approaches Number of countries with emergency preparedness plans addressing major installations Status of inventory of Mediterranean local authorities developing natural risk response mechanisms

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				knowledge, raise awareness, and develop technical capacities to deal with climate change and ensure informed decision-making at all levels, recognising and protecting the climate adaptation and mitigation services of natural ecosystems. Action 4.1.7. Promote harmonised indicators and tools for climate change vulnerability and mitigation assessments, including climate risk analysis and adaptation planning under uncertainty, disaster risk management, climate change economic costs, as well as monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions/reductions in greenhouse gases **Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021):**	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Specific Objective 10: Reduced risk of collisions by establishing Ship's Routeing Systems; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have proposed to IMO, where necessary, additional appropriate Routeing Systems in the Mediterranean for possible adoption in accordance with international law; and Target 2: All Contracting Parties to have considered establishing, when and where possible and without prejudice to the sovereign right of the States, Marine Spatial Plans under their jurisdiction, ensuring that they are coherent and coordinated across the Mediterranean region;

Specific Objective 11: Improved control of maritime traffic; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have identified those areas of the | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Mediterranean where control of maritime traffic could be improved by the establishment of a regime based on the use of AIS in conjunction with VTS and mandatory ship reporting systems, and to have completed approval procedures as soon as possible thereafter; and Target 2: All Contracting Parties to continuously improve technical cooperation among VTS Centres of the neighbouring countries and, according to the need, to exchange information about ships by using AIS in the common surveillance area;

Specific Objective 14: To establish procedures for the designation of places of refuge in order to minimise the risks of widespread pollution; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have identified | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				appropriate procedures as outlined in the relevant IMO Guidelines and relevant EU guidelines, supplemented by the associated Guidelines and Principles prepared by REMPEC, in order to facilitate the decision making when designating a place of refuge for a ship in need of assistance; and Target 2: All Mediterranean coastal States to have drawn up plans to deal with ships in need of assistance and have defined the modalities of the response according to its nature and to the risk incurred;

Specific Objective 16: To ensure that adequate emergency towing capacity is available throughout the Mediterranean to assist vessels, including tankers, in distress; Target: All Contracting | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Parties to have considered agreements with neighbouring coastal States to enable them to share towing equipment and arrangements to assist ships in distress in the Mediterranean, using as appropriate the Mediterranean guidelines on emergency towing; Specific Objective 17: To enhance the levels of pre-positioned spill response equipment under the direct control of Mediterranean coastal States; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have shared or exchanged information concerning their respective national practices for financing the acquisition of spill response equipment with a view to assist Mediterranean Coastal States in determining all	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				feasible methods to finance spill response equipment; and Target 2: All Contracting Parties to have established national stockpiles of State controlled pre-positioned oil and HNS spill response equipment and have kept updated the related inventory at national level and regional level through REMPEC; Specific Objective 20. To increase as much as practical, the level of knowledge in the field of preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have established national training programmes for response to incidents involving oil and other HNS, based inter alia on IMO Model training courses Levels 1 and 2, for training national	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				operating level and supervisory personnel respectively, with a view to ensuring a continuous education of such personnel; Target 2: All Contracting Parties to have disseminated the knowledge acquired through train the trainer courses and have replicated the training courses at local and national level; and Target 3: All Contracting Parties to have carried out regular exercises to test their national response capacity in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders and to the possible extent involving neighbour coastal states to enhance bilateral and sub-regional cooperation; **Offshore Action Plan:** Specific objective 7: To develop and adopt regional offshore standards; Target 1:	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Common criteria, rules and procedures for safety measures including health and safety requirements adopted; and Target 2: Common minimum standards of qualification for professionals and crews adopted. Specific objective 8: To develop and adopt regional offshore guidelines; Target 1: Regional Guidelines on installation safety measures including health and safety requirements developed and adopted; and Target 2: Regional Guidelines on minimum standards of qualification for professionals and crews developed and adopted;	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities,	**11.6.1** Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**MTS** SO6. promote planning and management mechanisms ensuring that economic, social and	**MSSD** Indicators: Percentage of waste treated by treatment type Waste generated by type per country

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	regard to the total waste generated by the city **11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)			cultural development is in harmony with natural environment and landscape Key output 5.3.1. National ICZM Strategies including streamlining pollution, biodiversity, adaptation to climate change and SCP, land and sea interaction as well as sustainable cities prepared and applied MSSD Objective 3. Strategic direction 3.4: Promote sustainable waste management within the context of a more circular economy – Target: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse **SAP MED Regional Plans:** Implement programmes on regular removal and sound disposal of accumulations/hotspots	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				of marine litter Implement adequate waste reducing/reusing/ recycling measures in order to reduce the fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incineration without energy recovery Close to the extent possible existing illegal solid waste dump sites	
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **12.2.2** Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	**4.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**MTS** SOs 2. The sustainable use of natural resources is ensured, particularly with regard to water use 5. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources, in particular water, in order to prevent their pollution and degradation 7. To reduce anthropogenic pressure on coastal and marine ecosystems in order to prevent or reduce their degradation and to	SCP AP relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.SCP AP

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				maintain their contribution to climate change adaptation MTS Key outputs 5.1.2. SAP BIO, SAP MED, Offshore Action Plan and Strategy to combat pollution from ships implemented in an integrated manner, including through the Mediterranean regional framework, as set out in ICZM Protocol to enhance the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources. 5.4.1. Fact sheets for ICZM indicators developed to evaluate the effectiveness of coastal and marine resources management measures More on SCP related SOs please see the SDG target and indicator 2.4 **MSSD** Objective 2: Promoting resource management, food	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				production and food security through sustainable forms of rural development – Target (after SDG): Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, and take further action as needed by 2030 SCP AP relevant objectives : Operational Objective 1.1 (Food, Fisheries and Agriculture Sector): Promoting Innovation and Knowledge in the implementation of Best Environmental Practices and Technologies in the growing, harvesting, processing and consumption phases, allowing efficient management of resources, minimizing environmental impacts of	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				the FFA sector in all its life cycle. Operational Objective 2.1 (Goods manufacturing sector): Promote sustainability-driven innovation and knowledge and the integration of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) through the entire value chain of goods production, including the upstream and downstream flows of resources and waste, paying particular attention to the life-cycle of manufactured goods. Operational Objective 3.1 (Tourism sector): Develop and promote practices and solutions to ensure efficient use of natural resources and reduce environmental impacts of tourism, respecting spatial, ecological, and socio-cultural carrying	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				capacities of the destination.

Operational objective 4.1 (Housing and construction sector): Promote innovation and knowledge and the integration of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) that enhance resource efficiency throughout the entire planning and construction process and life cycle of a building.

SAP BIO targets:

Updated assessment of the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity

Legal regulation of recreational activities | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	**12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement **12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	Please see SDG Target 1.4.2. **MTS** Indicative Key Outputs 2.2.1. Guidelines, decision-support tools, common standards and criteria provided for in the Protocols and the Regional Plans, developed and/or updated for key priority substances or sectors 2.2.2. Regional programmes of measures identified and negotiated for pollutants/ categories (sectors) showing increasing trends, including the revision of existing regional plans and areas of consumption and production 2.3.1. Adopted NAPs (Art. 15, LBS Protocol) implemented and targeted outputs timely delivered 2,3,3, SCP Regional Action Plan (pollution-	SCP AP relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				related activities) mainstreamed into and implemented through NAPs and national processes, such as SCP National Action Plans and NSSDs	
				2.5.2. Pilot projects implemented on marine litter, POPs, mercury, and illicit discharges reduced, including through SCP solutions for alternatives to POPs and toxic chemicals and the reduction of upstream sources of marine litter for businesses, entrepreneurs, financial institutions and civil society	
				2.6.1. Agreements, synergies and exchange of best practices with key relevant global and regional partners and stakeholders with a particular focus on marine litter	
				2.6.2. Networks and initiatives of businesses, entrepreneurs and civil	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				society providing SCP solutions contributing to alternatives to POPs and toxic chemicals and to reduce upstream sources of marine litter supported and coordinated. MTS SCP related SOs (1. Please see the SDG target indicator 2.4). **Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (**2016-2021): Specific Objective 5: Provision of reception facilities in ports; – Target: All Contracting Parties to have provided adequate reception facilities in their ports and considered procedures related to the cost of the use of port reception facilities, enabling their use as soon as they are	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				available at a fee which should be reasonable and should not serve as a disincentive for their use, for garbage, oily wastes, Noxious Liquid Substances, sewage, ozone-depleting substances and exhaust gas cleaning residues, as well as ballast water and sediments Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021): Specific Objective 6: Delivery of ship-generated wastes; Target 1: All Contracting Parties to have established a system of notification to a vessel's next port of call of the status of its on board retention of bilge waters, oily wastes, HNS residues, sewage, garbage, ozone-depleting substances and exhaust	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				gas cleaning residues; and Target 2: All Mediterranean coastal States to have implemented national regulations empowering maritime authorities to require, if deemed necessary, the Masters of vessels to discharge wastes into designated port reception facilities before sailing; **SCP AP** related objectives Operational Objective 2.1 (Goods manufacturing sector): Promote sustainability-driven innovation and knowledge and the integration of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) through the entire value chain of goods production, including the upstream and downstream flows of resources and waste,	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				paying particular attention to the life-cycle of manufactured goods.	
				Operational Objective 2.2 (Goods manufacturing sector): Develop integrated policy making and the legal framework to promote sustainable consumption, production and recovery in the goods manufacturing sector with the aim to move towards a circular economy.	
				Operational Objective 2.3 (Goods manufacturing sector): Educate and raise awareness of consumers and other stakeholders and support the development of market structures, increasing the visibility and market share of sustainably manufactured, used and disposed-of goods and alternative services.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				SAP MED Regional Plans: Restore marine and coastal habitats that have been adversely affected by anthropogenic activities Remove existing accumulated litter from Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) and litter impacting endangered species	
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	**12.5.1** National recycling rate, tons of material recycled		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**MTS** SCP related SOs (Please see the SDG Target 2.4.) **MSSD** Objective 3. Strategic direction 3.4: Promote sustainable waste management within the context of a more circular economy – Target: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse SCP AP related objectives	**SPA Protocol MPA decision:** Percentage of waste treated by treatment type Waste generated by type per country SCP Action Plan relevant indicators are being defined and will be presented to MAP CPs for validation next year. 1st Draft list will be available at the end of Sept 16. SCP AP

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Operational Objective 2.1 (Goods manufacturing sector): Promote sustainability-driven innovation and knowledge and the integration of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) through the entire value chain of goods production, including the upstream and downstream flows of resources and waste, paying particular attention to the life-cycle of manufactured goods. Operational Objective 2.2 (Goods manufacturing sector): Develop integrated policy making and the legal framework to promote sustainable consumption, production and recovery in the goods manufacturing sector with the aim to move towards a circular economy.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Operational Objective 2.3 (Goods manufacturing sector): Educate and raise awareness of consumers and other stakeholders and support the development of market structures, increasing the visibility and market share of sustainably manufactured, used and disposed-of goods and alternative services.SCP AP	
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.1.** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies **13.1.2.** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	**15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**MTS** Land and Sea interactions Objective 3 New and emerging land and sea interactions and processes related problems are identified and tackled, as appropriate EO7, Please see SDG Target 1.4.2. **MTS** Indicative Key Output 4.4.1. Mapping of interaction mechanisms	**SPA Protocol MPA decision:** Number of countries that have enacted legal provisions for climate proofing of spatial plans Number of countries that have national risk reduction guidelines for planning of green and blue infrastructure Number of countries with action plans to improve

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				on coastal and marine environment at regional and local levels developed, including assessment of the risks of sea level rise and coastal erosion, and their impacts on coastal environment and communities Climate Change related MTS objective SO1. Please see the SDG target and indicator 11.5. **MSSD** Objective 3. Strategic direction 3.7: Enhance urban resilience in order to reduce vulnerability to risks from natural and human-induced hazards including climate change; MSSD Objective 4. Strategic direction 4.2: Accelerate the uptake of climate-smart and climate-resilient responses. CC Adaptation FWK	urban resilience to natural and human induced risks-based on prevention, preparedness and response approaches Number of countries with emergency preparedness plans addressing major installations Status of inventory of Mediterranean local authorities developing natural risk response mechanisms Number of countries with national technology investment plans in place Number of regional climate change adaptation and mitigation knowledge-sharing platforms and support mechanisms aimed at fostering collaborative R&D and innovation programmes set up Number of funding lines on climate change innovation

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
					open to southern and eastern Mediterranean countries Status of project disseminating regional climate knowledge Status of the Mediterranean Climate Technology Initiative
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.2.1.** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	CC Adaptation FWK **SAP MED Regional Plans:** Promote the introduction of buses using gaseous fuel or other alternative forms of energy instead of diesel oil Pursue increased regional and domestic natural gas development projects in order to substitute high sulfur fuel oil with natural gas and natural gas conversion for urban proximities	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
	plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)				
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	**15.1.1.** Forest area as a proportion of total land area **15.1.2.** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	**5.** 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. **11.** 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	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**MTS** SO2. The sustainable use of natural resources is ensured, particularly with regard to water use SO5. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources, in particular water, in order to prevent their pollution and degradation Indicative Key Output 5.1.2. SAP BIO, SAP MED, Offshore Action Plan and Strategy to combat pollution from ships implemented in an integrated manner, including through the Mediterranean regional framework, as set out in ICZM Protocol to enhance the sustainable	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. **14.** 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.		use of marine and coastal resources MTS Strategic Outcome 3.2 Please see the SDG target and indicator 14.2 and 14.5 Please see SDG Target 1.4.2.	
15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	**15.2.1.** Progress towards sustainable forest management	**5.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**MSSD** Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.1: Promote the sustainable use, management and conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. Action 2.1.4. Put in place participative cross-sectoral resource management strategies to ensure that renewable natural resources are extracted in ways that do not threaten the future use of the resources, and	**SPA Protocol MPA decision:** Share of Mediterranean forests under sustainable management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				without exceeding their maximum sustainable yield.	
15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	**15.3.1.** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	**5.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	**15.5.1.** Red List Index	**5.** 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. **12.** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	Please see SDG Target 1.4.2. MTS biodiversity related indicative outputs: 3.1.1 A comprehensive coherent network of well managed MPAs, including SPAMIs, to achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean set up and implemented.	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.		3.1.2. Please se the SDG target and indicator 14.5 3.2.1. Regional Action Plans for the conservation of Mediterranean endangered and threatened species and key habitats, on species introductions as well as the Mediterranean Strategy and Action Plan on Ships' Ballast Water Management are updated to achieve GES 3.2.2. Please see the SDG target and indicator 14.5 3.3.1. NAPs for the conservation of Mediterranean endangered and threatened species and key habitats and on species introductions and invasive species developed/updated 3.3.2. National measures developed and implemented to strengthen the protection and the	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				management of relevant marine and coastal sites, especially those containing threatened habitats and species (including deep-sea habitats). 3.4.1. Monitoring programmes for key species and habitats as well as invasive species, as provided for in the IMAP are developed and implemented, including on the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas, and on climate change impacts **MSSD** Objective 2. Strategic direction 2.1: Promote the sustainable use, management and conservation of natural resources and ecosystems. Action 2.1.1. Ensure that legal measures are in place to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services in line with international and regional commitments.	Status of legal measures that are in place to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services in line with international and regional commitments

