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

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

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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 prepared¹. 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 plan² 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 learnt³ 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-Live⁵ 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 adopted⁶ (<u>Table 1</u>). 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 plan⁷, 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

Ν	Category of Indicator	Possible regional Seas	SDG 14 (plus SDG	TWAP indicators ⁸	Desirability in RS
0		Coordinated Indicator	1 SDG 2 others)		
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 concentration 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 including 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 classification 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	Destruction of habitat due to aquaculture			FAO to provide inputs
8	Population pressure / urbanization	Length of coastal modification and km ² of coastal reclamation	14.2	Rural/ Urban population, %poor,	ROPME / MAP / NOWPAP/ SACEP
9	Eutrophication status	Locations 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			
11	Ocean acidification	 2) Number of hotspots 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	 % coastal urban population connected to sewage facilities % of waste water facilities complying with adequate standards % 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 pollution hotspot and source of hotspot

Ν	Category of Indicator	Possible regional Seas	SDG 14 (plus SDG	TWAP indicators ⁸	Desirability in RS
0		Coordinated Indicator	1 SDG 2 others)		
		 2) Incentives to reduce land based sources¹⁰ 3) Amount of recycled waste 			
		on land (%)			
19	Climate change adaptation	 % national adaptation plans in place Sector based national adaptation plans 	14.3	Transboundary Legal Instruments	agreed
		3) Number of existing national and local coastal and marine plans incorporating climate change adaptation			
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 scientij	fic background for the indicator including reference materials					
Background						
Phytoplankton increas	ses along with increased eutrophication, as a result of increased nutrient					
concentrations. Chlore	ophyll-a concentration is used as a proxy of phytoplankton biomass. It should be					
noted that this indicat	noted that this indicator alone does not assess the eutrophication status. However, the indicator is					
proposed as it is wide	ly measured by participating countries of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action					
Plans.						

Method:

1. In-situ sampling

Based on the monitoring guideline by <u>HELCOM</u> and <u>OSPAR</u>, 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 <u>UNESCO (1994)</u>.

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. <u>HELCOM Quality Assurance</u>

Reference:

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

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 <u>UNEP/IOC guideline</u>, <u>quantification</u> (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 <u>UNEP/IOC guideline</u>.

Alternative methods:

According to <u>UNEP/IOC guideline</u>, 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 <u>Plastic Particles in Fulmars' Stomachs</u>, 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:

<u>UNEP/IOC Guideline</u>s 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.

Please 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), 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 <u>Group</u>, 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 <u>Annex 2</u>.

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	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	3. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to	20 . Fisheries measures in place (by-catch limits, area-based closures, recovery plans, capacity reduction measures) and multilateral/bilateral fisheries management arrangements
strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality		 well within safe ecological limits. 7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. 	blue growth.	
		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		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Regional Seas indicators
SDG Target(s) 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	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	RSSD (2017-2020) 1. Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	Regional Seas indicators 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 km2 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	4.3.1. Average marine acidity (pH) measured	10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures	2. Create increased resilience of people,	4. Annual mean sea surface temperature (25m below the surface)
of ocean acidification,	at agreed suite of	on coral reefs, and other	marine and coastal	
				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	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
		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)	Regional Seas indicators
14.6. By 2020,	14.6.1. Progress by	3. By 2020, at the latest,	3. Develop	
prohibit certain forms	countries in the	incentives, including	integrated,	
of fisheries subsidies	degree of	subsidies, harmful to	ecosystem-based	
which contribute to	implementation of	biodiversity are	regional ocean	
overcapacity and	international	eliminated, phased out or	policies and	
overfishing, eliminate	instruments aiming to	reformed in order to	strategies for	
subsidies that	combat illegal,	minimize or avoid	sustainable use of	
contribute to illegal,	unreported and	negative impacts, and	marine and coastal	
unreported and	unregulated fishing	positive incentives for the	resources, paying	
unregulated fishing		conservation and	close attention to	
and refrain from		sustainable use of	blue growth.	
introducing new such		biodiversity are developed		
subsidies, recognizing		and applied, consistent		
that appropriate and		and in harmony with the		
effective special and		Convention and other		
differential treatment		relevant international		
for developing and		obligations, taking into		
least developed		account national socio		
countries should be		economic conditions.		
an integral part of the				
World Trade		6. By 2020 all fish and		
Organization fisheries		invertebrate stocks and		
subsidies negotiation		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		

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,	14.a.1. Proportion of total research budget allocated to research	19. By 2020, knowledge, the science base and		
develop research capacity and transfer	in the field of marine	technologies relating to biodiversity, its values,		
marine technology,	technology	functioning, status and		
taking into account		trends, and the		
the		consequences of its loss,		
Intergovernmental		are improved, widely		
Oceanographic		shared and transferred,		
Commission Criteria		and applied.		
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.b. Provide access	14.b.1. Progress by	18. By 2020, the	3. Develop	
for small-scale	countries in the	traditional knowledge,	integrated,	
artisanal fishers to	degree of application	innovations and practices	ecosystem-based	
marine resources and	ofa	of indigenous and local	, regional ocean	
markets	legal/regulatory/polic	communities relevant for	policies and	
	y/institutional	the conservation and	strategies for	
	framework which	sustainable use of	sustainable use of	

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

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

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.	 The 7 CCLME countries have agreed on a multilateral cooperation on marine oil pollution preparedness and response by 2017 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 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

		Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				resources	
sustainably managenaand protect marineecand coastalmecosystems to avoidec	4.2.1. Proportion of national exclusive economic zones nanaged 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 	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

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	SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	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			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			
Image: 14.3. Minimize andImage: 4.3.1. Average marineImage: combating desertification.Image: combating desertification.Image: combating desertification.14.3. Minimize and4.3.1. Average marine10. By 2015, the multiple2. Create increasedBy 2019, AbidjanNumber of Countries	14.3. Minimize and	4.3.1 . Average marine		2. Create increased	By 2019 Abidian	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 /	Indicators
				objective	
including through	representative	vulnerable ecosystems	ecosystems, and	countries to develop and	report and using EBSAS
enhanced scientific	sampling stations	impacted by climate	their health and	implement MSP tool,	for decision-maker
cooperation at all		change or ocean	productivity, in line	SOME report and EBSAS	
levels		acidification are	with the SDG Goal		
		minimized, so as to	13 and decisions		
		maintain their integrity	made at the		
		and functioning.	UNFCCC COP21.		
14.4. By 2020,	14.4.1. Proportion of	6. By 2020 all fish and	3. Develop	By 2019, Abidjan	By 2019, Abidjan
effectively regulate	fish stocks within	invertebrate stocks and	integrated,	Convention has	Convention adopt his
harvesting and end	biologically	aquatic plants are	ecosystem-based	sustainably improved	regional policy on
overfishing, illegal,	sustainable levels	managed and harvested	regional ocean	ocean governance and	Integrated Ocean
unreported and		sustainably, legally and	policies and	unlock the economic	Management
unregulated fishing		applying ecosystem based	strategies for	potential of marine and	- C
and destructive		approaches, so that	sustainable use of	coastal zones for human	
fishing practices and		overfishing is avoided,	marine and coastal	being within his region	
implement science-		recovery plans and	resources, paying		
based management		measures are in place for	close attention to		
plans, in order to		all depleted species,	blue growth.		
restore fish stocks in		fisheries have no			
the shortest time		significant adverse			
feasible, at least to		impacts on threatened			
levels that can		species and vulnerable			
produce maximum		ecosystems and the			
sustainable yield as		impacts of fisheries on			
determined by their		stocks, species and			
biological		ecosystems are within			
characteristics		safe ecological limits.			
		sure ecological mints.			
		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
		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		sustainable use of	blue growth.		
introducing new such		biodiversity are developed			
subsidies, recognizing		and applied, consistent			
that appropriate and		and in harmony with the			
effective special and		Convention and other			
differential treatment		relevant international			
for developing and		obligations, taking into			
least developed		account national socio			
countries should be		economic conditions.			
an integral part of the					
World Trade		6. By 2020 all fish and			
Organization fisheries		invertebrate stocks and			
subsidies negotiation		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.			

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

Section 2

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

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

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

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	 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	The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted by 2017
proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally				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	2. Action plan for the implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020
				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
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	 6.5.1. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2. Proportion of 	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	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
appropriate	transboundary basin area with an	conserved through effectively and equitably		2. In order to co- operation on good	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 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	 managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. 11. 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 		objective 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

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 /	Indicators
for all for all				objective	
fossil-fuel					
technology, and					
promote investment					
in energy					
infrastructure and					
clean energy					
technology					
8.3 Promote	8.3.1 Proportion of				
development-	informal employment				
oriented policies that	in non-agriculture				
support productive	employment, by sex				
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					
8.4. Improve	8.4.1. Material	4. By 2020, at the latest,	1. Reduce marine	1. The 7 CCLME countries	The CCLME oil spill
progressively,	footprint, material	Governments, business	pollution of all kinds	have agreed on a	contingency plan is
through 2030, global	footprint per capita,	and stakeholders at all	in line with the SDG	multilateral	adopted by 2017
resource efficiency in	and material footprint	levels have taken steps to	Goal 14.1.	cooperation on marine	
consumption and	per GDP	achieve or have		oil pollution	
production and		implemented plans for		preparedness and	
endeavour to	8.4.2. Domestic	sustainable production		response by 2017	
decouple economic	material consumption,	and consumption and		,, -	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		 Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. 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 /	Indicators
people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including	per 100,000 people		their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	objective settlement plan by 2018	
water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations					
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to	11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by		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
air quality and municipal and other waste management	the city 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)			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	2. Action plan for the implementation of the LBSA protocol and the oil spill contingency plan are adopted by 2020
				2017	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	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that		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
agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human	meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement			2. In order to co- operation on good administrative organization, initiate response, operations and mutual assistance in a regional level Parties a	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	The CCLME oil spill contingency plan is adopted 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	 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
				3. Parties elaborate an strategic action plan to preserve the marine resources	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
45.4 Du 2020, commo	threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	E Du 2020 the rate of loss			
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			
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	 the poor and vulnerable. 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,		agriculture, aquaculture and		-Identify the status and potential response	
drought, flooding and		forestry are managed		measures of identified current strategic and	
other disasters and that		sustainably, ensuring		emerging issues (under the thematic areas of	
progressively improve		conservation of biodiversity.		marine – and land-based pollution and	
land and soil quality				management and response to coastal disasters) in	
		14. By 2020, ecosystems that		the East Asian Seas region including new and	
		provide essential services,		recent MEAs.	
		including services related to			
		water, and contribute to		-Development and implementation of policy	
		health, livelihoods and well-		guidelines and capacity building programmes	
		being, are restored and		including awareness raising activities to assist	
		safeguarded, taking into		member countries to better address these issues	
		account the needs of women,		through improved management at national and	
		indigenous and local		regional levels.	
		communities, and the poor			
		and vulnerable.		-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 <u>Coral Reef targets</u> : 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%. <u>Seagrass targets</u> : 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 <u>Wetlands targets</u> :	

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. <u>Fisheries targets</u> : 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	14.2.1. Proportion of national exclusive	5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including	2. Create increased resilience of people,	[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008- 2012]	
protect marine and	economic zones	forests, is at least halved and	marine and coastal		
coastal ecosystems to	managed using	where feasible brought close	ecosystems, and	-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 are within safe ecological limits. 14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and wellbeing, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. 15. By 2020, ecosystem 	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,	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	South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)] See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above.	
including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism			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	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
14.a. Increase scientific	14.a.1. Proportion of	19. By 2020, knowledge, the	3. Develop	diving and snorkelling tourism industry.	
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 developed countries	total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	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.	 s. bevelop 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 	 Prevelop 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			programmesIdentify 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 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	1.4.1 Proportion of		3. Develop integrated,	[South China Sea Strategic Action	
all men and women, in	population living in		ecosystem-based	Programme (SAP)]	
particular the poor and	households		regional ocean policies		
the vulnerable, have			and strategies for	Component 3 - Capacity for civil society and	
equal rights to economic	with access to basic		sustainable use of	community organization participation in SAP	
resources, as well as			marine and coastal	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 areabased 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		 Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. 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	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on	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.	[New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008- 2012] See COBSEA targets above on RSSD 1.	
cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize	hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in	ecosystem function and biodiversity.		[COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter, 2008] See RAP-ML targets above on RSSD 1.	
their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement			[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)]	
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment			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 areabased 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.	

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	SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
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 globally15.2.1. Progress towards of S. 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.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)]7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture 	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	15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest	 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. 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 	3. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue	[South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP)] See Component 1 – Habitats (mangroves	Indicators

			RSSD (2017-2020)	COBSEA and initiatives targets / objectrives	Indicators
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
17.16 Enhance the Global	17.16.1 Number of		4. Enhance	Programme (SAP)] See Component 1 - Habitats and fisheries targets above [New Strategic Directions for COBSEA 2008-	
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. Ennance 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	2.4.1. Proportion of	4. By 2020, at the latest,	6 (N). WE RE-ITERATE the commitment	Status of implementation of
sustainable food	agricultural area	Governments, business and	to implement and enforce the provisions	the provisions of part II of
production systems and	under productive	stakeholders at all levels	of part II of Annex III "Prevention of	Annex III "Prevention of
implement resilient	and sustainable	have taken steps to achieve	Pollution from Agriculture" of the	Pollution from Agriculture"
agricultural practices that	agriculture	or have implemented plans	Helsinki Convention ¹¹ (MM2013)	of the Helsinki Convention
increase productivity and	0	for sustainable production		(as reported in the HELCOM
production, that help		and consumption and have	WE STRIVE for the development and	Explorer ¹³)
maintain ecosystems, that		kept the impacts of use of	application of sustainable agricultural	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
strengthen capacity for		natural resources well	practices with the least environmental	Proportion of agricultural
adaptation to climate		within safe ecological limits.	impacts on the Baltic Sea, underpinned	area (in the Baltic Sea
change, extreme weather,		5	by technical, economic and regulatory	catchment) where annual
drought, flooding and		7. By 2020 areas under	measures. Based on the latest	nutrient accounting at farm
other disasters and that		agriculture, aquaculture and	developments and best practice WE AIM	level is applied
progressively improve land		forestry are managed	at improved farm nutrient management,	
and soil quality		sustainably, ensuring	especially manure nutrient recycling,	
		conservation of biodiversity.	including calculation of nutrient surplus	
			in fertilization practices, and nutrient	
		14. By 2020, ecosystems	accounting at the farm level (MM 2013)	
		that provide essential	8 (N) WE AGREE to promote and advance	
		services, including services	towards applying by 2018 at the latest	
		related to water, and	annual nutrient accounting at farm level	
		contribute to health,	taking into account soil and climate	
		livelihoods and well-being,	conditions giving the possibility to reach	
		are restored and	nutrient balanced fertilization and	
		safeguarded, taking into	reduce nutrient losses at regional level in	
		account the needs of	the countries () and with an aim to	
		women, indigenous and	apply it region-wide, as a first step, in	
		local communities, and the	areas critical to nutrient losses	
		poor and vulnerable.	(MM2013)	
			10 (N). With a view to fully utilize	