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Target (after SDGs): take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, and take further action as needed by 2030 **Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships** (2016-2021): Specific Objective 13: Reduction of marine noise caused by ships; Target: All Contracting Parties, on the basis of the IMO Guidelines for the reduction of underwater noise from commercial shipping to address adverse impacts on marine life, to have urged their national designers and shipbuilders, as well as operators of ships flying	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				their flag to implement noise mitigation strategies on board their ships. **SAP BIO targets:** Effective protection of endangered species Reinforce the control and mitigation way against the introduction and spread of alien species	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	**17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	**17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics			Please see the SDG target 17.6. MTS Indicative Key Outputs 1.4.3. Implementation of IMAP coordinated, including GES common indicators fact sheets, and supported by a data information centre to be integrated into Info/MAP platform **MSSD** Strategic direction 7.4: Ensure the regular monitoring of the MSSD **SAP BIO** target: Strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				other sources among all countries	

5. NBC
Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
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	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of	**3**. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**A.2:** By 2020, tools which integrate economic, social and environmental considerations will be an integral part of the coastal planning and managment process (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021) **A.2.1:** By 2020, information on the value of coastal and marine ecosystems is used in decicions of coastal planning (WIOSAP Project Results	Toolds suh as regional guidleines fo reconomic valuation and guidlined for vulnerablility assessmentand spatila planning and extractive use strategies are integrated into coastal planning and mangement.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
quality		biodiversity.		Framework 2016-2021)	
		14. 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.			
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**B.1.1.** Reduction of at least 50% of the baseline of Nand P pollution loads in the three hotspots initiated by 2020. **B.1.2:** At least 50% of treated wastewater from hotspots reused and recycled in the three hotspots by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Removal of N and P in the sites Best Practices of innovative pilot activities captured and diseminated to all key stakeholders including civil society and user groups Removal of COD and Nutrient Increased reuse of treated wastewater ICM Plans incorporate water quality management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
					Number of multi-stakeholder meerings held in preparation of the ICM plans with particular attention given to empowerment of women and inpuut of civil society
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	**5.** 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. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**B.1:** Total of at least six innovative investments in improved wastewater management in 6 countires (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021) **B.1:** Improved quality of coastal receiving waters due to reduction of N and P pollution loads by at least 50% over baseline (kg/year) (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Overall reduction of the annual amount of nutrient input (Kg/year) to the coastal waters in pilot sites leads to improved quality of coastal and receiving waters.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **14.** 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and			

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		adaptation and to combating desertification.			
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**B.1.1.** Reduction of at least 50% of the baseline of Nand P pollution loads in the three hotspots initiated by 2020. **B.1.2**: At least 50% of treated wastewater from hotspots reused and recycled in the three hotspots by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Removal of N and P in the sites Best Practices of innovative pilot activities captured and diseminated to all key stakeholders including civil society and user groups Removal of COD and Nutrient Increased reuse of treated wastewater

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	**14.4.1**. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**A.2.1:** Economic Valuation studies will be undertaken for at least 1 coastl ecosystem in at least 5 countries in the region using guidelines by 2020 **A.2.1:** Information on the value of the coastal and marine ecosysetms is used in decisions of coastal planning by 2020 **A.2.2:** Guidleines and methodologies for vulnerrability assessment and spatial planning will be used in at least five countries in the region by 2020 **A.2.3**: Sustainable extractive use strategies will be developed and adopted fro specific coastal and marine natural resourrces in at least 5 countries in the region by 2020 (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Regional guidelines for Economic Valuation of at least three Key coastal ecosystems adpted and used in actual valuation studies Values of coastal and marine ecosystems is used in decisions of coastal planning Toolkits and guidelines for vulnerability assessments, spatial planning developed and applied including gender sensitive analysis Number of sites with extractive use strategies for coastal natural resources adopted for implementation

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	**14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**11.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**A.2.4:** Regional indicators anguidelines fro ecosystem assessment drafted and tested in all habitat pilot sites and wider to set a baseline by 2017 **A.2.4:** Indicators are monitored towards the end of the project to demonstrate the change in the ecosystem status in the pilot sites and in the region in general in 2020. SDG process is integrated into the indicator framework. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	A set of regional indicators for ecosystem monitoring, assessment and management developed and adopted (taking the SDG development into account) including socio-economic and gender specific indicator.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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 conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**A.2.1:** Economic Valuation studies will be undertaken for at least 1 coastl ecosystem in at least 5 countries in the region using guidelines by 2020 **A.2.1:** Information on the value of the coastal and marine ecosysetms is used in decisions of coastal planning by 2020 **A.2.2:** Guidleines and methodologies for vulnerrability assessment and spatial planning will be used in at least five countries in the region by 2020 (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Regional guidelines for Economic Valuation of at least three Key coastal ecosystems adpted and used in actual valuation studies Values of coastal and marine ecosystems is used in decisions of coastal planning Toolkits and guidelines for vulnerability assessments, spatial planning developed and applied including gender sensitive analysis Number of sites with extractive use strategies for coastal natural resources adopted for implementation

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.			
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.		**D.2.1:** ClearingHouse Mechanism (CHM) will be updated to include information and tools that will be generated by the WIOSAP Project by 2020 **D.2.1:** There will be at least 25% increase in the number of access to Nairobi Convention CHM by 2020 **D.2.2**: Science to Policy forum will be established under the Nairobi Convention by 2020 **D.2.2:** The WIOSAP project will organize at least two Sceince-Policy Workshops and facilitate preparation of at least 5 policy briefs. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Number of documents in the updated Nairobi Convention Clearing House Mechanism (CHM). Number of access to the CHM websites. Science-Policy forum promoting greater interaction between marine scientist and policy makers.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	**18.** 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.	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**D.1.1.:** All Nairobi Convention Parties will have signed the ICZM protocol and at least two countries will ratify it by 2020 **D.1.2:** The LBSA Protocol will be ratified by at least six countries by 2020 (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Adoption of the ICZM Prorocol Number of countries ratifying/ acceding the LBSA Protocol
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**D.1.1.:** All Nairobi Convention Parties will have signed the ICZM protocol and at least two countries will ratify it by 2020 **D.1.2:** The LBSA Protocol will be ratified by at least six countries by 2020 (WIOSAP Project Results	Adoption of the ICZM Prorocol Number od countries ratifying/ acceding the LBSA Protocol

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources			Framework 2016-2021)	

Section 2

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services,	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services			**A.2:** Tools which integrate economic, social and environmental considerations will be an integral part of the coastal planning and management process by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Tools such as regional guidelines for economic valuation and guidelines for vulnerability assessment and spatial planning and extractive use strategies are integrated into coastal palnning and management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
including microfinance					
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	**1.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**A.2:** Tools which integrate economic, social and environmental considerations will be an integral part of the coastal planning and management process by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Tools such as regional guidelines for economic valuation and guidelines for vulnerability assessment and spatial planning and extractive use strategies are integrated into coastal palnning and management
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	**3.3.1** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations				
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals	**3.9.2** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	unsafe WASH services)				
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	**5.5.2** Proportion of women in managerial positions				
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	**5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control			**A.1.4:** At least 5 ICZM plans for target coastal zones will be developed, involving wide stakeholder dialogue including women and civil society. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Number of ICZM plans in target coastal sites involving wide range of stakeholders. Number of multi-stakeholder meetings held will all stakeholders involved including civil society and women's groups.
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing	**6.3.1.** Proportion of wastewater safely treated **6.3.2.** Proportion of	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**B.1.1:** Reduction of at least 50% of the baselines N and P pollution loads in the three hotspots initiated	Removal rates of N and P in the sites Best Practices of innovative pilot activities captured

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	bodies of water with good ambient water quality	ecosystem function and biodiversity.		**B.1.2:** At least 50% of the treated wastewater from hotspots reused and recycled in three hotspots by 2020 **B.1.3:** By 2020, there will be ICM plans in at least 5 countries in the region, incorporating water quality management. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	and disseminated to all key stakeholders including civil society and user groups (that is women's groups) Removal rates of COD and nutrients Increased cubic metres of reuse of treated wastewater ICM plans incoporate water quality management ICM Plans incorporate water quality management Number of multi-stakeholder meerings held in preparation of the ICM plans with particular attention given to empowerment of women and inpuut of civil society
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable	**6.4.1.** Percentage change in water use efficiency over time **6.4.2.** Percentage of	**7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of		**B.1.2:** At least 50% of the treated wastewater from hotspots reused and recycled in three hotspots by 2020.	Increased cubic metres of reuse of treated wastewater

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (level of water stress)	biodiversity. **11.** 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.		(WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.1.** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) **6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational	**11.** 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	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**B.1.3:** There will be ICM plans in at least 5 countries in the region incorporating water quality management by 2020 **C.2.1:** Environmental Flow Assessments (EFAs) exercises include strong capacity building component using the	ICM Plans incorporate water quality management Number of multi-stakeholder meerings held in preparation of the ICM plans with particlular attention given to empowerment of women and the input of civil society

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
	arrangement for water cooperation	representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.		guidelines **C.2.1:** Institutional capacity for implementation is still not sufficiently developed **C.2.1:** Harmonized policies and guidelines. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Number of EFA guidelines and methodologies Case study documentation for best practice including gender specific case studies, number of active networks involved and number of participating institutions.
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	**6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	**11.** 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		**C.1.1:** Environmental Flow Assessment (EFA) studies conducted in at least 3 river basins draining into the Indian Ocean **C.1.2:** Implementation of EFA recommendations show initial improvement of flows of Pilot rivers by 2020 **C.2.1:** EFA assessment exercises include strong capacity building component using the guidelines	Number of studies on Environmental Flow Assessment Number of integrated river basin managment plans (including critical socio-economic elements and gender considerartions) Number of assessment considerations implemented Number of EFA guidelines and methodologies Case study documentation

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
		seascapes. **14.** 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.		**C.2.1:** Institutional capacity for implementation is still not sufficiently developed **C.2.1:** Harmonized policies and guidelines. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	for best practice including gender specific case studies, number of active networks involved and number of participating institutions.
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	**7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable	**7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	commitment		13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	**8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
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	**8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	**4.** 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.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**B.1.1.** Reduction of at least 50% of the baseline of Nand P pollution loads in the three hotspots initiated by 2020. **B.1.2**: At least 50% of treated wastewater from hotspots reused and recycled in the three hotspots by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Removal of N and P in the sites Best Practices of innovative pilot activities captured and diseminated to all key stakeholders including civil society and user groups Removal of COD and Nutrient Increased reuse of treated wastewater
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate **8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**A.2:** Tools which integrate economic, social and environmental considerations will be an integral part of the coastal planning and management process by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Tools such as regional guidelines for economic valuation and guidelines for vulnerability assessment and spatial planning and extractive use strategies are integrated into coastal palnning and management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	**9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road **9.1.2** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport				
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	**9.4.1** CO2 emission per unit of value added		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	**B.1.1.** Reduction of at least 50% of the baseline of Nand P pollution loads in the three hotspots initiated by 2020. **B.1.2:** At least 50% of treated wastewater from hotspots reused and recycled in the three hotspots by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Removal of N and P in the sites Best Practices of innovative pilot activities captured and diseminated to all key stakeholders including civil society and user groups Removal of COD and Nutrient Increased reuse of treated wastewater

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	**11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**A.2.1:** Economic Valuation studies will be undertaken for at least 1 coastal ecosystem in at least 5 countries in the region using guidelines by 2020 **A.2.1:** Information on the value of the coastal and marine ecosysetms is used in decisions of coastal planning by 2020 **A.2.2:** Guidleines and methodologies for vulnerrability assessment and spatial planning will be used in at least five countries in the region by 2020	Regional guidelines for Economic Valuation of at least three Key coastal ecosystems adpted and used in actual valuation studies Values of coastal and marine ecosystems is used in decisions of coastal planning Toolkits and guidelines for vulnerability assessments, spatial planning developed and applied including gender sensitive analysis Number of sites with extractive use strategies for coastal natural resources adopted for implementation
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental	**11.6.1** Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**B.1.1.** Reduction of at least 50% of the baseline of N and P pollution loads in the three hotspots	Removal of N and P in the sites Best Practices of innovative

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city **11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)			initiated by 2020. **B.1.2:** At least 50% of treated wastewater from hotspots reused and recycled in the three hotspots by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	pilot activities captured and diseminated to all key stakeholders including civil society and user groups Removal of COD and Nutrient Increased reuse of treated wastewater
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **12.2.2** Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	**4.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.		
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international	**12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**B.1.1.** Reduction of at least 50% of the baseline of Nand P pollution loads in the three hotspots initiated by 2020. **B.1.2**: At least 50% of treated wastewater from hotspots reused and	Removal of N and P in the sites Best Practices of innovative pilot activities captured and diseminated to all key stakeholders including civil society and user groups Removal of COD and

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement **12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment			recycled in the three hotspots by 2020 **B.1.3:** There will be ICM plans in at least 5 countries in the region incorporating water quality management by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Nutrient Increased reuse of treated wastewater ICM Plans incorporate water quality management Number of multi-stakeholder meerings held in preparation of the ICM plans with particular attention given to empowerment of women and inpuut of civil society particlular attention given to empowerment of women and the input of civil society
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	**12.5.1** National recycling rate, tons of material recycled		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	**B.1.1.** Reduction of at least 50% of the baseline of Nand P pollution loads in the three hotspots initiated by 2020. **B.1.2:** At least 50% of treated wastewater from hotspots reused and recycled in the three hotspots by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Removal of N and P in the sites Best Practices of innovative pilot activities captured and diseminated to all key stakeholders including civil society and user groups Removal of COD and Nutrient Increased reuse of treated wastewater

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.1.** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies **13.1.2.** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	**15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**A.2.2:** Guidleines and methodologies for vulnerrability assessment and spatial planning will be used in at least five countries in the region by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Toolkits and guidelines for vulnerability assessments, spatial planning developed and applied including gender sensitive analysis Number of sites with extractive use strategies for coastal natural resources adopted for implementation
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.2.1.** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**A.2.1:** Economic Valuation studies will be undertaken for at least 1 coastal ecosystem in at least 5 countries in the region using guidelines by 2020 **A.2.1:** Information on the value of the coastal and marine ecosysetms is	Regional guidelines for Economic Valuation of at least three Key coastal ecosystems adpted and used in actual valuation studies Values of coastal and marine ecosystems is used in decisions of coastal planning

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
	foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)			used in decisions of coastal planning by 2020 **A.2.2**: Guidleines and methodologies for vulnerrability assessment and spatial planning will be used in at least five countries in the region by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Toolkits and guidelines for vulnerability assessments, spatial planning developed and applied including gender sensitive analysis Number of sites with extractive use strategies for coastal natural resources adopted for implementation
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	**15.1.1.** Forest area as a proportion of total land area **15.1.2.** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	**5.** 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. **11.** 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	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	**C.1.1:** Environmental Flow Assessment (EFA) studies conducted in at least 3 river basins draining into the Indian Ocean **C.1.2:** Implementation of EFA recommendations show initial improvement of flows of Pilot rivers by 2020 **C.2.1:** EFA assessment exercises include strong capacity building component using the	Number of studies on Environmental Flow Assessment Number of integrated river basin managment plans (including critical socio-economic elements and gender considerartions) Number of assessment considerations implemented Number of EFA guidelines and methodologies

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
		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. **14.** 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.		guidelines **C.2.1:** Institutional capacity for is reinforced to ensure effective implementation through targeted training **C.2.1:** Harmonized policies and guidelines. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Case study documentation for best practice including gender specific case studies, number of active networks involved and number of participating institutions.
15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded	**15.2.1.** Progress towards sustainable forest management	**5**. 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally		**7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	policies and management.		
15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	**15.3.1.** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	**5.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	**A.2.1:** Economic Valuation studies will be undertaken for at least 1 coastal ecosystem in at least 5 countries in the region using guidelines by 2020 **A.2.1:** Information on the value of the coastal and marine ecosysetms is used in decisions of coastal planning by 2020 **A.2.2:** Guidleines and methodologies for vulnerrability assessment and spatial planning will be used in at least five countries in the region by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	Regional guidelines for Economic Valuation of at least three Key coastal ecosystems adpted and used in actual valuation studies Values of coastal and marine ecosystems is used in decisions of coastal planning Toolkits and guidelines for vulnerability assessments, spatial planning developed and applied including gender sensitive analysis Number of sites with extractive use strategies for coastal natural resources adopted for implementation

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	**15.5.1.** Red List Index	**5.** 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.