¹¹ <u>http://www.helcom.fi/about-us/convention/annexes/annex-iii/</u> ¹³ HELCOM Explorer is a follow-up system on the implementation of the 2007 Baltic Sea Action Plan and 2010 and 2013 Ministerial Declarations <u>http://maps.helcom.fi/website/HELCOMexplorer/index.html</u>

14.1. By 2025, prevent and sginflcantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution 14.1.1. Index of costal 8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients content in mark and to develop the abits of appropriate methodology (MM2013) Inputs of nutrients of appropriate methodology (MM2013) 14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including plastic debris density 8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients to evel to have a 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 (assessed using five indicators: chlorophyli-a, nitrogen/DNI), an individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of environmental status, to be included in individual sub-basins of the Baltic Sea "6"				nutrient content of manure in	
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution14.1.1. Index of costal8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrient coststand activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution14.1.1. Index of costalInputs of nutrient cost activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollutionInputs of nutrient cost activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollutionInputs of nutrients including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.Inputs of nutrients including go decological and environmental status by 2021 (BSAP2007) WE DECIDE to take strong actions to reduce the nutrient inputs for mHELCOM reduce the nutrient inputs for metaced activities, including auditives, including auditives, including and biodiversity.Inputs of nutrients metaced activities, including and biodiversity.Inputs of nutrients reduce the nutrient inputs for mate activities, including politics, including and biodiversity.Inputs of nutrients metaced activities, including politics, including and biodiversity.Inputs of nutrients metaced activities, including and biodiversity.VE DECIDE to take strong actions to reduce the nutrient inputs for mHELCOM normental status by 2021 (BSAP2007) WE DECIDE to take strong actions to reduce the nutrient inputs for mHELCOM in individual sub-basins of in individual sub-basins of					
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pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1. By 2025, prevent and	14.1.1. Index of	8. By 2020, pollution,		Inputs of nutrients
particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	significantly reduce marine	coastal	including from excess	In order to diminish nutrient inputs to	Status of eutrophication in
activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution debris density detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. than 2016 to reduce nutrient load from waterborne and airborne inputs aiming at reaching good ecological and environmental status by 2021 (BSAP2007) Progress in achieving Maximum Allowable Level of in dicators: chlorophyll-a, nitrogen/DIN, phosphorus/DIP, water clarity, oxygen debt) ¹⁵ Progress in achieving Maximum Allowable Level of in individual sub-basins of	pollution of all kinds, in	eutrophication and	nutrients, has been brought	the Baltic Sea to the maximum allowable	coastal waters and open sea
debris and nutrient pollutionfunction and biodiversity.waterborne and airborne inputs aiming at reaching good ecological and environmental status by 2021 (BSAP2007)nitrogen/DIN, phosphorus/DIP, water clarity, oxygen debt)15Progress in achieving Maximum Allowable Level of inputs of nutrients (N and P) in individual sub-basins ofProgress in achieving Maximum Allowable Level of inputs of nutrients (N and P) in individual sub-basins of	particular from land-based	floating plastic	to levels that are not	level, WE AGREE to take actions not later	(assessed using five
debris and nutrient pollutionfunction and biodiversity.waterborne and airborne inputs aiming at reaching good ecological and environmental status by 2021 (BSAP2007)nitrogen/DIN, phosphorus/DIP, water clarity, oxygen debt)15Progress in achieving Maximum Allowable Level of inputs of nutrients (N and P) in individual sub-basins ofProgress in achieving Maximum Allowable Level of inputs of nutrients (N and P) in individual sub-basins of	activities, including marine	debris density	detrimental to ecosystem	than 2016 to reduce nutrient load from	indicators: chlorophyll-a,
pollution at reaching good ecological and environmental status by 2021 (BSAP2007) Progress in achieving WE DECIDE to take strong actions to reduce the nutrient inputs from HELCOM countries further, to reach good in individual sub-basins of	debris and nutrient		function and biodiversity.	waterborne and airborne inputs aiming	nitrogen/DIN,
environmental status by 2021 (BSAP2007) WE DECIDE to take strong actions to reduce the nutrient inputs from HELCOM countries further, to reach good in individual sub-basins of	pollution				— • • • •
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reduce the nutrient inputs from HELCOM inputs of nutrients (N and P) countries further, to reach good in individual sub-basins of				WE DECIDE to take strong actions to	0
countries further, to reach good in individual sub-basins of				-	
				•	
environmental status, to be included in the Baltic Sea					
				environmental status, to be included in	LITE DAILIC SEA

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

national implementation programmes,	
river basin management plans and	Progress in reaching the
schemes as well as programmes of	Country-allocated Reduction
measures by 2016, and jointly address	Targets (N and P) by the
common challenges, including through	individual HELCOM
sub-regional and bilateral projects, as	countries ¹⁷
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
Inputs of marine litter	Indicator on beach litter
We AGREE to prevent and reduce marine	(indicators on litter on the
litter from land- and sea-based sources,	seafloor and micro litter in
causing harmful impacts on coastal and	the water column are under
marine habitats and species, and	development)
negative impacts on various economic	

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

	sectors, such as fisheries, shipping or	Status of implementation of
	tourism, and to this end DECIDE to	the HELCOM Regional Action
	develop a regional action plan by 2015 at	Plan on Marine Litter, 2015 ¹⁸
	the latest with the aim of achieving a	
	significant quantitative reduction of	Underwater noise
	marine litter by 2025, compared to 2015,	Indicators on anthropogenic
	and to prevent harm to the coastal and	continuous and impulsive
	marine environment (MM2010)	sounds are under
		development
	Underwater noise	
	25 (B). WE AGREE that the level of	Pollution Hot Spots
	ambient and distribution of impulsive	Progress of individual
	sounds in the Baltic Sea should not have	countries in removal of hot
	negative impact on marine life and that	spots from the HELCOM List
	human activities that are assessed to	as reported in the HELCOM
	result in negative impacts on marine life	Explorer ¹⁹
	should be carried out only if relevant	
	mitigation measures are in place	Inputs of hazardous
	(MM2013)	substances:
		See relevant indicators
	Pollution Hot Spots	under 14.2
	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	

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

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

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

²⁴ <u>http://maps.helcom.fi/website/HELCOMexplorer/index.html</u>

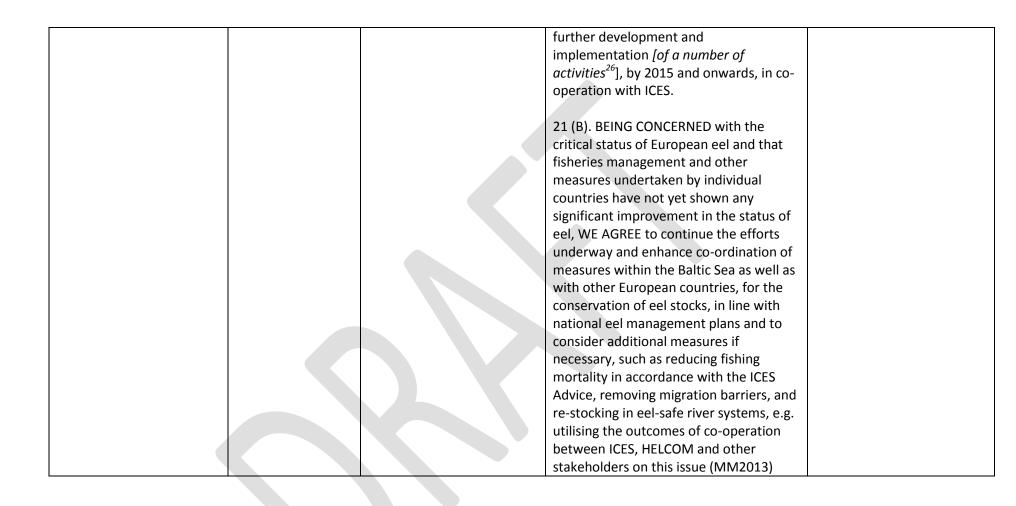
combating desertification.	auronant a daiouing a uighla nanulation of	
	 support achieving a viable population of ringed seals in the Gulf to take decisive action to work towards a favourable conservation status of the harbor porpoise based on implementation of the CMS ASCOBANS Jastarnia Plan for the 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 	
	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	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,	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	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.
management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels		recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse	at the latest by 2020 for all stocks; (MM 2013) 14 (B). WE SUPPORT an ecosystem-based	HELCOM core indicator on number of drowned mammals and waterbirds in fishing gear

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

that can produce maximum	impacts on threatened	approach for fisheries management with	
sustainable yield as	species and vulnerable	the development of a multi-species	
determined by their	ecosystems and the impacts	management plan for the main	
biological characteristics	of fisheries on stocks,	commercial Baltic Sea fish stocks	
	species and ecosystems are	including conservation measures to	
	within safe ecological limits.	maintain or restore fish stocks above	
		levels capable of producing Maximum	
	7. By 2020 areas under	Sustainable Yield (MSY) exploitation	
	agriculture, aquaculture and	rates by 2015 where possible and by	
	forestry are managed	2020 at the latest; This approach should	
	sustainably, ensuring	contribute to the achievement of Good	
	conservation of biodiversity.	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	
L		1	1

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"

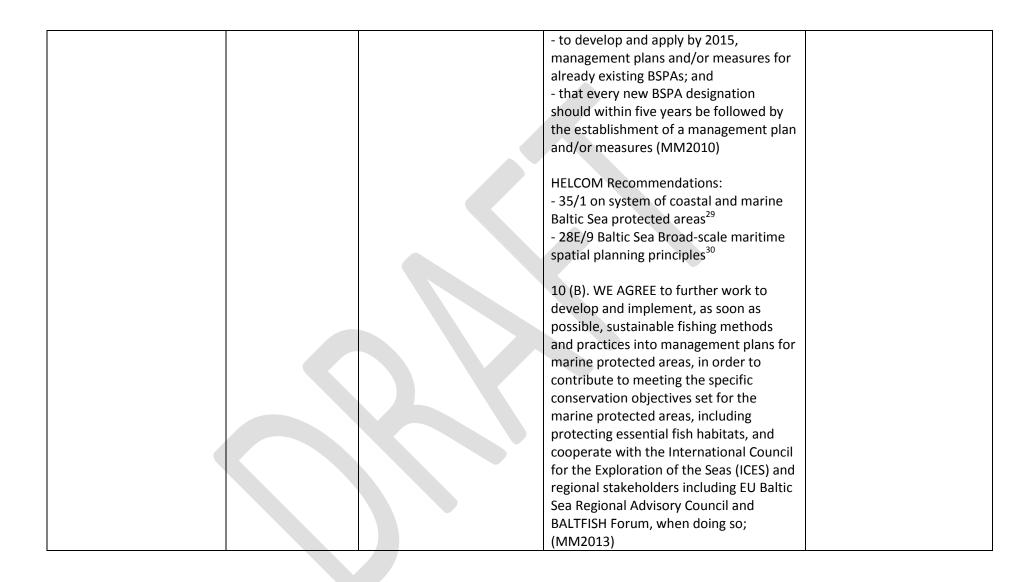


²⁶ For the list of activities to be implemented, see:

http://www.helcom.fi/Documents/Ministerial2013/Ministerial%20declaration/2013%20Copenhagen%20Ministerial%20Declaration%20w%20cover.pdf

14.5. By 2020, conserve at	14.5.1. Coverage of	11. By 2020, at least 17 per	AGREE	Coverage of protected areas
least 10 per cent of coastal	protected areas in	cent of terrestrial and inland	- to secure the establishment of a	in relation to marine areas,
and marine areas,	relation to marine	water, and 10 per cent of	network of BSPAs ²⁸ that fulfils the	including in individual sub-
consistent with national	areas	coastal and marine areas,	criteria of ecological coherence	basins of the Baltic Sea and
and international law and		especially areas of particular	(representativeness, replication,	EEZ
based on the best available		importance for biodiversity	adequacy and connectivity) and thereby	Percentage of HELCOM
scientific information		and ecosystem services, are	contributes to the protection of the	MPAs having management
		conserved through	entire ecosystem;	plans or measures in place ³¹
		effectively and equitably	- that where appropriate, the Contracting	
		managed, ecologically	States identify additional BSPAs at the	
		representative and well	latest by the end of 2011 () and to	
		connected systems of	designate the identified sites finally at	
		protected areas and other	HELCOM HABITAT 14/2012;	
		effective area-based	- in doing so, to focus on:	
		conservation measures, and	a) the needs for providing protection to	
		integrated into the wider	species and habitats identified in	
		landscapes and seascapes.	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;	

²⁸ HELCOM Marine Protected Area is a new term for the former Baltic Sea Protected Areas
 ³¹ Detailed information in HELCOM Explorer <u>http://maps.helcom.fi/website/HELCOMexplorer/index.html</u> and HELCOM MPA Database <u>mpas.helcom.fi</u>



²⁹ <u>http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2037-2.pdf</u>

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 overfashing, luminate subsidies which contribute to implementation of implementation of implementation of instruments aiming to combat illegal, unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing negative indiversity are eliminated, unregulated fishing and least developed countris should be an integration3. By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including pressures on biodiversity and to work to wards elimination by 2020 of improve the buffering capacity of the marine and cosatal ecosystems for a bodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account actional socia ecosystem sind harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem sind the impacts overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are inplace for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and fully the impacts on threatened species and the impacts3. By 2020, at the latest, incentives to enhance reduction of pressures on biodiversity are of improve the buffering capacity of the marine and cosatal ecosystems for a better resilience (IME2013)14.614.614.614.614.614.614.714.614.614.614.614.714.614.614.614.614.714.614.614.614.614.714.614.614.614.614.714.614.614.614.614.714.614.614.614.614.714.614.614.6 </th <th></th> <th>1</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>		1			
subsidies which contribute to overcrapacity and overfishing, and international instruments aiming new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential integration and least developed and integration			-		
to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute international int				incentives to enhance reduction of	
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 negotiationinternational international oblicities international oblicities should be an intergral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiationinternational international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.incentives and subsidies which could be himorove the buidiversity in order to improve the subsidies, marine and coastal ecosystems for a better resilience (MM2013)Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation6. 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		U U	-		
subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that angented and differential treatment for developing and least developed convention and obligations, taking into a convinc conditions.harmful to biodiversity in order to imarine and costal ecosystems for a better resilience (MM2013)Integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation6. 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 and underside for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerableharmful to biodiversity in order to improve the buffering capacity of the marine and costal ecosystems for a better resilience (MM2013)Integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation6. 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	to overcapacity and	implementation of	-	towards elimination by 2020 of	
 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 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 	overfishing, eliminate	international	phased out or reformed in	incentives and subsidies which could be	
unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed convertion and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.marine and coastal ecosystems for a better resilience (MM2013)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	subsidies that contribute to	instruments aiming	order to minimize or avoid	harmful to biodiversity in order to	
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 fisheries 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 threatemed species and vulnerable	illegal, unreported and	to combat illegal,	negative impacts, and	improve the buffering capacity of the	
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 fisheries subsidies fisheries subsidies fisheries subsidies fisheries subsidies fisheries subsidies fisheri	unregulated fishing and	unreported and	positive incentives for the	marine and coastal ecosystems for a	
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 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed 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	refrain from introducing	unregulated fishing	conservation and	better resilience (MM2013)	
appropriate and effective and applied, consistent and special and differential in harmony with the treatment for developing Convention and other and least developed convention and other countries should be an obligations, taking into integral part of the World account national socio Trade Organization economic conditions. fisheries subsidies 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 species and vulnerable	new such subsidies,		sustainable use of		
special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation 6. By 2020 all fish 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	recognizing that		biodiversity are developed		
treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation 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	appropriate and effective		and applied, consistent and		
and least developed relevant international countries should be an obligations, taking into integral part of the World account national socio Trade Organization economic conditions. fisheries subsidies 6. By 2020 all fish and negotiation 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	special and differential		in harmony with the		
countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation 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	treatment for developing		Convention and other		
integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation 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	and least developed		relevant international		
Trade Organization economic conditions. fisheries subsidies 6. By 2020 all fish and negotiation 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	countries should be an		obligations, taking into		
fisheries subsidies negotiation 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	integral part of the World		account national socio		
negotiation 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	Trade Organization		economic conditions.		
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	fisheries subsidies				
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	negotiation		6. By 2020 all fish and		
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			invertebrate stocks and		
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			aquatic plants are managed		
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			and harvested sustainably,		
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			legally and applying		
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			ecosystem based		
recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable			approaches, so that		
measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable			overfishing is avoided,		
depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable			recovery plans and		
have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable			measures are in place for all		
impacts on threatened species and vulnerable			depleted species, fisheries		
species and vulnerable			have no significant adverse		
			impacts on threatened		
ecosystems and the impacts			species and vulnerable		
			ecosystems and the impacts		