12. By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained. | **4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management. | **B.1.3:** There will be ICM plans in at least 5 countries in the region incorporating water quality management by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021) | ICM Plans incorporate water quality management Number of multi-stakeholder meerings held in preparation of the ICM plans with particular attention given to empowerment of women and inpuut of civil society |
| **17.16** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that | **17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring | | **4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting | **B.1.3**: There will be ICM plans in at least 5 countries in the region incorporating water quality management by 2020 | ICM Plans incorporate water quality management Number of multi-stakeholder meerings held in preparation of the ICM plans with particular attention given to |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		integrated ocean policies and management.	**C.2.1:** EFA assessment exercises include strong capacity building component using the guidelines **C.2.1:** Institutional capacity for is reinforced to ensure effective implementation through targeted training **C.2.1:** Harmonized policies and guidelines. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	empowerment of women and inpuut of civil society Number of assessment considerations implemented Number of EFA guidelines and methodologies Case study documentation for best practice including gender specific case studies, number of active networks involved and number of participating institutions.
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age,	**17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics			**A.2.1:** Economic Valuation studies will be undertaken for at least 1 coastal ecosystem in at least 5 countries in the region using guidelines by 2020 **A.2.1**: Information on the value of the coastal and marine ecosysetms is used in decisions of coastal planning by 2020 **A.2.2:** Guidleines and	Regional guidelines for Economic Valuation of at least three Key coastal ecosystems adpted and used in actual valuation studies Values of coastal and marine ecosystems is used in decisions of coastal planning Toolkits and guidelines for vulnerability assessments, spatial planning developed

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts				methodologies for vulnerrability assessment and spatial planning will be used in at least five countries in the region by 2020. (WIOSAP Project Results Framework 2016-2021)	and applied including gender sensitive analysis

Number of sites with extractive use strategies for coastal natural resources adopted for implementation |

7. NOWPAP
Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
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	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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.

7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture | **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth. | Three (out of four) of NOWPAP member states are also members of PEMSEA and agreed to target 3 of the SDS-SEA: by 2021, to adopt relevant national legislation (100% of all countries) | Relevant national legislation adopted |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality		and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **14.** 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.			
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent 2. Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health 3. Marine litter does not	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment 2.1 Concentration of contaminants 2.2. Effects of contaminants

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				adversely affect coastal and marine environment	3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	**5.** 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. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	Three (out of four) of NOWPAP member states are also members of PEMSEA and agreed to targets 3 and 4 of the SDS-SEA: by 2021, to adopt relevant national legislation (100% of all countries) and to have 25% of coastal and marine areas to be covered by ICM.	Relevant national legislation adopted Percentage of marine and coastal areas covered by ICM schemes

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **14.** 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.			

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	**14.4.1.** Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. **7.** By 2020 areas under	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	1. Biological and habitat diversity are not changed significantly due to anthropogenic pressure	1.1. Species diversity of marine mammals and waterbirds 1.2. Species, age and size structure of fish stocks 1.3. Distribution of benthic and pelagic communities and their status

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.			
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	**14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**11.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. Biological and habitat diversity are not changed significantly due to anthropogenic pressure	1.1. Species diversity of marine mammals and waterbirds 1.2. Species, age and size structure of fish stocks 1.3. Distribution of benthic and pelagic communities and their status

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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 conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	Three (out of four) of NOWPAP member states are also members of PEMSEA and agreed to target 3 of the SDS-SEA: by 2021, to adopt relevant national legislation (100% of all countries)	Relevant national legislation adopted

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.			
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.		1. Biological and habitat diversity are not changed significantly due to anthropogenic pressure	1.1. Species diversity of marine mammals and waterbirds 1.2. Species, age and size structure of fish stocks 1.3. Distribution of benthic and pelagic communities and their status
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which	**18.** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
	recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	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.	marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.		
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	Three (out of four) of NOWPAP member states are also members of PEMSEA and agreed to target 3 of the SDS-SEA: by 2021, to adopt relevant national legislation (100% of all countries)	Relevant national legislation adopted

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	resources				

Section 2

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	**1.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	**3.3.1** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations				
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	**3.9.2** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	**5.5.2** Proportion of women in managerial positions				
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	**5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control				
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of	**6.3.1.** Proportion of wastewater safely treated **6.3.2.** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent 2. Contaminants cause	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally				no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health 3. Marine litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment	2.1 Concentration of contaminants 2.2. Effects of contaminants 3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	**6.4.1.** Percentage change in water use efficiency over time **6.4.2.** Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (level of water stress)	**7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **11.** 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			

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.			
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.1.** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) **6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	**11.** 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.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent 2. Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health 3. Marine litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment 2.1 Concentration of contaminants 2.2. Effects of contaminants 3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands,	**6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	**11.** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of		Three (out of four) of NOWPAP member states are also members of PEMSEA and agreed to targets 3 and 4 of the	Relevant national legislation adopted Percentage of marine and coastal areas covered by

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
rivers, aquifers and lakes		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. **14.** 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.		SDS-SEA: by 2021, to adopt relevant national legislation (100% of all countries) and to have 25% of coastal and marine areas to be covered by ICM.	ICM schemes
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	**7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
			productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	**7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and	**8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services					
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	**8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	**4.** 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.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent 2. Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health 3. Marine litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment 2.1 Concentration of contaminants 2.2. Effects of contaminants 3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to	**8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	GDP and in growth rate **8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.		
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	**9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road **9.1.2** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport				
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater	**9.4.1** CO2 emission per unit of value added		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. **3.** Develop integrated,		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities			ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.		
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	**11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	**11.6.1** Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city **11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent 2. Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health 3. Marine litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment 2.1 Concentration of contaminants 2.2. Effects of contaminants 3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **12.2.2** Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	**4.** 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	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	Three (out of four) of NOWPAP member states are also members of PEMSEA and agreed to targets 3 and 4 of the SDS-SEA: by 2021, to adopt relevant national legislation (100% of all countries) and to have 25% of coastal and marine areas to be	Relevant national legislation adopted Percentage of marine and coastal areas covered by ICM schemes

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		limits.		covered by ICM.	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	**12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement\n\n**12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent\n\n2. Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health\n\n3. Marine litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment	1.1. Nutrient concentrations\n1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment\n1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment\n\n2.1 Concentration of contaminants\n2.2. Effects of contaminants\n\n3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment\n3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling	**12.5.1** National recycling rate, tons of material recycled		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen	1.1. Nutrient concentrations\n1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment\n1.3. Indirect effects of

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
and reuse				deficiency in bottom waters) are absent

2. Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health

3. Marine litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment | nutrient enrichment

2.1 Concentration of contaminants
2.2. Effects of contaminants

3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment
3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life |
| **13.1.** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | **13.1.1.** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

13.1.2. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people | **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification. | **2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21. | | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.2.1.** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	**15.1.1.** Forest area as a proportion of total land area **15.1.2.** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	**5.** 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. **11.** 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. **14.** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	Three (out of four) of NOWPAP member states are also members of PEMSEA and agreed to targets 3 and 4 of the SDS-SEA: by 2021, to adopt relevant national legislation (100% of all countries) and to have 25% of coastal and marine areas to be covered by ICM.	Relevant national legislation adopted Percentage of marine and coastal areas covered by ICM schemes

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		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.			
15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	**15.2.1.** Progress towards sustainable forest management	**5**. 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.		
15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification,	**15.3.1.** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	**5.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world			made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	**15.5.1.** Red List Index	**5.** 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. **12.** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. Biological and habitat diversity are not changed significantly due to anthropogenic pressure	1.1. Species diversity of marine mammals and waterbirds 1.2. Species, age and size structure of fish stocks 1.3. Distribution of benthic and pelagic communities and their status
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that	**17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		integrated ocean policies and management.		
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national	**17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
contexts					

8. OSPAR
Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators	
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,	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of	Eutrophication related to agriculture is the marine aspect related to the sustainability. National, OSPAR and EU Targets/objectives on Eutrophication apply (OSPAR's North East Atlantic Environment Strategy)	D5 nutrient inputs	Nutrient inputs in water and air
				D5 nutr conc	Winter nutrient concentrations
				D5 chlorophyl	Chlorophyll concentration
				D5 *Phaeocystis*	Species shift/indicator species: Nuisance species *Phaeocystis*
				D5 oxygen	Oxygen
				In addition, OSPAR's Common Procedure for the Identification of the Eutrophication Status of the OSPAR maritime area) provides an assessment framework for Contracting Parties to evaluate the eutrophication status	

extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality		biodiversity. **14.** 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.		of their parts of the OSPAR maritime area and for identifying those areas for which actions are needed under the Eutrophication Strategy.	
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	National, OSPAR (Eutrophication Strategy and Marine Litter Regional Action Plan) and EU Targets/Objectives on Eutrophication and on marine litter. I have also included OSPAR's contaminants indicators (D8) if relevant here; eg pollution of all kinds. These are indicators under the OSPAR Hazardous Substances Strategy. As yet no numerical targets for marine litter have been established.	D5 nutrient inputs	Nutrient inputs in water and air
				D5 nutr conc	Winter nutrient concentrations
				D5 chlorophyl	Chlorophyll concentration
				D5 *Phaeocystis*	Species shift/indicator species: Nuisance species *Phaeocystis*
				D5 oxygen	Oxygen
				D8 input metal	Inputs of Hg, Cd and Pb via water and air
				D8 metals (biota)	Metal (Hg, Cd, Pb) concentrations

				D8 metals (sedim)	Metal (Hg, Cd, Pb) concentrations in sediment
					in biota
				D8 metals (sedim)	Metal (Hg, Cd, Pb) concentrations in sediment
				D8 PCBs (biota)	PCB concentrations in biota
				D8 PCBs (sedim)	PCB concentrations in sediments
				D8 PAHs (biota excluding fish)	PAHs concentrations in biota
				D8 PAHs (sedim)	PAHs concentrations in sediments
				D8 Organotin (biota)	Organotin concentrations in biota
				D8 Organotin (sedim)	Organotin concentrations in sediments
				D8 PBDE (biota)	PBDE concentrations in biota
				D8 PBDE (sedim.)	PBDE concentrations in sediments
				D8 HCB (biota)	HCB (hexachlorobenzene) concentrations in biota
				D8 HCBD (biota)	HCBD (hexachlorobutadiene) concentrations in biota
				D8 HCBD (sedim)	HCBD (hexachlorobutadiene) concentrations in sediments
				D8 imposex	Imposex/intersex
				D8 fish disease	Externally visible fish diseases

				D8 LMS	Lysosomal stability (LMS)
				D8 bile metab	Bile metabolites (of PAHs)
				D8 micronuclei	Micronuclei (MN)
				D8 EROD	EROD
				D10 on beach	Beach litter
				D10 on seabed	Litter on the sea floor
				D10 in Fulmar	Fulmar litter ingestion (impact and floating litter)
				D10 microplastic	Microplastics

14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	**5.** 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. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so	**5.** Natural habitats in the OSPAR maritime area are impacted by various activities which full under OSPAR's themes (Human Activities, Offshore Industry, Radioactive substances, Eutrophication and Hazardous substances). Cross-cutting objectives such as those delivered by the OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas are also relevant here. Fisheries Management is not covered by OSPAR but by	National and EU fisheries management indicators (Non-OSPAR).

D1 Mammals 3	Seal abundance and distribution
D1 Mammals 4	Cetacean abundance and distribution
D1 Mammals 5	Grey seal pup production
D1 Mammals 6	Marine mammal bycatch

oceans		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. **14.** 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through	National Fisheries Management and by EU Common Fisheries Policy for EU Member States. OSPAR Contracting Parties all apply ecosystem based approaches (including to fisheries management). **6.** Fisheries management is not covered by OSPAR, but specific ecosystems and species are monitored by OSPAR. OSPAR Contracting Parties all apply ecosystem based approaches to fisheries management. The 50 or so OSPAR Recommendations on threatened and/or declining Species and Habitats and newly developed OSPAR indicators on species and habitats offer opportunities for monitoring although formal targets are not yet adopted. **14:** as above: Specific ecosystems and species are	D1 Birds 1	Marine bird abundance
				D1 Birds 2	Breeding success of kittiwake
				D1 Birds 3	Breeding status of marine birds
				D1 Birds 4	Non-native/invasive mammal presence on island seabird colonies
				D1 Birds 5	Marine bird bycatch
				D1 Birds 6	Distribution marine birds
				D1 Fish Ceph 1	Fish abundance
				D1 Fish Ceph 2	OSPAR EcoQO proportion of large fish (LFI)
				D1 Fish Ceph 3	Mean maximum length of demersal fish and elasmobranchs
				D1 Fish Ceph 4	By-catch rates of Chondrichthyes
				D1 Fish Ceph 5	Conservation status of elasmobranch and demersal bony-fish species (IUCN)
				D1 Fish Ceph 6	Proportion of mature fish
				D1 Fish Ceph 7	Distributional range
				D1 Fish Ceph 8	Fish distributional pattern
				D1/6	Typical species composition

		conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	monitored by OSPAR. OSPAR Recommendations on threatened and/or declining Species and Habitats and its indicators on certain species and habitats offer opportunities for monitoring, although formal targets are not yet adopted. Cross-cutting objectives such as those delivered by the OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas are also relevant here.	BentHab1	
				D1/6 BentHab2	Condition of benthic habitat defining communities. (Multi-metric indices)
				D1/6 BentHab3	Physical damage of predominant and special habitats
				D1/6 BentHab4	Area of habitat loss
				D1/6 BentHab5	Size-frequency distribution of bivalve or other sensitive/indicator species
				D1 PelHab 1	Changes of plankton functional types (life form) index Ratio
				D1 PelHab 2	Plankton biomass and/or abundance
				D1 PelHab 3	Changes in biodiversity index (s)
				D2 NIS	Rate of new introductions of NIS
				D4 FoodWeb 1	Reproductive success of marine birds in relation to food availability
				D4 FoodWeb 2	Production of phytoplankton
				D4 FoodWeb 3	Size composition in fish communities (LFI)
				D4 FoodWeb 4	Changes in average trophic level of marine predators (cf MTI)
				D4	Biomass, species composition and