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

14.b. Provide access for	14.b.1. Progress by	18. By 2020, the traditional		
small-scale artisanal fishers	countries in the	knowledge, innovations and		
to marine resources and	degree of	practices of indigenous and		
markets	application of a	local communities relevant		
	legal/regulatory/po	for the conservation and		
	licy/institutional	sustainable use of		
	framework which	biodiversity, and their		
	recognizes and	customary use of biological		
	protects access	resources, are respected,		
	rights for small-	subject to national		
	scale fisheries	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	14.c.1 Number of		WE AGREE that all HELCOM Contracting	
conservation and	countries making		States shall by 2008-2009 ratify the AFS	
sustainable use	progress in		Convention (BSAP 2007) (Accomplished)	
of oceans and their	ratifying, accepting			
resources by implementing	and implementing		WE AGREE that all Contracting Parties	
international law as	through legal,		will ratify MARPOL Annex VI not later	
reflected in the United	policy and		than 1 January 2010 (BSAP 2007)	
Nations	institutional		(Accomplished)	
Convention on the Law of	frameworks,			
the Sea, which provides the	ocean-related		We AGREE on the goal of ratification of	
legal framework for the	instruments that		the IMO Ballast Water Management	
conservation and	implement		Convention by the HELCOM Contracting	
sustainable	international law,		States preferably by 2010, but in all cases	
use of oceans and their	as		not later than 2013 (BSAP 2007)	

	roflacted in		
resources, as recalled in	reflected in		
paragraph 158 of "The	UNCLOS, for the	RECOMMENDS the Governments of the	
future we want"	conservation and	Contracting States, who have not yet	
	sustainable use of	done so, to ratify as soon as possible:	
	the oceans and	- the 2003 Protocol establishing the	
	their resources	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 /	Indicators
			objective	

1.5 By 2030, build	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing		
the resilience of	and persons affected by disaster		
the poor and	per 100,000 people		
those in			
vulnerable			
situations and			
reduce their			
exposure and			
vulnerability to			
climate-related			
extreme events			
and other			
economic, social			
and			
environmental			
shocks and			
disasters			
3.9 By 2030,	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to	Designation of the Baltic Sea	
substantially	household and ambient air	as a NOx Emission Control	
reduce the	pollution	area under Annex VI of	
number of deaths		MARPOL (MM2010) ³²	
and illnesses from	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to		
hazardous	unsafe water, unsafe sanitation	Examples of relevant HELCOM	
chemicals and air,	and lack of hygiene (exposure to	Recommendations:	
water and soil	unsafe WASH services)	 <u>28E-8</u>, Environmentally 	
pollution and		friendly practices for the	
contamination	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to	reduction and prevention	
	unintentional poisoning	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	6.3.1. Proportion of wastewater safely treated	8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been	HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5 on more stringent	Proportion of wastewater treated according to the
quality by	6.3.2. Proportion of bodies of	brought to levels that are not	requirements for P removal	requirements of HELCOM
reducing	water with good ambient water	detrimental to ecosystem	from municipal wastewater	Recommendation 28E/5 on
pollution,	quality	function and biodiversity.	treatment plants (above	municipal wastewater

eliminating 10,000 p.e.) and introduction treatment	
eliminating10,000 p.e.) and introductiontreatmentdumping andof requirements for small- and	•
minimizing release medium-sized municipalities	
of hazardous (300 - 10,000 p.e.) ³³	
chemicals and HELCOM Recommendation	
materials, halving 28/E6 on improvement of on-	
the proportion of site wastewater treatment of	
untreated single-family homes, small	
wastewater and business and settlements up	
substantially to 300 p.e. ³⁴	
increasing	
recycling and safe Examples of other relevant	
reuse globally 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	

³⁸ HELCOM countries adopted specific standards for nitrogen and phosphorus removal in municipal wastewaters in the Baltic Sea region <u>http://www.helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2028E-5.pdf</u>; these standards go beyond other existing international requirements such as EU Urban Wastewater Directive

 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 http://helcom.fi/Recommendations/Rec%2031E-4.pdf

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.	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) 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,		ecosystem services, are	
forests, wetlands,		conserved through effectively	
rivers, aquifers		and equitably managed,	
and lakes		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,	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in	vullerable.	
increase	the total final energy		
substantially the	consumption		
share of			
renewable energy			
in the global			
energy mix			
7.a By 2030,	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of		
enhance	United States dollars per year	r	
international	starting in 2020 accountable		
cooperation to	towards the		
facilitate access to	\$100 billion commitment		

doop operat			
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	8.3.1 Proportion of informal		
development-	employment in non-agriculture		
oriented policies	employment, by sex		
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				
8.4. Improve	8.4.1. Material footprint,	4. By 2020, at the latest,	HELCOM Regional Action Plan	
progressively,	material footprint per capita,	Governments, business and	on Marine Litter in	
through 2030,	and material footprint per GDP	stakeholders at all levels have	Recommendation 36/1), in	
global resource	8.4.2. Domestic material	taken steps to achieve or have	particular actions RL5, RL6,	
efficiency in	consumption, domestic material	implemented plans for	RL9, RL10 ³⁹	
consumption and	consumption per capita, and	sustainable production and		
production and	domestic material consumption	consumption and have kept the	13 (N). RECOGNIZING the	
endeavour to	per GDP	impacts of use of natural	concerns about limited future	
decouple		resources well within safe	supplies of nutrients,	
economic growth		ecological limits.	especially phosphorus, and	
from			the water and soil pollution	
environmental			caused by the losses at several	
degradation, in			steps of their lifecycle,	
accordance with			STRESSING the need for	
the 10-Year			sustainable use of nutrients,	
Framework of			AGREE to enhance the	
Programmes on			recycling of phosphorus	
Sustainable			(especially in agriculture and	
Consumption and			waste water treatment) and	
Production, with			to promote development of	
developed			appropriate methodology;	
countries taking			(MM2013)	
the lead				

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

8.9 By 2030,	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a		
devise and	proportion of total		
implement	GDP and in growth rate		
policies to	0		
promote			
sustainable			
tourism that			
creates jobs and			
promotes local			
culture and			
products			
8.9 By 2030,	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism		
devise and	industries as a proportion of		
implement	total jobs and growth rate of		
policies to	jobs, by sex		
promote			
sustainable			
tourism that			
creates jobs and			
promotes local		7	
culture and			
products			
9.4 By 2030,	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of	9 (M). EMPHASIZING the need	Trend in annual emissions from
upgrade	value added	to work jointly in co-operation	ships (NOx, CO2, SOx);
infrastructure and		with other regional	
retrofit industries		governmental and non-	Proportion (number of)
to make them		governmental organizations,	(sizeable) ships in the Baltic Sea
sustainable, with		the industry and research	using alternative fuels
increased		community, to further	
resource-use		promote development and	
efficiency and		enhanced use of green	
greater adoption		technologies and alternative	
of clean and		fuels, including LNG, methanol	
environmentally		as well as other propulsion	

sound			technologies, in order to	
technologies and			reduce harmful exhaust gas	
industrial			emissions and greenhouse	
			gases from ships, WE AGREE	
processes, with all			to work towards the creation	
countries taking				
action in			of a joint "Green Technology	
accordance with			and Alternative Fuels Platform	
their respective			for Shipping" together with	
capabilities			other regional actors in the	
			Baltic Sea	
11.6 By 2030,	11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid			
reduce the	waste regularly collected and			
adverse per capita	with adequate final discharge			
environmental	with			
impact of cities,	regard to the total waste			
including by	generated by the city			
paying	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of			
special attention	fine particulate matter			
to air quality and	(e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities			
municipal and	(population weighted)			
other				
waste				
management				
12.2. By 2030,	12.2.1. Material footprint,	4. By 2020, at the latest,	HELCOM Regional Action Plan	
achieve the	material footprint per capita,	Governments, business and	on Marine Litter in	
sustainable	and material footprint per GDP	stakeholders at all levels have	Recommendation 36/1), in	
management and	12.2.2 Domestic material	taken steps to achieve or have	particular actions RL5, RL6,	
efficient use of	consumption (DMC) and DMC	implemented plans for	RL9, RL10 ⁴⁰	
natural resources	per capita, per GDP	sustainable production and		
		consumption and have kept the	13 (N). RECOGNIZING the	
		impacts of use of natural	concerns about limited future	
		resources well within safe	supplies of nutrients,	

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

		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: <u>http://www.helcom.fi/Lists/Publications/Regional%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Marine%20Litter.pdf</u>

		1		
	adapt to the adverse impacts of	minimized, so as to maintain	areas such as agriculture and	
	climate change, and foster	their integrity and functioning.	forestry, informed by	
	climate resilience and low		modelling practices and	
	greenhouse gas emissions		assessments of the effects of	
	development in a manner that		climate change on the Baltic	
	does not threaten food		Sea ecosystem, its catchment	
	production (including a national		and the resulting inputs of	
	adaptation plan, nationally		nutrients to the sea	
	determined contribution,		(MM2013)	
	national communication,			
	biennial update report or other)		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	17.16.1 Number of countries			
Global Partnership	reporting progress in			
for Sustainable	multi-stakeholder development			
Development,	effectiveness monitoring			
complemented by	frameworks that support the			
multi-stakeholder	achievement of the sustainable			
partnerships that	development goals			
mobilize and				
share knowledge,				
silare knowledge,				

technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.18 P 7020, enhance capacity- building support indicators produced at the national level with full developing developing disagregation when relevant to to countries, the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics				
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 suppot indicators produced at the national level with full developing countries the target, in accordance with including for least developing countries and small island developing to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	expertise,			
resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.18 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full developing disagregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Official Statistics				
support the achievement Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries un17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity- building support to countries, including for least developing disaggregation when relevant to to countries, including for least the target, in accordance with thick the principles of Official Statistics countries and significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,				
the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.18 Py 2020, enhance capacity- building support to to enhance capacity- building support to anal level with full developing disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with thicklung for least developed countries, the fundamental Principles of Official Statistics binding States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,				
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Development Goals in all countries, in particular Image: Countries				
Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full developing countries, the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Image: Countries, the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Official Statistics Official Statistics	of the Sustainable			
in all countries, in particular developing countries Image: second s	Development			
particular developing countries 17.18 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full developing sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full developing indicators produced with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics indicators produced with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics <t< td=""><td>Goals</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Goals			
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countries17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity- building support to developing disaggregation when relevant to to 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,17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full developing disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official StatisticsOfficial Statistics	particular			
17.18 By 2020, 17.18.1 Proportion of enhance capacity- sustainable development building support indicators produced at the to national level with full developing disaggregation when relevant to countries, the target, in accordance with including for least the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Official Statistics somall island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	developing			
enhance capacity- building support tosustainable development indicators produced at the national level with fulldevelopingdisaggregation when relevant to countries, including for least the target, in accordance with the fundamental Principles of Official Statisticscountries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	countries			
enhance capacity- building support to countries, including for least developedsustainable development indicators produced at the national level with fulldeveloping countries, including for least developeddisaggregation when relevant to the fundamental Principles of Official Statisticscountries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,sustainable development sustainable development to increase to increase to increase to increase to increasesustainable development to increase to increase to increase to increase to increase to increase to increasesustainable development to increase to increase to increase to increase to increase to increase to increasesustainable development to increase to increase 	17.18 By 2020,	17.18.1 Proportion of		
tonational level with fulldevelopingdisaggregation when relevant tocountries,the target, in accordance withincluding for leastthe Fundamental Principles ofdevelopedOfficial Statisticscountries andofficial Statisticssmall islandthe fundamental Principles ofdeveloping States,to increasesignificantly thethe fundamental Principlesavailability ofthe fundamental Principleshigh-quality,timely andtimely andtimely andreliable datatimely anddisaggregated bytimely and relevantincome, gender,timely andage, race,timely and	enhance capacity-	sustainable development		
tonational level with fulldevelopingdisaggregation when relevant tocountries,the target, in accordance withincluding for leastthe Fundamental Principles ofdevelopedOfficial Statisticscountries andofficial Statisticssmall islandthe fundamental Principles ofdeveloping States,to increasesignificantly thethe fundamental Principlesavailability ofthe fundamental Principleshigh-quality,timely andtimely andtimely andreliable datatimely anddisaggregated bytimely and relevantincome, gender,timely andage, race,timely and	building support	indicators produced at the		
countries,the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official StatisticsdevelopedOfficial Statisticscountries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	to			
countries,the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official StatisticsdevelopedOfficial Statisticscountries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	developing	disaggregation when relevant to		
including for least developedthe Fundamental Principles of Official Statisticscountries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	countries,			
developedOfficial Statisticscountries andsmall islanddeveloping States,to increasesignificantly theavailability ofhigh-quality,timely andreliable datadisaggregated byincome, gender,age, race,	including for least	the Fundamental Principles of		
small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,				
developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	countries and			
to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	small island			
to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	developing States,			
availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,				
availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	significantly the			
high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,				
timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,				
reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,				
disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	-			
income, gender, age, race,				
age, race,				
	ethnicity,			

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 /	Indicators
				objective	
2.4. By 2030, ensure	2.4.1. Proportion of	4. By 2020, at the latest,	3. Develop	Decision IG.22/1	
sustainable food	agricultural area	Governments, business	integrated,	UNEP/MAP Mid-Term	Development of indicators
production systems	under productive and	and stakeholders at all	ecosystem-based	Strategy 2016(MTS) SCP	is ongoing for the MSSD
and implement	sustainable	levels have taken steps to	regional ocean	related Strategic	implementation
resilient agricultural	agriculture	achieve or have	policies and	Objective (SO) 1: To	(dashboard of SD
practices that		implemented plans for	strategies for	establish prosperous	indicators is planned to be
increase productivity		sustainable production	sustainable use of	Mediterranean region,	elaborated during 2016-
and production, that		and consumption and	marine and coastal	with non-pollutant,	2017 building on existing
help maintain		have kept the impacts of	resources, paying	circular, socially inclusive	MAP SD related
ecosystems, that		use of natural resources	close attention to	economies based on	indicators).
strengthen capacity		well within safe ecological	blue growth.	sustainable consumption	
for adaptation to		limits.		and production patterns,	SCP Action Plan relevant
climate change,				securing the sustainable	indicators are being
extreme weather,		7. By 2020 areas under		management of natural	defined and will be
drought, flooding and		agriculture, aquaculture		resources and energy,	presented to MAP CPs for
other disasters and		and forestry are managed		ensuring the well-being	validation next year. 1st
that progressively		sustainably, ensuring		of societies and	Draft list will be available
improve land and soil		conservation of		contributing to clean	at the end of Sept 16.
quality		biodiversity.		environment and	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				healthy ecosystems that	
				provide goods and	
		14. By 2020, ecosystems		services for present and	
		that provide essential		future generations	
		services, including services		MTS Key output 6.1.1:	
		related to water, and		Selected actions of the	
		contribute to health,		SCP Action Plan directly	
		livelihoods and well-being,		contributing to prevent,	
		are restored and		reduce and eliminate	
		safeguarded, taking into		marine pollution and	
		account the needs of		protect/enhance	
		women, indigenous and		biodiversity and	
		local communities, and		ecosystems as well as	
		the poor and vulnerable.		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 IC 22/6	
			l	Decision IG.22/6	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				reliable data, information	
				and tools:	
				Decision IG.22/2,	
				Mediterranean Strategy	
				for Sustainable	
				Development 2016-	
				2025(MSSD)	
				Relevant Strategic	
				directions:	
				2.1: Promote the	SCP Action Plan relevant
				sustainable use,	indicators are being
				management and	defined and will be
				conservation of natural	presented to MAP CPs for
				resources and	validation next year. 1st
				ecosystems	Draft list will be available
				2.2: Promote	at the end of Sept 16.
				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	

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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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
				ObjectiveDevelop 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 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 /	Indicators
		a b b b b c b c c c c c c c c c c		objective	
14.1. By 2025,	14.1.1. Index of	8. By 2020, pollution,	1. Reduce marine	SAP MED MTS	SAP MED MTS
prevent and	coastal eutrophication	including from excess	pollution of all kinds	IMAP EO5:	IMAP EO5:
significantly reduce	and floating plastic	nutrients, has been	in line with the SDG	Human-induced	Concentration of key
marine pollution of	debris density	brought to levels that are	Goal 14.1.	eutrophication is	nutrients in water column
all kinds, in particular		not detrimental to		prevented, especially	(EO5)
from land-based		ecosystem function and		adverse effects thereof,	Chlorophyll-a
activities, including		biodiversity.		such as losses in	concentration in water
marine debris and				biodiversity, ecosystem	column (EO5)
nutrient pollution				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	
				chuidhinent	
				Take necessary measures	
				to establish adequate	
				urban sewer and	
				wastewater treatment	
				plants that prevent run-	
				off and riverine inputs of	
				litter	
				Poduco nutriant innut-	
				Reduce nutrient inputs,	
				from agriculture and	

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, 	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	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,

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

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				into consideration	areas beyond
				requirements referred in	national
				Annex IV to the Offshore	jurisdiction (ABNJ)
				Protocol and other best	- Indicator on
				practices;	Sustainable
					fisheries (on-going
				Specific objective 8: To	definition under
				develop and adopt	EcAp, in
				regional offshore	cooperation with
				guidelines; Target:	GFCM)
				Regional Guidelines on	- Illegal,
				Environmental Impact	Unregulated and
				Assessment developed	Unreported (IUU)
				and adopted.	rates and/or
					Conservation
				SAP BIO targets	status of
				Standard monitoring	commercial fish
				protocols for socio-	stocks in the
				economic impacts, global	Mediterranean
				trade, endangered	
				species, effectiveness of	
				protected areas	
14.3. Minimize and	4.3.1. Average marine	10. By 2015, the multiple	2. Create increased	Climate Change	
address the impacts	acidity (pH) measured	anthropogenic pressures	resilience of people,	Adaptation Framework	
of ocean acidification,	at agreed suite of	on coral reefs, and other	marine and coastal	relevant objectives (See	
including through	representative	vulnerable ecosystems	ecosystems, and	SDG Target 2.4)	
enhanced scientific	sampling stations	impacted by climate	their health and		
cooperation at all		change or ocean	productivity, in line	MTS Indicative Key	
levels		acidification are	with the SDG Goal	Output 2.7.1	
		minimized, so as to	13 and decisions	Reviews/policy briefs	
		maintain their integrity	made at the	developed and submitted	
		and functioning.	UNFCCC COP21.	to Contracting Parties on	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				emerging pollutants,	
				ocean acidification,	
				climate change and	
				linkages with relevant	
				global processes.	
14.4. By 2020,	14.4.1. Proportion of	6. By 2020 all fish and	3. Develop	MSSD Relevant Strategic	TBC (Dashboard of
effectively regulate	fish stocks within	invertebrate stocks and	integrated,	directions:	Sustainability in progress):
harvesting and end	biologically	aquatic plants are	ecosystem-based	1.1: Strengthen	
overfishing, illegal,	sustainable levels	managed and harvested	regional ocean	implementation of and	Indicator on Sustainable
unreported and		sustainably, legally and	policies and	compliance with the	fisheries (on-going
unregulated fishing		applying ecosystem based	strategies for	Protocols of the	definition under EcAp, in
and destructive		approaches, so that	sustainable use of	Barcelona Convention	cooperation with GFCM)
fishing practices and		overfishing is avoided,	marine and coastal	and other regional policy	
implement science-		recovery plans and	resources, paying	instruments and	Illegal, Unregulated and
based management		measures are in place for	close attention to	initiatives supplemented	Unreported (IUU) rates
plans, in order to		all depleted species,	blue growth.	by national approaches	and/or Conservation
restore fish stocks in		fisheries have no		1.2: Establish and enforce	status of commercial fish
the shortest time		significant adverse		regulatory mechanisms,	stocks in the
feasible, at least to		impacts on threatened		including Maritime	Mediterranean
levels that can		species and vulnerable		Spatial Planning, to	
produce maximum		ecosystems and the		prevent and control	
sustainable yield as		impacts of fisheries on		unsustainable open	
determined by their		stocks, species and		ocean resource	
biological		ecosystems are within		exploitation	
characteristics		safe ecological limits.			
		-		MSSD Objective 1:	
		7. By 2020 areas under		Ensuring sustainable	
		agriculture, aquaculture		development in marine	
		and forestry are managed		and coastal areas	
		sustainably, ensuring		Target (after SDGs): By	
		conservation of		2020, effectively regulate	
		biodiversity.		harvesting and end	

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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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	
				habitats, for non-	
				indigenous species	
				control and prevention as	
				well as the management	
				of marine and coastal	Total surface of the
				protected areas	national protected areas,
				developed/updated and	in percentage with the
				disseminate	marine and coastal areas
				MSSD Objective 1: (See	under national jurisdiction. This indicator is linked to
				above by point 14.4.)	Aichi Target 11 (10%)
					AICHI TAIBEL II (10%)
				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,	14.6.1. Progress by	3. By 2020, at the latest,	3. Develop	MSSD Objective 1: (See	TBC (Dashboard of
prohibit certain forms	countries in the	incentives, including	integrated,	above by point 14.4.)	Sustainability in progress):
of fisheries subsidies which contribute to	degree of	subsidies, harmful to	ecosystem-based	SCP Action Plan relevant	Indicator on Sustainable
overcapacity and	implementation of international	biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or	regional ocean policies and	objectives :	fisheries (on-going definition under EcAp, in
overfishing, eliminate	instruments aiming to	reformed in order to	strategies for	Operational Objective 1.2	cooperation with GFCM)
subsidies that	combat illegal,	minimize or avoid	sustainable use of	(Food, Fisheries and	
contribute to illegal,	unreported and	negative impacts, and	marine and coastal	Agriculture Sector):	Illegal, Unregulated and
unreported and	unregulated fishing	positive incentives for the	resources, paying	Develop the policy and	Unreported (IUU) rates
unregulated fishing		conservation and	close attention to	legal framework to	and/or Conservation
and refrain from		sustainable use of	blue growth.	promote sustainable	status of commercial fish
introducing new such		biodiversity are developed		agriculture, fisheries and	stocks in the
subsidies, recognizing		and applied, consistent		food production and	MediterraneanMSSD
that appropriate and		and in harmony with the		consumption, with	
effective special and		Convention and other		special focus on the	
differential treatment	<u> </u>	relevant international		"Mediterranean Diet",	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
for developing and		obligations, taking into		engaging local	
least developed		account national socio		communities and small-	
countries should be		economic conditions.		medium scale producers,	
an integral part of the				distributors & retailers of	SCP AP relevant indicators
World Trade		6. By 2020 all fish and		sustainable Food,	are being defined and will
Organization fisheries		invertebrate stocks and		Fisheries and Agriculture	be presented to MAP CPs
subsidies negotiation		aquatic plants are		products.	for validation next year. 1 st
		managed and harvested			Draft list will be available
		sustainably, legally and			at the end of Sept 16.
		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,	14.7.1 Sustainable				
increase the	fisheries as a				
economic benefits to	percentage of GDP				
small island	in small island				
developing States	developing States,				
and least developed	least developed				
countries from the	countries and all				
sustainable use of	countries				

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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	
		<u> </u>	1		1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	objective 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	Indicators
14.c Enhance the	14.c.1 Number of		4. Enhance	tools and information, to promote sustainability throughout the value chains of agriculture and fisheries management, as well as food processing and food distribution. MTS -Governance	Number of ratifications
conservation and	countries making		4. Enhance effectiveness of	Objective 3: To	and level of compliance as
sustainable use	progress in		Regional Seas	strengthen capacity for	reported by Contracting
of oceans and their	ratifying, accepting		Conventions and	the implementation of	Parties
resources by	and implementing		Action Plans as	and compliance with the	
implementing	through legal,		regional platforms	Barcelona Convention, its	Percentage of coastal and
international law as	policy and		for supporting	Protocols and the	marine areas conserved

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
reflected in the	institutional		integrated ocean	adopted Strategies and	
United Nations	frameworks, ocean-		policies and	Action Plans	EcAp/IMAP biodiversity
Convention on the	related		management.		related common indicators
Law of the Sea, which	instruments that			Strategic outcome 1:	
provides the	implement			Contracting Parties	Number of initiatives and
legal framework for	international law, as			supported in the	legal instruments
the conservation and	reflected in UNCLOS,			implementation of the	addressing specifically
sustainable	for the conservation			Barcelona Convention, its	coastal conservation
use of oceans and	and			Protocols, Regional	
their resources, as	sustainable use of the			Strategies and Action	Progress on
recalled in	oceans and their			Plans	implementation of the
paragraph 158 of	resources				Regional Programme of
"The future we want"				Indicative key output	Work for Coastal and
				1.1.1: Ratification of the	Marine Protected Areas in
				Barcelona Convention	the Mediterranean
				and its Protocols by all	
				Contracting Parties	Status of implementation
				supported.	of SAP BIO and its related
					national action plans
				MSSD Objective 1.	
				(See above point 14.4.)	Number of regional
					meetings on regional and
				Strategic direction 1.1.	sub-regional coordination
				Strengthen	on seas and coasts
				implementation of and	
				compliance with the	Number of good practice
				Protocols of the	exchange programmes on
				Barcelona Convention	seas and coasts annually
				and other regional policy	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				instruments and	Number of roadmaps (for
				initiatives supplemented	delivery of all Barcelona
					-
				by national approaches –	Convention Protocols in

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				Target (after SDGs): by	synergy with other
				2020, conserve at least	regional policy
				10 per cent of coastal	instruments as relevant) in
				and marine areas,	place and the status of
				consistent with national	their implementation
				and international law and	
				based on best available	Number of States
				scientific information	supporting and/or
					benefitting from the Trust
					Fund for Mediterranean
				Regional Strategy for	marine protected areas.
				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	

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: Speechic Objective 1: To ratify the Offshore Protoco; Target 1: Ratification by all Contracting Parties of the	SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
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Specific Objective 1: To ratify the Offshore Protocol; Target 1: Ratification by all Contracting Parties of the						
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ratify the Offshore Protocol; Target 1: Ratification by all Contracting Parties of the						
Protocol; Target 1: Ratification by all Contracting Parties of the					-	
Ratification by all Contracting Parties of the					-	
Contracting Parties of the						
					Offshore Protocol,	

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
financial services,				objective growth through more	
including				balanced territorial	
microfinance				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
5.a Undertake reforms to give	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the			MSSD Objective 2 (see above by point 5.5.)	green jobs MSSD Objective 2 (see above by point 5.5.)
women equal rights to economic	legal framework (including customary law) guarantees			MSSD Objective 5. Strategic direction 5.1:	
resources, as well as access to ownership	women's equal rights			Create green and decent	
and control over land	to land ownership			jobs for all, particularly	
and other forms of	and/or control			youth and women, to	
property, financial				eradicate poverty and	
services, inheritance				enhance social inclusion	

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

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

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

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SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
				objectivePhase out inputs of PAHsPhase out discharges and emissions and losses of mercury, cadmium and leadEliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean Sea caused by discharges, emissions and losses of zinc, copper and chromeEliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution caused by discharges, emissions and losses of zinc, copper and chromeEliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution caused by discharges, emissions and losses of organohalogen compoundsEliminate to the fullest possible extent inputs of radioactive substancesDispose 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 /	Indicators
				objective	
6.4. By 2030,	6.4.1. Percentage	7. By 2020 areas under		MTS	
substantially increase	change in water use	agriculture, aquaculture		SO2. The sustainable use	
water-use efficiency	efficiency over time	and forestry are managed		of natural resources is	MPAs to Aichi 11 Decision
across all sectors and		sustainably, ensuring		ensured, particularly with	(Decision 22/13) relevant
ensure sustainable	6.4.2. Percentage of	conservation of		regard to water use	indicators (See above by
withdrawals and	total available water	biodiversity.		Please see the SDG target	point 14.2.)
supply of freshwater	resources			and indicator 2.4	
to address water	used, taking	11. By 2020, at least 17		SO4. To promote	SCP AP relevant indicators
scarcity and	environmental water	per cent of terrestrial and		planning mechanisms	are being defined and will
substantially reduce	requirements into	inland water, and 10 per		that will contribute to	be presented to MAP CPs
the number of people	account (level of	cent of coastal and marine		reducing the generation	for validation next year. 1st
suffering from water	water stress)	areas, especially areas of		of pollution in coastal	Draft list will be available at
scarcity		particular importance for		zones	the end of Sept 16.
		biodiversity and			
		ecosystem services, are		SO5. To ensure	
		conserved through		sustainable use of natural	
		effectively and equitably		resources, in particular	
		managed, ecologically		water, in order to	
		representative and well		prevent their pollution	
		connected systems of		and degradation	
		protected areas and other			
		effective area-based		Please see SDG Target	
		conservation measures,		14.2.	
		and integrated into the			
		wider landscapes and		MTS Key outputs	
		seascapes.		Please see the SDG target	
				and indicator 14.5	
				MSSD (on SCP) Objective	
				2. Strategic direction 2.1:	
				Promote the sustainable	Water efficiency index
				use, management and	

SDG Target(s) S	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
SDG Target(s) S	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective 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?	Indicators Water use efficiency (domestic, industrial, agricultural)

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
6.5. By 2030,	6.5.1. Degree of	11. By 2020, at least 17		1. Reduce marine	
implement integrated	integrated water	per cent of terrestrial and		pollution of all kinds in	SPA protocol MPA decision
water resources	resources	inland water, and 10 per		line with the SDG Goal	Number of river basins
management at all	management	cent of coastal and marine		14.1.	with integrated water
levels, including	implementation (0-	areas, especially areas of		MTS SO2. (Please see	resources management
through	100)	particular importance for		above SDG Target 6.4.)	schemes in place
transboundary		biodiversity and			
cooperation as	6.5.2. Proportion of	ecosystem services, are		MTS/EcAp/IMAP	
appropriate	transboundary basin	conserved through		Objective 1 and other	SPA protocol MPA decision
	area with an	effectively and equitably		biodiversity related	Participation of countries in
	operational	managed, ecologically		objectives (Please see	cross border integrated
	arrangement for	representative and well		SDG target 14.2 and 14.5)	water resources
	water cooperation	connected systems of			management processes
		protected areas and other		MSSD Objective 2.	
		effective area-based		Strategic direction 2.1:	
		conservation measures,		Promote the sustainable	
		and integrated into the		use, management and	
		wider landscapes and		conservation of natural	
		seascapes.		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	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				cross border water	
				cooperation	
				programmes.	
6.6. By 2020, protect	6.6.1. Change in the	11. By 2020, at least 17			
and restore water-	extent of water-	per cent of terrestrial and			
related ecosystems,	related ecosystems	inland water, and 10 per			
including mountains,	over time	cent of coastal and marine			
forests, wetlands,		areas, especially areas of			
rivers, aquifers and		particular importance for			
lakes		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
SDG Target(s) 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	SDG Indicator(s) 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Aichi Biodiversity Target safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	RSSD (2017-2020) 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.	objective 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.	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
				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.	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 /	Indicators
0 2 Due ve et e	0.2.4 Due neutien of			objective	Number of countries
8.3 Promote	8.3.1 Proportion of			MSSD Objective 5.	Number of countries
development-	informal employment			Transition towards a	undertaking skills
oriented policies that	in non-agriculture			green and blue economy.	assessment and gap
support productive	employment, by sex			Strategic direction 5.1:	analysis on green jobs
activities, decent job				Create green and decent	
creation,				jobs for all, particularly	Number of countries with
entrepreneurship,				youth and women, to	administrative processes in
creativity and				eradicate poverty and	place for monitoring and
innovation, and				enhance social inclusion.	forecasting green job
encourage the				Actions 5.1.1. Undertake	demand
formalization and				a skills assessment and	
growth of micro-,				gap analysis, monitor and	Number of countries with
small- and medium-				forecast demand for	training and capacity
sized enterprises,				green jobs to strengthen	building programmes for
including through				the role of green jobs in	green jobs
access to financial				eradicating poverty and	
services				enhancing social	
				inclusion; and, 5.1.2.	SCP Action Plan relevant
				Develop training and	indicators are being
				capacity building	defined and will be
				programmes for green	presented to MAP CPs for
				skills and green jobs,	validation next year. 1st
				particularly for youth and	Draft list will be available at
				women.	the end of Sept 16.SCP AP?
				SCP Action Plan relevant	
				objectives:	
				Operational Objective 1.2	
				(Food, Fisheries and	
				Agriculture Sector):	
		-		Develop the policy and	
				legal framework to	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective 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. 1 st 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 /	Indicators
				objective	
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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				(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.	
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8.9 By 2030, devise	8.9.1 Tourism direct		3. Develop	MSSD Objective 2.	
and implement	GDP as a proportion		integrated,	Strategic direction 2.5:	SCP Action Plan relevant
policies to	of total		ecosystem-based	Ensure access of local	indicators are being
promote sustainable	GDP and in growth		regional ocean	producers to distribution	defined and will be
tourism that creates	rate		policies and	channels and markets,	presented to MAP CPs for
jobs and promotes			strategies for	including the tourism	validation next year. 1st
local culture and	8.9.2 Number of jobs		sustainable use of	market. Actions 2.5.1.	Draft list will be available at
products	in tourism industries		marine and coastal	Undertake actions to	the end of Sept 16.SCP AP?
	as a proportion of		resources, paying	improve access of small-	
	total jobs and growth		close attention to	scale producers to	
	rate of jobs, by sex		blue growth.	markets, including	
				tourism markets, through	

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				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	
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	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,	9.1.1 Proportion of			MTS SO6 (please see	
reliable, sustainable	the rural population			above by SDG Target	
and resilient	who live			8.4.)	
infrastructure,	within 2 km of an all-				
including regional	season road			MTS Key output 5.3.1.	
and				National ICZM Strategies	
transborder	9.1.2 Passenger and			including streamlining	
infrastructure, to	freight volumes, by			pollution, biodiversity,	
support economic	mode of			adaptation to climate	
development and	transport			change and SCP, land and	
human well-being,				sea interaction as well as	
with a focus on				sustainable cities	
affordable and				prepared and applied	
equitable access for					
all				MSSD Objective 3 and	

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

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	MSSD
				and socioeconomic	SPA protocol MPA

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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	
			Ĭ	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 /	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)			objectivecultural development isin harmony with naturalenvironment andlandscapeKey output 5.3.1.National ICZM Strategiesincluding streamliningpollution, biodiversity,adaptation to climatechange and SCP, land andsea interaction as well assustainable citiesprepared and appliedMSSD Objective 3.Strategic direction 3.4:Promote sustainablewaste managementwithin the context of amore circular economy –Target: By 2030,substantially reducewaste generationthrough prevention,reduction, recycling andreuseSAP MED Regional Plans:Implement programmeson regular removal andsound disposal ofaccumulations/hotspots	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
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.	objectiveof marine litterImplement adequatewaste reducing/reusing/recycling measures inorder to reduce thefraction of plasticpackaging waste thatgoes to landfill orincineration withoutenergy recoveryClose to the extentpossible existing illegalsolid waste dump sitesMTS SOS2. The sustainable use ofnatural resources isensured, particularly withregard to water use5. To ensure sustainableuse of natural resources,in particular water, inorder to prevent theirpollution anddegradation7. To reduceanthropogenic pressureon coastal and marineecosystems in order toprevent or reduce theirdegradation 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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectivecapacities 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 threats on Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity	Indicators
				the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean marine	

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				society providing SCP	
				solutions contributing to alternatives to POPs and	
				toxic chemicals and to	
				reduce upstream sources	
				of marine litter	
				supported and	
				coordinated.	
				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):	
				(2010 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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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,	12.5.1 National		1. Reduce marine	MTS SCP related SOs	SPA Protocol MPA
substantially reduce	recycling rate, tons of		pollution of all kinds	(Please see the SDG	decision: Percentage of
waste generation	material		in line with the SDG	Target 2.4.)	waste treated by treatment
through prevention,	recycled		Goal 14.1.		type
reduction, recycling				MSSD Objective 3.	
and reuse				Strategic direction 3.4:	Waste generated by type
				Promote sustainable	per country
				waste management	
				within the context of a	SCP Action Plan relevant
				more circular economy –	indicators are being
				Target: By 2030,	defined and will be
				substantially reduce	presented to MAP CPs for
				waste generation	validation next year. 1st
				through prevention,	Draft list will be available at
				reduction, recycling and	the end of Sept 16.
				reuse	SCP AP
				SCP AP related objectives	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
				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	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
				Climate Change related MTS objective SO1. Please see the SDG target and indicator 11.5. MSSD Objective 3.	Status of inventory of Mediterranean local authorities developing natural risk response mechanisms
				Strategic direction 3.7: Enhance urban resilience in order to reduce vulnerability to risks from natural and human-	Number of countries with national technology investment plans in place Number of regional climate
				induced hazards including climate change; MSSD Objective 4. Strategic direction 4.2: Accelerate the uptake of	change adaptation and mitigation knowledge- sharing platforms and support mechanisms aimed at fostering collaborative
				climate-smart and climate-resilient responses. CC Adaptation FWK	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,		use of marine and coastal	
		and integrated into the		resources	
		wider landscapes and			
		seascapes.		MTS Strategic Outcome	
				3.2 Please see the SDG	
		14. By 2020, ecosystems		target and indicator 14.2	
		that provide essential		and 14.5	
		services, including services			
		related to water, and		Please see SDG Target	
		contribute to health,		1.4.2.	
		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,	15.2.1. Progress	5. By 2020, the rate of loss	4. Enhance	MSSD Objective 2.	SPA Protocol MPA
promote the	towards sustainable	of all natural habitats,	effectiveness of	Strategic direction 2.1:	decision:
implementation of	forest management	including forests, is at	Regional Seas	Promote the sustainable	Share of Mediterranean
sustainable		least halved and where	Conventions and	use, management and	forests under sustainable
management of all		feasible brought close to	Action Plans as	conservation of natural	management
types of forests, halt		zero, and degradation and	regional platforms	resources and	
deforestation,		fragmentation is	for supporting	ecosystems. Action 2.1.4.	
restore degraded		significantly reduced.	integrated ocean	Put in place participative	
forests and			policies and	cross-sectoral resource	
substantially increase		7. By 2020 areas under	management.	management strategies	
afforestation and		agriculture, aquaculture		to ensure that renewable	
reforestation globally		and forestry are managed		natural resources are	
		sustainably, ensuring		extracted in ways that do	
		conservation of		not threaten the future	
		biodiversity.		use of the resources, and	

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 /	Indicators
				objective	
		prevented and their		3.1.2. Please se the SDG	
		conservation status,		target and indicator 14.5	
		particularly of those most		3.2.1. Regional Action	
		in decline, has been		Plans for the	
		improved and sustained.		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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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:	Status of legal measures
				Promote the sustainable	that are in place to
				use, management and	conserve biodiversity and
				conservation of natural	ecosystem services in line
				resources and	with international and
				ecosystems. Action 2.1.1.	regional commitments
				Ensure that legal	
				measures 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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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 /	Indicators
				objective	
				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	17.16.1 Number of		4. Enhance		
Global Partnership	countries reporting		effectiveness of		
for Sustainable	progress in		Regional Seas		
Development,	multi-stakeholder		Conventions and		
complemented by	development		Action Plans as		
multi-stakeholder	effectiveness		regional platforms		
partnerships that	monitoring		for supporting		
mobilize and share	frameworks that		integrated ocean		
knowledge,	support the		policies and		
expertise, technology	achievement of the		management.		
and financial	sustainable				
resources, to support	development goals				
the achievement of					
the Sustainable					
Development Goals					
in all countries, in					
particular developing					
countries					

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

5. NBC Section 1	SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
5. NBC					objective	
5. NBC					other sources among all	
					countries	
						•
Section 1	5. NBC					
	Section 1					

5. NBC

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
2.4. By 2030, ensure	2.4.1. Proportion of	4. By 2020, at the latest,	3 . Develop	A.2: By 2020, tools	Toolds suh as regional
sustainable food	agricultural area	Governments, business	integrated,	which integrate	guidleines fo reconomic
production systems	under productive and	and stakeholders at all	ecosystem-based	economic, social and	valuation and guidlined for
and implement	sustainable	levels have taken steps to	regional ocean	environmental	vulnerablility
resilient agricultural	agriculture	achieve or have	policies and	considerations will be an	assessmentand spatila
practices that		implemented plans for	strategies for	integral part of the	planning and extractive
increase productivity		sustainable production	sustainable use of	coastal planning and	use strategies are
and production, that		and consumption and	marine and coastal	managment process	integrated into coastal
help maintain		have kept the impacts of	resources, paying	(WIOSAP Project Results	planning and mangement.
ecosystems, that		use of natural resources	close attention to	Framework 2016-2021)	
strengthen capacity		well within safe ecological	blue growth.		
for adaptation to		limits.		A.2.1: By 2020,	
climate change,				information on the value	
extreme weather,		7. By 2020 areas under		of coastal and marine	
drought, flooding and		agriculture, aquaculture		ecosystems is used in	
other disasters and		and forestry are managed		decicions of coastal	
that progressively		sustainably, ensuring		planning (WIOSAP	
improve land and soil		conservation of		Project Results	

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
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.		Framework 2016-2021)	
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
					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 resources 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 /	Indicators
				objective	
14.6. By 2020,	14.6.1. Progress by	3. By 2020, at the latest,	3. Develop		Regional guidelines for
prohibit certain forms	countries in the	incentives, including	integrated,	A.2.1: Economic	Economic Valuation of at
of fisheries subsidies	degree of	subsidies, harmful to	ecosystem-based	Valuation studies will be	least three Key coastal
which contribute to	implementation of	biodiversity are	regional ocean	undertaken for at least 1	ecosystems adpted and
overcapacity and	international	eliminated, phased out or	policies and	coastl ecosystem in at	used in actual valuation
overfishing, eliminate	instruments aiming to	reformed in order to	strategies for	least 5 countries in the	studies
subsidies that	combat illegal,	minimize or avoid	sustainable use of	region using guidelines	
contribute to illegal,	unreported and	negative impacts, and	marine and coastal	by 2020	Values of coastal and
unreported and	unregulated fishing	positive incentives for the	resources, paying		marine ecosystems is used
unregulated fishing		conservation and	close attention to	A.2.1: Information on the	in decisions of coastal
and refrain from		sustainable use of	blue growth.	value of the coastal and	planning
introducing new such		biodiversity are developed		marine ecosysetms is	
subsidies, recognizing		and applied, consistent		used in decisions of	Toolkits and guidelines for
that appropriate and		and in harmony with the		coastal planning by 2020	vulnerability assessments,
effective special and		Convention and other			spatial planning developed
differential treatment		relevant international		A.2.2: Guidleines and	and applied including
for developing and		obligations, taking into		methodologies for	gender sensitive analysis
least developed		account national socio		vulnerrability assessment	
countries should be		economic conditions.		and spatial planning will	Number of sites with
an integral part of the				be used in at least five	extractive use strategies
World Trade		6. By 2020 all fish and		countries in the region by	for coastal natural
Organization fisheries		invertebrate stocks and		2020 (WIOSAP Project	resources adopted for
subsidies negotiation		aquatic plants are		Results Framework 2016-	implementation
		managed and harvested		2021)	
		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			

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 region	al target / Indicators
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 Statesallocated to research in the field of marine technologytechnologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.updated to information that will be the WIOSAF 2020D.2.1: There contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing StatesD.2.1: There and applied.D.2.2: The W project will least two Sc Workshops	(CHM) will be nclude and tools generated by Project bythe updated Nairobi Convention Clearing House Mechanism (CHM).Vill be at crease in the ccess to vention CHMScience-Policy forum promoting greater interaction between marine scientist and policy makers.ce to Policy e established airobi by 2020Science-Policy forum promoting greater interaction between marine scientist and policy makers.VIOSAP organize at eince-Policy and facilitate of at least 5 . (WIOSAP ItsScience-Policy and facilitate of at least 5

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/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.	 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 / objective	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					

Section 2

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
and air,	unsafe WASH				
water and soil	services)				
pollution and					
contamination					
5.5 Ensure women's	5.5.2 Proportion of				
full and effective	women in managerial				
participation and	positions				
equal opportunities					
for leadership at all					
levels of decision-					
making in political,					
economic and public					
life					
5.a Undertake	5.a.2 Proportion of			A.1.4: At least 5 ICZM	Number of ICZM plans in
reforms to give	countries where the			plans for target coastal	target coastal sites
women equal rights	legal framework			zones will be developed,	involving wide range of
to economic	(including customary			involving wide	stakeholders. Number of
resources, as well as	law) guarantees			stakeholder dialogue	multi-stakeholder meetings
access to ownership	women's equal rights			including women and	held will all stakeholders
and control over land	to land ownership			civil society. (WIOSAP	involved including civil
and other forms of	and/or control			Project Results	society and women's
property, financial				Framework 2016-2021)	groups.
services, inheritance					
and natural					
resources, in					
accordance with					
national laws					
6.3 By 2030, improve	6.3.1. Proportion of	8. By 2020, pollution,	1. Reduce marine	B.1.1: Reduction of at	Removal rates of N and P
water quality by	wastewater safely	including from excess	pollution of all kinds	least 50% of the	in the sites
reducing pollution,	treated	nutrients, has been	in line with the SDG	baselines N and P	
eliminating dumping		brought to levels that are	Goal 14.1.	pollution loads in the	Best Practices of innovative
and minimizing	6.3.2. Proportion of	not detrimental to		three hotspots initiated	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. Percentagechange in water useefficiency over time6.4.2. 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 /	Indicators
				objectrive	
withdrawals and	total available water	biodiversity.		(WIOSAP Project Results	
supply of freshwater	resources			Framework 2016-2021)	
to address water	used, taking	11. By 2020, at least 17			
scarcity and	environmental water	per cent of terrestrial and			
substantially reduce	requirements into	inland water, and 10 per			
the number of people	account (level of	cent of coastal and marine			
suffering from water	water stress)	areas, especially areas of			
scarcity		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,	6.5.1. Degree of	11. By 2020, at least 17	 Reduce marine 	B.1.3: There will be ICM	ICM Plans incorporate
implement integrated	integrated water	per cent of terrestrial and	pollution of all kinds	plans in at least 5	water quality management
water resources	resources	inland water, and 10 per	in line with the SDG	countries in the region	
management at all	management	cent of coastal and marine	Goal 14.1.	incorporating water	Number of multi-
levels, including	implementation (0-	areas, especially areas of		quality management by	stakeholder meerings held
through	100)	particular importance for		2020	in preparation of the ICM
transboundary		biodiversity and		C.2.1: Environmental	plans with particlular
cooperation as	6.5.2. Proportion of	ecosystem services, are		Flow Assessments (EFAs)	attention given to
appropriate	transboundary basin	conserved through		exercises include strong	empowerment of women
	area with an	effectively and equitably		capacity building	and the input of civil
	operational	managed, ecologically		component using the	society

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objectrive	
	arrangement for	representative and well		guidelines	
	water cooperation	connected systems of			Number of EFA guidelines
		protected areas and other		C.2.1: Institutional	and methodologies
		effective area-based		capacity for	
		conservation measures,		implementation is still	Case study documentation
		and integrated into the		not sufficiently	for best practice including
		wider landscapes and		developed	gender specific case
		seascapes.			studies, number of active
				C.2.1: Harmonized	networks involved and
				policies and guidelines.	number of participating
				(WIOSAP Project Results	institutions.
				Framework 2016-2021)	
6.6. By 2020, protect	6.6.1. Change in the	11. By 2020, at least 17		C.1.1: Environmental	Number of studies on
and restore water-	extent of water-	per cent of terrestrial and		Flow Assessment (EFA)	Environmental Flow
related ecosystems,	related ecosystems	inland water, and 10 per		studies conducted in at	Assessment
including mountains,	over time	cent of coastal and marine		least 3 river basins	
forests, wetlands,		areas, especially areas of		draining into the Indian	Number of integrated river
rivers, aquifers and		particular importance for		Ocean	basin managment plans
lakes		biodiversity and			(including critical socio-
		ecosystem services, are	Ĭ	C.1.2: Implementation of	economic elements and
		conserved through		EFA recommendations	gender considerartions)
		effectively and equitably		show initial improvement	
		managed, ecologically		of flows of Pilot rivers by	Number of assessment
		representative and well		2020	considerations
		connected systems of			implemented
		protected areas and other		C.2.1: EFA assessment	
		effective area-based		exercises include strong	Number of EFA guidelines
		conservation measures,		capacity building	and methodologies
		and integrated into the		component using the	
		wider landscapes and		guidelines	Case study documentation

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objectrive	Indicators
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	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.	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.	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.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	commitment		13 and decisions	•	
efficiency and			made at the		
advanced and cleaner			UNFCCC COP21.		
fossil-fuel					
technology, and					
promote investment					
in energy					
infrastructure and					
clean energy					
technology					
8.3 Promote	8.3.1 Proportion of				
development-	informal employment				
oriented policies that	in non-agriculture				
support productive	employment, by sex				
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					

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

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 Nand 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 /	Indicators
				objectrive	
impact of cities,	final discharge with			initiated by 2020.	pilot activities captured
including by paying	regard to the total				and diseminated to all key
special attention to	waste generated by			B.1.2: At least 50% of	stakeholders including civil
air quality and	the city			treated wastewater from	society and user groups
municipal and other				hotspots reused and	Removal of COD and
waste management	11.6.2 Annual mean			recycled in the three	Nutrient
	levels of fine			hotspots by 2020.	
	particulate matter			(WIOSAP Project Results	Increased reuse of treated
	(e.g. PM2.5 and			Framework 2016-2021)	wastewater
	PM10) in cities				
	(population weighted)				
12.2. By 2030,	12.2.1. Material	4. By 2020, at the latest,	4. Enhance		
achieve the	footprint, material	Governments, business	effectiveness of		
sustainable	footprint per capita,	and stakeholders at all	Regional Seas		
management and	and material footprint	levels have taken steps to	Conventions and		
efficient use of	per GDP	achieve or have	Action Plans as		
natural resources		implemented plans for	regional platforms		
	12.2.2 Domestic	sustainable production	for supporting		
	material consumption	and consumption and	integrated ocean		
	(DMC) and DMC per	have kept the impacts of	policies and		
	capita, per GDP	use of natural resources	management.		
		well within safe ecological			
		limits.			
12.4 By 2020, achieve	12.4.1 Number of		 Reduce marine 	B.1.1. Reduction of at	Removal of N and P in the
the environmentally	parties to		pollution of all kinds	least 50% of the baseline	sites
sound	international		in line with the SDG	of Nand P pollution loads	
management of	multilateral		Goal 14.1.	in the three hotspots	Best Practices of innovative
chemicals and all	environmental			initiated by 2020.	pilot activities captured
wastes throughout	agreements on				and diseminated to all key
their life cycle, in	hazardous waste, and			B.1.2: At least 50% of	stakeholders including civil
accordance with	other chemicals that			treated wastewater from	society and user groups
agreed international	meet their			hotspots reused and	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 /	Indicators
				objectrive	
	foster climate			used in decisions of	
	resilience and low			coastal planning by 2020	Toolkits and guidelines for
	greenhouse gas				vulnerability assessments,
	emissions			A.2.2: Guidleines and	spatial planning developed
	development in a			methodologies for	and applied including
	manner that does not			vulnerrability assessment	gender sensitive analysis
	threaten food			and spatial planning will	
	production (including			be used in at least five	Number of sites with
	a national adaptation			countries in the region by	extractive use strategies for
	plan, nationally			2020. (WIOSAP Project	coastal natural resources
	determined			Results Framework 2016-	adopted for
	contribution, national			2021)	implementation
	communication,				
	biennial update report				
	or other)				
15.1 By 2020, ensure	15.1.1. Forest area as	5. By 2020, the rate of loss	4. Enhance	C.1.1: Environmental	Number of studies on
the conservation,	a proportion of total	of all natural habitats,	effectiveness of	Flow Assessment (EFA)	Environmental Flow
restoration and	land area	including forests, is at	Regional Seas	studies conducted in at	Assessment
sustainable use of		least halved and where	Conventions and	least 3 river basins	
terrestrial and inland	15.1.2. Proportion of	feasible brought close to	Action Plans as	draining into the Indian	Number of integrated river
freshwater	important sites for	zero, and degradation and	regional platforms	Ocean	basin managment plans
ecosystems and their	terrestrial and	fragmentation is	for supporting		(including critical socio-
services, in particular	freshwater	significantly reduced.	integrated ocean	C.1.2: Implementation of	economic elements and
forests, wetlands,	biodiversity that are		policies and	EFA recommendations	gender considerartions)
mountains and	covered by protected	 By 2020, at least 17 	management.	show initial improvement	
drylands, in line with	areas, by ecosystem	per cent of terrestrial and		of flows of Pilot rivers by	Number of assessment
obligations under	type	inland water, and 10 per		2020	considerations
international		cent of coastal and marine			implemented
agreements		areas, especially areas of		C.2.1: EFA assessment	
		particular importance for		exercises include strong	Number of EFA guidelines
		biodiversity and		capacity building	and methodologies
		ecosystem services, are		component using the	

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 /	Indicators
	C 1 1 1			objectrive	
mobilize and share	frameworks that		integrated ocean	C.2.1: EFA assessment	empowerment of women
knowledge,	support the		policies and	exercises include strong	and inpuut of civil society
expertise, technology	achievement of the		management.	capacity building	
and financial	sustainable			component using the	Number of assessment
resources, to support	development goals			guidelines	considerations
the achievement of					implemented
the Sustainable				C.2.1: Institutional	
Development Goals				capacity for is reinforced	Number of EFA guidelines
in all countries, in				to ensure effective	and methodologies
particular developing				implementation through	
countries				targeted training	Case study documentation
					for best practice including
				C.2.1: Harmonized	gender specific case
				policies and guidelines.	studies, number of active
				(WIOSAP Project Results	networks involved and
				Framework 2016-2021)	number of participating
					institutions.
17.18 By 2020,	17.18.1 Proportion of			A.2.1: Economic	Regional guidelines for
enhance capacity-	sustainable			Valuation studies will be	Economic Valuation of at
building support to	development			undertaken for at least 1	least three Key coastal
developing countries,	indicators produced at			coastal ecosystem in at	ecosystems adpted and
including for least	the national level with			least 5 countries in the	used in actual valuation
developed countries	full			region using guidelines	studies
and small island	disaggregation when			by 2020	
developing States, to	relevant to the target,				Values of coastal and
increase	in accordance with			A.2.1 : Information on the	marine ecosystems is used
significantly the	the Fundamental			value of the coastal and	in decisions of coastal
availability of high-	Principles of			marine ecosysetms is	planning
quality, timely and	Official Statistics			used in decisions of	
reliable data				coastal planning by 2020	Toolkits and guidelines for
disaggregated by				A 2 2 Cuidleines and	vulnerability assessments,
income, gender, age,				A.2.2: Guidleines and	spatial planning developed

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

7. NOWPAP

Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
				objective	
2.4. By 2030, ensure	2.4.1. Proportion of	4. By 2020, at the latest,	3. Develop	Three (out of four) of	Relevant national
sustainable food	agricultural area	Governments, business	integrated,	NOWPAP member	legislation adopted
production systems	under productive and	and stakeholders at all	ecosystem-based	states are also members	
and implement	sustainable	levels have taken steps to	regional ocean	of PEMSEA and agreed	
resilient agricultural	agriculture	achieve or have	policies and	to target 3 of the SDS-	
practices that		implemented plans for	strategies for	SEA: by 2021, to adopt	
increase productivity		sustainable production	sustainable use of	relevant national	
and production, that		and consumption and	marine and coastal	legislation (100% of all	
help maintain		have kept the impacts of	resources, paying	countries)	
ecosystems, that		use of natural resources	close attention to		
strengthen capacity		well within safe ecological	blue growth.		
for adaptation to		limits.			
climate change,					
extreme weather,		7. By 2020 areas under			
drought, flooding and		agriculture, aquaculture			

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.	 Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health 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
14.2. By 2020,	14.2.1. Proportion of	5. By 2020, the rate of loss	4. Enhance	adversely affect coastal and marine environment Three (out of four) of	 3.1. Characteristics of litter in the marine and coastal environment 3.2. Impacts of litter on marine life Relevant national
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	national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	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	effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	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.	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 /	Indicators
				objective	
14.3. Minimize and	4.3.1. Average marine	10. By 2015, the multiple	2. Create increased		
address the impacts	acidity (pH) measured	anthropogenic pressures	resilience of people,		
of ocean acidification,	at agreed suite of	on coral reefs, and other	marine and coastal		
including through	representative	vulnerable ecosystems	ecosystems, and		
enhanced scientific	sampling stations	impacted by climate	their health and		
cooperation at all		change or ocean	productivity, in line		
levels		acidification are	with the SDG Goal		
		minimized, so as to	13 and decisions		
		maintain their integrity	made at the		
		and functioning.	UNFCCC COP21.		
14.4. By 2020,	14.4.1 . Proportion of	6. By 2020 all fish and	3. Develop	1. Biological and habitat	1.1. Species diversity of
effectively regulate	fish stocks within	invertebrate stocks and	integrated,	diversity are not changed	marine mammals and
harvesting and end	biologically	aquatic plants are	ecosystem-based	significantly due to	waterbirds
overfishing, illegal,	sustainable levels	managed and harvested	regional ocean	anthropogenic pressure	1.2. Species, age and size
unreported and		sustainably, legally and	policies and		structure of fish stocks
unregulated fishing		applying ecosystem based	strategies for		1.3. Distribution of benthic
and destructive		approaches, so that	sustainable use of		and pelagic communities
fishing practices and		overfishing is avoided,	marine and coastal		and their status
implement science-		recovery plans and	resources, paying		
based management		measures are in place for	close attention to		
plans, in order to		all depleted species,	blue growth.		
restore fish stocks in		fisheries have no	Ŭ		
the shortest time		significant adverse			
feasible, at least to		impacts on threatened			
levels that can		species and vulnerable			
produce maximum		ecosystems and the			
sustainable yield as		impacts of fisheries on			
determined by their		stocks, species and			
biological		ecosystems are within			
characteristics		safe ecological limits.			
		7. By 2020 areas under			

	DG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
		agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.			
conserve at least 10 pro per cent of coastal rela	4.5.1. Coverage of rotected areas in elation to marine reas	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 /	Indicators
				objective	
14.6. By 2020,	14.6.1. Progress by	3. By 2020, at the latest,	3. Develop	Three (out of four) of	Relevant national
prohibit certain forms	countries in the	incentives, including	integrated,	NOWPAP member	legislation adopted
of fisheries subsidies	degree of	subsidies, harmful to	ecosystem-based	states are also members	
which contribute to	implementation of	biodiversity are	regional ocean	of PEMSEA and agreed	
overcapacity and	international	eliminated, phased out or	policies and	to target 3 of the SDS-	
overfishing, eliminate	instruments aiming to	reformed in order to	strategies for	SEA: by 2021, to adopt	
subsidies that	combat illegal,	minimize or avoid	sustainable use of	relevant national	
contribute to illegal,	unreported and	negative impacts, and	marine and coastal	legislation (100% of all	
unreported and	unregulated fishing	positive incentives for the	resources, paying	countries)	
unregulated fishing		conservation and	close attention to		
and refrain from		sustainable use of	blue growth.		
introducing new such		biodiversity are developed			
subsidies, recognizing		and applied, consistent			
that appropriate and		and in harmony with the			
effective special and		Convention and other			
differential treatment		relevant international			
for developing and		obligations, taking into			
least developed		account national socio			
countries should be		economic conditions.			
an integral part of the					
World Trade		6. By 2020 all fish and			
Organization fisheries		invertebrate stocks and			
subsidies negotiation		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			

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	14.a.1. Proportion of	19. By 2020, knowledge,		1. Biological and habitat	1.1. Species diversity of
scientific knowledge,	total research budget	the science base and		diversity are not changed	marine mammals and
develop research	allocated to research	technologies relating to		significantly due to	waterbirds
capacity and transfer	in the field of marine	biodiversity, its values,		anthropogenic pressure	1.2. Species, age and size
marine technology,	technology	functioning, status and		1 0 1	structure of fish stocks
taking into account	0,	trends, and the			1.3. Distribution of benthic
the		consequences of its loss,			and pelagic communities
Intergovernmental		are improved, widely			and their status
Oceanographic		shared and transferred,			
Commission Criteria		and applied.			
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.b. Provide access	14.b.1. Progress by	18. By 2020, the	3. Develop		
for small-scale	countries in the	traditional knowledge,	integrated,		
artisanal fishers to	degree of application	innovations and practices	ecosystem-based		
marine resources and	ofa	of indigenous and local	regional ocean		
markets	legal/regulatory/polic	communities relevant for	policies and		
	y/institutional	the conservation and	strategies for		
	framework which	sustainable use of	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					

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

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.	 Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent Contaminants cause 	1.1. Nutrientconcentrations1.2. Direct effects ofnutrient enrichment1.3. Indirect effects ofnutrient enrichment

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling				no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health	2.1 Concentration of contaminants2.2. Effects of contaminants
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 			

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 	protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. 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.	 I. Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health 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
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	marine life 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 /	Indicators
				objective	
encourage the					
formalization and					
growth of micro-,					
small- and medium-					
sized enterprises,					
including through					
access to financial					
services					
8.4. Improve	8.4.1. Material	4. By 2020, at the latest,	1. Reduce marine	1. Eutrophication adverse	1.1. Nutrient
progressively,	footprint, material	Governments, business	pollution of all kinds	effects (such as loss of	concentrations
through 2030, global	footprint per capita,	and stakeholders at all	in line with the SDG	biodiversity, ecosystem	1.2. Direct effects of
resource efficiency in	and material footprint	levels have taken steps to	Goal 14.1.	degradation, harmful	nutrient enrichment
consumption and	per GDP	achieve or have		algal blooms, and oxygen	1.3. Indirect effects of
production and		implemented plans for		deficiency in bottom	nutrient enrichment
endeavour to	8.4.2. Domestic	sustainable production		waters) are absent	
decouple economic	material consumption,	and consumption and			
growth from	domestic material	have kept the impacts of		2. Contaminants cause	
environmental	consumption per	use of natural resources		no significant impact on	2.1 Concentration of
degradation, in	capita, and domestic	well within safe ecological		coastal and marine	contaminants
accordance with the	material consumption	limits.		ecosystems and human	2.2. Effects of
10-Year Framework	per GDP			health	contaminants
of Programmes on					
Sustainable				3. Marine litter does not	
Consumption and				adversely affect coastal	
Production, with				and marine environment	3.1. Characteristics of litter
developed countries					in the marine and coastal
taking the lead					environment
					3.2. Impacts of litter on
					marine life
8.9 By 2030, devise	8.9.1 Tourism direct		3. Develop		
and implement	GDP as a proportion		integrated,		
policies to	of total		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		 Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1. Develop integrated, 		

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	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.	 objective 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 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of 		1. Reduce marine pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG Goal 14.1.	 Eutrophication adverse effects (such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters) are absent Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health 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
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling	treatment 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. Nutrientconcentrations1.2. Direct effects ofnutrient enrichment1.3. 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	nutrient enrichment 2.1 Concentration of contaminants 2.2. Effects of
				health 3. Marine litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environment	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 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 13.2.1. Number of countries that have on coral reefs, and other vulnerable cosystems strategies and planning 10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable cosystems impacted by climate 2. Create increased resilience of people, marine and costal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal planning operationalization of an integrated change or ocean acidification are maintain their integrity 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 biennial update report or other) 10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions a national adaptation biennial update report or other) 2. Create increased resilience of people, marine and costal 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 / objective	Indicators
measures into national policies, strategies and panning panning 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 communication, biennial update report	-					
national policies, strategies and planning hanning policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of contracted and low greenhouse gas development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation biennial update report	-					
strategies and planning 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 communication, biennial update report						
planning an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their a cidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity 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	•		-			
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	-	•				
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 reportminimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.13 and decisions maintain their integrity and functioning.13 and decisions made at the UNFCCC COP21.	planning	-	0			
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 reportmaintain their integrity and functioning.made at the UNFCCC COP21.Maintain their integrity and functioning.made at the UNFCCC COP21.Made at the UNFCCC COP21.						
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						
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						
foster climateresilience and lowgreenhouse gasemissionsdevelopment in amanner that does notthreaten foodproduction (includinga national adaptationplan, nationallydeterminedcontribution, nationalcommunication,biennial update report		-	and functioning.	UNFCCC COP21.		
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						
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						
emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
contribution, national communication, biennial update report						
communication, biennial update report						
biennial update report						
or other)						
		or other)				

SDG Target(s) SD	DG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
			·′	objective	
the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inlanda p lar sustainable use of terrestrial and inlandfreshwaterim ecosystems and their forests, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line witha p a p a p a p	.5.1.1. Forest area as proportion of total and area .5.1.2. Proportion of mportant sites for errestrial and reshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected breas, by ecosystem ype	 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, the rate of loss of and the seascapes. 	4. Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	Objective 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,	15.2.1. Progress	5. By 2020, the rate of loss	4. Enhance		
promote the	towards sustainable	of all natural habitats,	effectiveness of		
implementation of	forest management	including forests, is at	Regional Seas		
sustainable		least halved and where	Conventions and		
management of all		feasible brought close to	Action Plans as		
types of forests, halt		zero, and degradation and	regional platforms		
deforestation,		fragmentation is	for supporting		
restore degraded		significantly reduced.	integrated ocean		
forests and			policies and		
substantially increase		7. By 2020 areas under	management.		
afforestation and		agriculture, aquaculture			
reforestation globally		and forestry are managed			
		sustainably, ensuring			
		conservation of			
		biodiversity.			
15.3. By 2030,	15.3.1. Proportion of	5. By 2020, the rate of loss	2. Create increased		
combat	land that is degraded	of all natural habitats,	resilience of people,		
desertification,	over total land area	including forests, is at	marine and coastal		
restore degraded		least halved and where	ecosystems, and		
land and soil,		feasible brought close to	their health and		
including land		zero, and degradation and	productivity, in line		
affected by		fragmentation is	with the SDG Goal		
desertification,		significantly reduced.	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	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting		4. Enhance effectiveness of		
for Sustainable	progress in		Regional Seas		
Development,	multi-stakeholder development		Conventions and Action Plans as		
complemented by multi-stakeholder	effectiveness		regional platforms		
partnerships that	monitoring		for supporting		

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

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

8. OSPAR

Section 1

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Your regional target /	Indicators	
			objectrive		
2.4. By 2030,	2.4.1. Proportion of	4. By 2020, at the latest,	Eutrophication related to	D5 nutrient	Nutrient inputs in water and air
ensure	agricultural area under	Governments, business	agriculture is the marine	inputs	
sustainable food	productive and sustainable	and stakeholders at all	aspect related to the		
production	agriculture	levels have taken steps to	sustainability. National,		
systems and		achieve or have	OSPAR and EU	D5 nutr conc	Winter nutrient concentrations
implement		implemented plans for	Targets/objectives on	DS hut conc	winter nutrient concentrations
resilient		sustainable production	Eutrophication apply	D5 chlorophyl	Chlorophyll concentration
agricultural		and consumption and	(OSPAR's North East		
practices that		have kept the impacts of	Atlantic Environment	D5 Phaeocystis	Species shift/indicator species:
increase		use of natural resources	Strategy)		Nuisance species <i>Phaeocystis</i>
productivity and		well within safe ecological			0
production, that		limits.		D5 oxygen	Oxygen
help maintain					
ecosystems, that		7. By 2020 areas under		In addition OSE	PAR's Common Procedure for
strengthen		agriculture, aquaculture			on of the Eutrophication
capacity for		and forestry are managed			SPAR maritime area) provides
adaptation to		sustainably, ensuring			framework for Contracting
climate change,		conservation of			ate 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.		and for identifyi	the OSPAR maritime area ing those areas for which ded under the Eutrophication
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 D5 nutr conc D5 chlorophyl D5 Phaeocystis D5 oxygen D8 input metal D8 metals (biota)	Nutrient inputs in water and air Winter nutrient concentrations Chlorophyll concentration Species shift/indicator species: Nuisance species Phaeocystis Oxygen Inputs of Hg, Cd and Pb via water and air Metal (Hg, Cd, Pb) concentrations

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

				D8 LMS	Lysosomal stability (LMS)
				D8 bile meta	b Bile metabolites (of PAHs)
				D8 micronuc	lei Micronuclei (MN)
				D8 EROD	EROD
				D10 on beac	h Beach litter
				D10 on seab	ed Litter on the sea floor
				D10 in Fulma	ar Fulmar litter ingestion (impact and floating litter)
				D10 micropla	astic Microplastics
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and	14.2.1. Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using	5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including	5. Natural habitats in the OSPAR maritime area are impacted by various		d EU fisheries management Non-OSPAR).
protect marine and coastal ecosystems to	ecosystem-based approaches	forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero,	activities which full under OSPAR's themes (Human Activities, Offshore	D1 Mammals 3	Seal abundance and distribution
avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening		and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	Industry, Radioactive substances, Eutrophication and Hazardous substances). Cross-cutting	D1 Mammals 4	Cetacean abundance and distribution
their resilience, and take action for their		6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are	objectives such as those delivered by the OSPAR network of Marine	D1 Mammals 5	Grey seal pup production
restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive		managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so	Protected Areas are also relevant here. Fisheries Management is not covered by OSPAR but by	D1 Mammals 6	Marine mammal bycatch

oceans	that overfishing is	National Fisheries	D1 Birds 1	Marine bird abundance
	avoided, recovery plans	Management and by EU	D1 Dinda 2	Dreading average of hittingle
	and measures are in place	Common Fisheries Policy	D1 Birds 2	Breeding success of kittiwake
	for all depleted species,	for EU Member States.	D1 Birds 3	Breeding status of marine birds
	fisheries have no	OSPAR Contracting Parties	DIDIUSS	biccung status of marine birus
	significant adverse	all apply ecosystem based	D1 Birds 4	Non-native/invasive mammal presence
	impacts on threatened	approaches (including to		on island seabird colonies
	species and vulnerable	fisheries management).		
	ecosystems and the		D1 Birds 5	Marine bird bycatch
	impacts of fisheries on		D1 Birds 6	Distribution marine birds
	stocks, species and	6. Fisheries management	DI BIIUS O	Distribution marine birds
	ecosystems are within	is not covered by OSPAR,	D1 Fish	Fish abundance
	safe ecological limits.	but specific ecosystems	Ceph 1	
		and species are monitored		
	14. By 2020, ecosystems	by OSPAR. OSPAR	D1 Fish	OSPAR EcoQO proportion of large fish
	that provide essential	Contracting Parties all	Ceph 2	(LFI)
	services, including	apply ecosystem based		
	services related to water,	approaches to fisheries	D1 Fish	Mean maximum length of demersal fish
	and contribute to health,	management.	Ceph 3	and elasmobranchs
	livelihoods and well-	The 50 or so OSPAR	D1 Fish	By-catch rates of Chondrichthyes
	being, are restored and	Recommendations on	Ceph 4	
	safeguarded, taking into	threatened and/or		
	account the needs of	declining Species and D1 Fish	D1 Fish	Conservation status of elasmobranch
	women, indigenous and	Habitats and newly	Ceph 5	and demersal bony-fish species (IUCN)
	local communities, and	developed OSPAR		
	the poor and vulnerable.	indicators on species and	D1 Fish	Proportion of mature fish
		habitats offer opportunities	Ceph 6	
		for monitoring although	D1 Fish	Distributional range
	15. By 2020, ecosystem	formal targets are not yet	Ceph 7	bistributional range
	resilience and the	adopted.		
	contribution of		D1 Fish	Fish distributional pattern
	biodiversity to carbon		Ceph 8	
	stocks has been	14: as above: Specific		
	enhanced, through	ecosystems and species are	D1/6	Typical species composition

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

				FoodWeb 6	spatial distribution of zooplankton
					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	4.3.1. Average marine acidity (pH) measured at	10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures	OSPAR is developing a strategy for monitoring		xploring both physical (eg related) measurements a well as
impacts of ocean	agreed suite of	on coral reefs, and other	ocean acidification under	· ·	ndicators (for instance developing
acidification,	representative sampling	vulnerable ecosystems	the North East Atlantic	-	shell archive).
including through	stations	impacted by climate	Environment Strategy.		,
enhanced		change or ocean			
scientific		acidification are			
cooperation at all		minimized, so as to			
levels		maintain their integrity			
		and functioning.			
14.4. By 2020,	14.4.1. Proportion of fish	6. By 2020 all fish and	Fisheries management is		
effectively	stocks within biologically	invertebrate stocks and	not covered by OSPAR, but	D1 Fish	Fish abundance
regulate	sustainable levels	aquatic plants are	specific ecosystems and	Ceph 1	
harvesting and		managed and harvested	species are monitored by	D1 Fish	OSPAR EcoQO proportion of large fish
end overfishing, illegal,		sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem	OSPAR. OSPAR Contracting Parties all apply ecosystem	Ceph 2	(LFI)
unreported and		based approaches, so	based approaches to		
unregulated		that overfishing is	fisheries management.	D1 Fish	Mean maximum length of demersal fish
fishing and		avoided, recovery plans	However interactions of	Ceph 3	and elasmobranchs
destructive		and measures are in place	fisheries with non-fisheries	D1 Fish	By-catch rates of Chondrichthyes
fishing practices		for all depleted species,	stock species and the		

and implement	fisheries have no	broader environment is of	Ceph 4	
science-based	significant adverse	course relevant. Of	1-	
management	impacts on threatened	relevance are the cross-	D1 Fish	Conservation status of elasmobranch
plans, in order to	species and vulnerable	cutting objectives such as	Ceph 5	and demersal bony-fish species (IUCN)
restore fish	ecosystems and the	those delivered by the		
stocks in the	impacts of fisheries on	OSPAR network of Marine	D1 Fish	Proportion of mature fish
shortest time	stocks, species and	Protected Areas, the	Ceph 6	
feasible, at least	ecosystems are within	OSPAR Recommendations	D1 Fish	Distributional range
to levels that can	safe ecological limits.	on threatened and/or	Ceph 7	
produce	sure ecological millio.	declining Species and		
maximum	7. By 2020 areas under	Habitats and the newly	D1 Fish	Fish distributional pattern
sustainable yield	agriculture, aquaculture	developed OSPAR	Ceph 8	
as determined by	and forestry are managed	indicators on species and		
their biological	sustainably, ensuring	habitats offer opportunities	D1/6	Typical species composition
characteristics	conservation of	for monitoring although	BentHab1	
characteristics	biodiversity.	formal targets are not yet	D1/6	Condition of benthic habitat defining
		adopted.	BentHab2	communities. (Multi-metric indices)
			D1/6	Physical damage of predominant and
			BentHab3	special habitats
			D1/6	Area of habitat loss
			BentHab4	
			Denthaby	
			D1/6	Size-frequency distribution of bivalve or
			BentHab5	other sensitive/indicator species
			D1 PelHab	Changes in biodiversity index (s)
			3	
			D4	Reproductive success of marine birds in
			FoodWeb 1	relation to food availability
			D4	Size composition in fish communities
			FoodWeb 3	(LFI)
			D 4	
			D4	Changes in average trophic level of

				FoodWeb 4 marine predators (cf MTI)
				D4Fish biomass and abundance of dietaryFoodWeb 7functional groups
				D4 Biomass trophic Spectrum FoodWeb 8
				D4 Ecological Network Analysis diversity) FoodWeb 9
14.5. By 2020,	14.5.1. Coverage of	11. By 2020, at least 17	The OSPAR network of	% of maritime area covered by marine
conserve at least	protected areas in relation	per cent of terrestrial and	Marine Protected Areas	protected areas. This is assessed in OSPAR
10 per cent of	to marine areas	inland water, and 10 per	aims for the relevant CBD	for the 5 regions of the Convention as well as
coastal and		cent of coastal and	target of 10% coverage.	by territorial, EEZ and ABNJ categories.
marine areas,		marine areas, especially	Figures by end of 2015 are	OSPAR is also developing measurement to
consistent with		areas of particular	a network comprised of	assess whether the OSPAR Network of MPAs
national and		importance for	423 MPAs covering 5.8 %	is ecologically coherent (this includes
international law		biodiversity and	of the OSPAR Maritime	assessment of representation of the different
and based on the		ecosystem services, are	Area. In territorial waters	biogeographic regions within the North-East
best available		conserved through	the coverage is 16.4 %; in	Atlantic. Data deficiencies and the lack of a
scientific		effectively and equitably	Exclusive Economic Zones	feasible methodology currently hamper a
information		managed, ecologically	2.1 % . In the OSPAR	sophisticated eco-coherence assessment but
		representative and well	maritime area beyond the	efforts are being made to solve these issues
		connected systems of	limits of EEZs, 8.9 % is	quickly.
		protected areas and	covered.	Another torget out for the OCDAD Nature de
		other effective area-		Another target set for the OSPAR Networks
		based conservation measures, and integrated		of MPAs is to be well managed by 2016. This has yet to be comprehensively assessed (eg
		into the wider landscapes		including assessing if management plans and
		and seascapes.		measures are in place).

14.6. By 2020,	14.6.1. Progress by countries	3. By 2020, at the latest,	Not covered by OSPAR.	
prohibit certain	in the degree of	incentives, including		
forms of fisheries	implementation of	subsidies, harmful to		
subsidies which	international instruments	biodiversity are		
contribute to	aiming to combat illegal,	eliminated, phased out or		
overcapacity and	unreported and unregulated	reformed in order to		
overfishing,	fishing	minimize or avoid		
eliminate		negative impacts, and		
subsidies that		positive incentives for the		
contribute to		conservation and		
illegal,		sustainable use of		
unreported and		biodiversity are		
unregulated		developed and applied,		
fishing and		consistent and in		
refrain from		harmony with the		
introducing new		Convention and other		
such subsidies,		relevant international		
recognizing that		obligations, taking into		
appropriate and		account national socio		
effective special		economic conditions.		
and differential				
treatment for		6. By 2020 all fish and		
developing and		invertebrate stocks and		
least developed		aquatic plants are		
countries should		managed and harvested		
be an integral		sustainably, legally and		
part of the World		applying ecosystem		
Trade		based approaches, so		
Organization		that overfishing is		
fisheries subsidies		avoided, recovery plans		
negotiation		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		Not covered by OSPAR	

14.a. Increase	14.a.1. Proportion of total	19. By 2020, knowledge,	OSPAR Science Agenda	
scientific	research budget allocated to	the science base and	published in 2015 to help	
knowledge,	research in the field of	technologies relating to	guide research. Transfer of	
develop research	marine technology	biodiversity, its values,	technology not explictly	
capacity and		functioning, status and	covered by OSPAR	
transfer marine		trends, and the		
technology,		consequences of its loss,		
taking into		are improved, widely		
account the		shared and transferred,		
Intergovernment		and applied.		
al 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.b. Provide access for small- scale artisanal	14.b.1. Progress by countries in the degree of application of a	18. By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Not covered by OSPAR	
fishers to marine	legal/regulatory/policy/instit	of indigenous and local		
resources and	utional framework which	communities relevant for		
markets	recognizes and protects	the conservation and		
	access rights for small-scale	sustainable use of		
	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.		
14.c Enhance the	14.c.1 Number of countries	Televant levels.	OSPAR aims to support itns	All OSPAR's Contracting Parties have ratified
conservation and	making progress in		Contracting Parties in their	the Convention.
sustainable use	ratifying, accepting and		implementation of	the convention.
of oceans and	implementing through legal,		international law as	
their resources by	policy and institutional		reflected in the United	
implementing	frameworks, ocean-related		Nations Convention on the	
international law	instruments that implement		Law of the Sea.	
as reflected in the	international law, as			
United Nations	reflected in UNCLOS, for the			
Convention on	conservation and			
the Law of the	sustainable use of the			
Sea, which	oceans and their resources			

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 /	Indicators
SDG Target(s) 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	SDG Indicator(s) 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Your regional target / objectrive Not covered by OSPAR	Indicators
environmental shocks and disasters				

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

6.3. By 2030,	6.3.2. Proportion of bodies of	8. By 2020, pollution, including	Covered by National, and EU	See 14.1 for detail
improve water	water with good ambient water	from excess nutrients, has been	Targets/Objectives. OSPAR	
quality by	quality	brought to levels that are not	role via Hazardous Substances	
reducing pollution,		detrimental to ecosystem	Eutrophication Strategy and	
eliminating		function and biodiversity.	Marine Litter Regional Action	
dumping and			Plan.	
minimizing release				
of hazardous			See 14.1 for detail.	
chemicals and				
materials, halving				
the proportion of				
untreated				
wastewater and				
substantially				
increasing				
recycling and safe				
reuse globally				
6.5. By 2030,	6.5.1. Degree of integrated	11. By 2020, at least 17 per	Links to the OSPAR network	
implement	water resources management	cent of terrestrial and inland	of Marine Protected Areas.	
integrated water	implementation (0-100)	water, and 10 per cent of	Coordination with the relevant	
resources		coastal and marine areas,	International Rivers	
management at all		especially areas of particular	Commissions.	
levels, including		importance for biodiversity and		
through		ecosystem services, are	See 14.5 for detail.	
transboundary		conserved through effectively		
cooperation as		and equitably managed,		
appropriate		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,	6.5.2. Proportion of	11. By 2020, at least 17 per	Links to the OSPAR network	
implement	transboundary basin area with	cent of terrestrial and inland	of Marine Protected Areas.	
integrated water	an operational arrangement for	water, and 10 per cent of	Coordination with the relevant	
resources	water cooperation	coastal and marine areas,	International Rivers	
management at all		especially areas of particular	Commissions.	
levels, including		importance for biodiversity and		
through		ecosystem services, are	See 14.5 for detail.	
transboundary		conserved through effectively		
cooperation as		and equitably managed,		
appropriate		ecologically representative and		
		well connected systems of		
		protected areas and other		
		effective area-based		
		conservation measures, and		
		integrated into the wider		
		landscapes and seascapes.		
6.6. By 2020,	6.6.1. Change in the extent of	11. By 2020, at least 17 per	Links to the OSPAR network	
protect and	water-related ecosystems over	cent of terrestrial and inland	of Marine Protected Areas.	
restore water-	time	water, and 10 per cent of	Coordination with the relevant	
related		coastal and marine areas,	International Rivers	
ecosystems,		especially areas of particular	Commissions.	
including		importance for biodiversity and		
mountains,		ecosystem services, are	See 14.5 for detail.	
forests, wetlands,		conserved through effectively		
rivers, aquifers		and equitably managed,		
and lakes		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		
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	vulnerable.	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	9.3.1 Dranaution of informal		Not severed by OSDAD	
	8.3.1 Proportion of informal		Not covered by OSPAR.	
development-	employment in non-agriculture			
oriented policies	employment, by sex			
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				
8.4. Improve	8.4.1. Material footprint,	4. By 2020, at the latest,	Relates to OSPAR's Marine	
progressively,	material footprint per capita,	Governments, business and	Litter Action Plan 2014, see	
through 2030,	and material footprint per GDP	stakeholders at all levels have	indicators under 14.1	
global resource		taken steps to achieve or have		
efficiency in		implemented plans for		
consumption and		sustainable production and		
production and		consumption and have kept the		

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

paying				
special attention				
to air quality and				
municipal and				
other				
waste				
management				
11.6 By 2030,	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of		Relates to OSPAR's Marine	
reduce the	fine particulate matter		Litter Action Plan 2014, see	
adverse per capita	(e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities		indicators under 14.1	
environmental	(population weighted)			
impact of cities,				
including by				
paying				
special attention				
to air quality and				
municipal and				
other				
waste				
management				
12.2. By 2030,	12.2.1. Material footprint,	4. By 2020, at the latest,	Relates to OSPAR's Marine	
achieve the	material footprint per capita,	Governments, business and	Litter Action Plan 2014, see	
sustainable	and material footprint per GDP	stakeholders at all levels have	indicators under 14.1	
management and		taken steps to achieve or have		
efficient use of		implemented plans for		
natural resources		sustainable production and		
natararresources		consumption and have kept the		
		impacts of use of natural		
		resources well within safe		
		ecological limits.		
12.2 . By 2030,	12.2.2 Domestic material		Relates to OSPAR's Marine	
achieve the	consumption (DMC) and DMC		Litter Action Plan 2014, see	
sustainable	per capita, per GDP		indicators under 14.1	
	per capita, per GDF			
management and			1	

efficient use of			
natural resources			
12.4 By 2020,	12.4.1 Number of parties to	Relates to OSPAR Hazardous	
achieve the	international multilateral	Substances Strategy. See 14.1	
environmentally	environmental agreements on		
sound	hazardous waste, and		
management of	other chemicals that meet their		
chemicals and all	commitments and		
wastes throughout	obligations in transmitting		
their life cycle, in	information as required by		
accordance with	each relevant agreement		
agreed	0		
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 By 2020,	12.4.2 Hazardous waste	Relates to OSPAR Hazardous	
achieve the	generated per capita,	Substances Strategy. See 14.1	
environmentally	proportion of hazardous waste		
sound	treated and by type of		
management of	treatment		
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				
13.1. Strengthen	13.1.1. Number of countries	15. By 2020, ecosystem	No specific action by OSPAR	
resilience and	with national and local disaster	resilience and the contribution	yet, although Climate Change	
adaptive capacity	risk reduction strategies	of biodiversity to carbon stocks	Adpatation under a review	
to climate related		has been enhanced, through	item of one of OSPAR'S	
hazards and		conservation and restoration,	Committees.	
natural disasters		including restoration of at least		
in all countries		15 per cent of degraded		
		ecosystems, thereby		
		contributing to climate change		
		mitigation and adaptation and		
		to combating desertification.		
13.1. Strengthen	13.1.2. Number of deaths,	15. By 2020, ecosystem	No specific action by OSPAR	
resilience and	missing persons and persons	resilience and the contribution	yet, although Climate Change	
adaptive capacity	affected by disaster per 100,000	of biodiversity to carbon stocks	Adpatation under a review	
to climate related	people	has been enhanced, through	item of one of OSPAR'S	
hazards and		conservation and restoration,	Committees.	
natural disasters		including restoration of at least		
in all countries		15 per cent of degraded		
		ecosystems, thereby		
		contributing to climate change		
		mitigation and adaptation and		
		to combating desertification.		

13.2. Integrate	13.2.1. Number of countries	10. By 2015, the multiple	No specific action by OSPAR	
climate change	that have communicated the	anthropogenic pressures on	yet, although Climate Change	
measures into	establishment or	coral reefs, and other	Adpatation under a review	
national policies,	operationalization of an	vulnerable ecosystems	item of one of OSPAR'S	
strategies and	integrated policy/strategy/plan	impacted by climate change or	Committees.	
planning	which increases their ability to	ocean acidification are	committees.	
planning	adapt to the adverse impacts of	minimized, so as to maintain		
	climate change, and foster	their integrity and functioning.		
	climate resilience and low	their integrity and functioning.		
	greenhouse gas emissions			
	development in a manner that			