				FoodWeb 6	spatial distribution of zooplankton
				D4 FoodWeb 7	Fish biomass and abundance of dietary functional groups
				D4 FoodWeb 8	Biomass trophic Spectrum
				D4 FoodWeb 9	Ecological Network Analysis diversity)
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	**10.** 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.	OSPAR is developing a strategy for monitoring ocean acidification under the North East Atlantic Environment Strategy.	OSPAR is exploring both physical (eg Carbon/pH related) measurements a well as biological indicators (for instance developing a pteropod shell archive).	
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices	**14.4.1**. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species,	Fisheries management is not covered by OSPAR, but specific ecosystems and species are monitored by OSPAR. OSPAR Contracting Parties all apply ecosystem based approaches to fisheries management. However interactions of fisheries with non-fisheries stock species and the	D1 Fish Ceph 1 — Fish abundance; D1 Fish Ceph 2 — OSPAR EcoQO proportion of large fish (LFI); D1 Fish Ceph 3 — Mean maximum length of demersal fish and elasmobranchs; D1 Fish — By-catch rates of Chondrichthyes	

and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics		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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	broader environment is of course relevant. Of relevance are the cross-cutting objectives such as those delivered by the OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas, the OSPAR Recommendations on threatened and/or declining Species and Habitats and the newly developed OSPAR indicators on species and habitats offer opportunities for monitoring although formal targets are not yet adopted.	Ceph 4	
				D1 Fish Ceph 5	Conservation status of elasmobranch and demersal bony-fish species (IUCN)
				D1 Fish Ceph 6	Proportion of mature fish
				D1 Fish Ceph 7	Distributional range
				D1 Fish Ceph 8	Fish distributional pattern
				D1/6 BentHab1	Typical species composition
				D1/6 BentHab2	Condition of benthic habitat defining communities. (Multi-metric indices)
				D1/6 BentHab3	Physical damage of predominant and special habitats
				D1/6 BentHab4	Area of habitat loss
				D1/6 BentHab5	Size-frequency distribution of bivalve or other sensitive/indicator species
				D1 PelHab 3	Changes in biodiversity index (s)
				D4 FoodWeb 1	Reproductive success of marine birds in relation to food availability
				D4 FoodWeb 3	Size composition in fish communities (LFI)
				D4	Changes in average trophic level of

				FoodWeb 4	marine predators (cf MTI)
				D4 FoodWeb 7	Fish biomass and abundance of dietary functional groups
				D4 FoodWeb 8	Biomass trophic Spectrum
				D4 FoodWeb 9	Ecological Network Analysis diversity)
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	**14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**11.** 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.	The OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas aims for the relevant CBD target of 10% coverage. Figures by end of 2015 are a network comprised of 423 MPAs covering 5.8 % of the OSPAR Maritime Area. In territorial waters the coverage is 16.4 %; in Exclusive Economic Zones 2.1 % . In the OSPAR maritime area beyond the limits of EEZs, 8.9 % is covered.	**% of maritime area covered by marine protected areas.** This is assessed in OSPAR for the 5 regions of the Convention as well as by territorial, EEZ and ABNJ categories. OSPAR is also developing measurement to assess whether the OSPAR Network of MPAs is ecologically coherent (this includes assessment of representation of the different biogeographic regions within the North-East Atlantic. Data deficiencies and the lack of a feasible methodology currently hamper a sophisticated eco-coherence assessment but efforts are being made to solve these issues quickly. Another target set for the OSPAR Networks of MPAs is to be well managed by 2016. This has yet to be comprehensively assessed (eg including assessing if management plans and measures are in place).	

14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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 conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse	**Not covered by OSPAR.**	

		impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.		
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries		**Not covered by OSPAR**	

14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	OSPAR Science Agenda published in 2015 to help guide research. Transfer of technology not explictly covered by OSPAR	

14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	**18.** 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.	**Not covered by OSPAR**	
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources		OSPAR aims to support itns Contracting Parties in their implementation of international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	All OSPAR's Contracting Parties have ratified the Convention.

provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"				

Section 2:

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	**1.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**Not covered by OSPAR**	

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	**5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control		**Not covered by OSPAR**	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	**6.3.1.** Proportion of wastewater safely treated	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	Covered by National, and EU Targets/Objectives. OSPAR role via Hazardous Substances Eutrophication Strategy and Marine Litter Regional Action Plan. **See 14.1 for detail**	

6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.2. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	Covered by National, and EU Targets/Objectives. OSPAR role via Hazardous Substances Eutrophication Strategy and Marine Litter Regional Action Plan. **See 14.1 for detail.**	**See 14.1 for detail**
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	11. 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.	Links to the OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas. Coordination with the relevant International Rivers Commissions. **See 14.5 for detail.**	

6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	**11.** 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.	Links to the OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas. Coordination with the relevant International Rivers Commissions. **See 14.5 for detail.**	
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	**6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	**11.** 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. **14.** By 2020, ecosystems that	Links to the OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas. Coordination with the relevant International Rivers Commissions. **See 14.5 for detail.**	

		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.		
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	**7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		**Not covered by OSPAR.** However, OSPAR has adopted a Decision to ensure environmentally safe storage of carbon dioxide streams in geological formations as well as OSPAR Guidelines for Risk Assessment and Management of relevant activity related Carbon Capture and Storage.	
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel	**7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment		OSPAR has adopted a Decision to ensure environmentally safe storage of carbon dioxide streams in geological formations as well as OSPAR Guidelines for Risk Assessment and Management of relevant activity related Carbon Capture and Storage.	

technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology				
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	**8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex		**Not covered by OSPAR.**	
8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and	**8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	**4.** 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	Relates to OSPAR's Marine Litter Action Plan 2014, see indicators under 14.1	

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		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	**8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	**4.** 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.	Relates to OSPAR's Marine Litter Action Plan 2014, see indicators under 14.1	

Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead				
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate			
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	**8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		Relates to OSPAR's Marine Litter Action Plan 2014, see indicators under 14.1	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by	**11.6.1** Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city		Relates to OSPAR's Marine Litter Action Plan 2014, see indicators under 14.1	

paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management				
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	**11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		Relates to OSPAR's Marine Litter Action Plan 2014, see indicators under 14.1	
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	**4.** 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.	Relates to OSPAR's Marine Litter Action Plan 2014, see indicators under 14.1	
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and	**12.2.2** Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP		Relates to OSPAR's Marine Litter Action Plan 2014, see indicators under 14.1	

efficient use of natural resources				
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	**12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement		Relates to OSPAR Hazardous Substances Strategy. See 14.1	
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed	**12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment		Relates to OSPAR Hazardous Substances Strategy. **See 14.1**	

international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment			
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.1.** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	**15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	No specific action by OSPAR yet, although Climate Change Adpatation under a review item of one of OSPAR'S Committees.
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.2.** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	**15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	No specific action by OSPAR yet, although Climate Change Adpatation under a review item of one of OSPAR'S Committees.

13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.2.1.** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	**10.** 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.	No specific action by OSPAR yet, although Climate Change Adpatation under a review item of one of OSPAR'S Committees.	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development	**17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		Not directly applicable – but OSPAR cooperation with other Regional Seas Conventions relevant here.	

Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries				
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	**17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		Not directly applicable – but OSPAR cooperation with other Regional Seas Conventions relevant here.	

9. SACEP

Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
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	**2.4.1.** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	**4.** 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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **14.** 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	**3**. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	1. sutainable use of caoastal and marine resoucese through appropriate policy intervention in naitoanla nad regional level. 2. capacity development for monitoring the activities	1. Relevant national legislation adopted 1.2 Species diversity of marine mammals and water birds 1.3 Species, age and size structure of fish stocks

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.			
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.1.1.** Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. To reduce the adverse effect of eutrophication on biodiversity, ecosystem degradation. 2. To reduce the harmful algal blooms and oxygen deficiency in coastal and marine water 3. Significantly reduction of marine litters in the marine and coastal waters.	1.1. Nutrient loading and its concentrations 1.2. Direct and indirect effects of nutrient enrichment in coastal and marine water 1.3. Nitrogen use efficiency in the food system 2.1. Concentration algae 2.2. Oxygen concentration in coastal and marine water 3.1. Amount of marine litters in coastal and marine environment 3.2. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
					environment 3.3. Impacts of marine litters on marine life and ecosystem
				4. to reduce impact of contaminant on coastal and marine ecosystem and human health	4.1. Effects of contaminants 4.2. control of oil and chemical pollution in the marine environment
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	**14.2.1.** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	**5.** 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. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. Implement the action plan of South Asian Seas which will provide a platform to implement integrated ocean polices and its management. 2. Preparation of ocean governance white paper to make the process more understandable and implementable by the member countries. 3. To assist national government to prepare and implement	1. Relevant national legislation adopted 1.2. protected areas overlay with biodiversity 2. Arrangement of more ocean related activities (training, workshop, awareness etc.) 3. Percentage of marine

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		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. **14.** 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. **15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon		legislation which will assist 25% of coastal and marine areas to be covered by ICM 4. To assist member States formulating regional fisheries management plan	and coastal areas covered by ICM schemes 4.1. Increase fish stock 4.2. Available endangered species 4.3. Species, age and size structure of fish stocks

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.			
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	**4.3.1.** Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	1. Establish coral reef taskforce in South Asian Region.	1. Healthy coral reef and healthy ecosystem 1.1 Global carbon budget and with GHG emission targets for 2030.
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-	**14.4.1.** Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	**6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying	1. To formulate coastal and marine biodiversity action plan 2. Sustainable use of coastal and marine resources for future	1.1. Species diversity of marine mammals and water birds 1.1. Distribution of benthic and pelagic communities and their status 2. Adoption of Co-management approach by coastal dwellers.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics		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. **7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	close attention to blue growth.	generation	2.1 Marine resources harvest guideline according to scientific research 2.2 Guideline, actions on illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. 2.3. Regional policy/guideline and enforcement
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	**14.5.1.** Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**11.** 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	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. Activities to eliminate coastal and marine environment pollution especially, oil and chemical, ballast water, marine letter land based pollution etc. 2. Capacity building in national and regional level to follow the international law of sea.	1.1 Regional action plan, strategic plan, MOU, Task Force in place. 2. Regional action plan, strategic plan, MOU, Task Force in place and implemented.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.			
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	**14.6.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**3.** 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 conditions. **6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	1. sutainable use of caoastal and marine resoucese through appropriate policy intervention in naitoanla nad regional level. 2. capacity development for monitoring the activities	1. Relevant national legislation adopted 1.2 Species diversity of marine mammals and water birds 1.3 Species, age and size structure of fish stocks

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		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.			
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	**14.7.1** Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries			1. Assist member countries for capacity building on sustainable use of marine fisheries resources 2. Create regional platform for sustainable marine fisheries management.	1. Relevant national and regional plan/strategy are in place. 2. Stable Marine and coastal fisheries sector

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	**14.a.1.** Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	**19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.			
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	**14.b.1.** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/polic y/institutional framework which	**18.** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of	**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of	1. Preparation of regional and national action plan, strategic plan, task force to address sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.	1. National and regional plan are in place and implemented

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
	recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	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.	marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.		
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in	**14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. Preparation of ocean governance white paper to make the ocean related policy and institutional frameworks, instrument, laws more understandable.	Relevant national legislation adopted

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	resources				

Section 2

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	**1.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	1. To increased national capacities and regional cooperation by analyzing natural system and human and economic activities in the coastal areas of SAS member countries	1. Social and economic status increased.
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	**3.3.1** Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations				
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	**3.9.2** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	**5.5.2** Proportion of women in managerial positions				
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	**5.a.2** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control				
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of	**6.3.1.** Proportion of wastewater safely treated **6.3.2.** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	**8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally				3. Marine litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment	3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	**6.4.1.** Percentage change in water use efficiency over time **6.4.2.** Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (level of water stress)	**7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. **11.** 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.			

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.1.** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) **6.5.2.** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	**11.** 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.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1.Reduce land based pollution 2. Reduce oil and chemical pollution in marine and coastal waters 3. Ballast water management plan to reduce adverse impact of invasive alien species. 3. Regional plan on Marine litter management	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment 2.1. Efficient management of oil and chemical spill incident. 2.2. Concentration of contaminants 3. Rich on native floral and faunal biodiversity in sea ports of member countries. 3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	**6.6.1.** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	**11.** 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		1. Regioanl action plan/guideline for mangrove forse and wetlands	1. MOU with national bodies and international organization is in place.

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

14. 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. | | | |
| **7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix | **7.2.1** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | | **2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21. | | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	**7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through	**8.3.1** Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
access to financial services					
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	**8.4.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP **8.4.2.** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	**4.** 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.	**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1.Reduce land based pollution 2. Reduce oil and chemical pollution in marine and coastal waters 3. Ballast water management plan to reduce adverse impact of invasive alien species. 4. Regional plan on Marine litter management	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment 2.1. Efficient management of oil and chemical spill incident. 2.2. Concentration of contaminants 3. Rich on native floral and faunal biodiversity in sea ports of member countries. 4.1 Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 4.2 Impacts of litter on marine life
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes	**8.9.1** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		**3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
local culture and products	**8.9.2** Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.		
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	**9.1.1** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road **9.1.2** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport				
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	**9.4.1** CO2 emission per unit of value added		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. **3.** Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities			strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.		
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	**11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying	**11.6.1** Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. **2.** Reduce oil and	1.Reduce land based pollution	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment 2.1. Efficient management

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	waste generated by the city\n\n**11.6.2** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)			chemical pollution in marine and coastal waters\n3. Ballast water management plan to reduce adverse impact of invasive alien species.\n\n4. Regional plan on Marine litter management	of oil and chemical spill incident.\n2.2. Concentration of contaminants\n3. Rich on native floral and faunal biodiversity in sea ports of member countries.\n\n4.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment\n4.2. Impacts of litter on marine life
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	**12.2.1.** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP\n\n**12.2.2** Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	**4.** 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.	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. Preparation of ocean governance white paper to make the ocean related policy and institutional frameworks, instrument, laws more understandable.	Relevant national legislation adopted
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in	**12.4.1** Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1.Reduce land based pollution\n\n2.2.Reduce oil and chemical pollution in	1.1. Nutrient concentrations\n1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment\n1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment\n2.1. Efficient management of oil and chemical spill

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement **12.4.2** Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment			marine and coastal waters 3. Ballast water management plan to reduce adverse impact of invasive alien species. 4.Regional plan on Marine litter management	incident. 2.2. Concentration of contaminants 3. Rich on native floral and faunal biodiversity in sea ports of member countries. 4.1.Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 4.2.Impacts of litter on marine life
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	**12.5.1** National recycling rate, tons of material recycled		**1.** Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	1.Reduce land based pollution 2.Reduce oil and chemical pollution in marine and coastal waters 3. Ballast water management plan to reduce adverse impact of invasive alien species. 4. Regional plan on	1.1. Nutrient concentrations 1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment 1.3. Indirect effects of nutrient enrichment 2.1. Efficient management of oil and chemical spill incident. 2.2. Concentration of contaminants 3.Rich on native floral and faunal biodiversity in sea ports of member countries. 4.1.Characteristics of litter

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Marine litter management	in the marine and coastal environment 4.2.Impacts of litter on marine life
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	**13.1.1.** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies **13.1.2.** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	**15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.2.1.** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and	**10.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
	foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)				
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	**15.1.1.** Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1.2. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type | **5.** 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.

11. 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 | **4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management. | 1. Preparation of ocean governance white paper to make the ocean related policy and institutional frameworks, instrument, laws more understandable. | Relevant national legislation adopted |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		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.

14. 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. | | | |
| **15.2.** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded | **15.2.1.** Progress towards sustainable forest management | **5**. 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. | **4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean | | |

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally		**7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	policies and management.		
15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	**15.3.1.** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	**5.** 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.	**2.** Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.		
15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	**15.5.1.** Red List Index	**5.** 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. **12.** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been	**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	1. Preparation of ocean governance white paper to make the ocean related policy and institutional frameworks, instrument, laws more understandable.	Relevant national legislation adopted

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.			
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	**17.16.1** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		**4.** Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.		
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase	**17.18.1** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with				

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics				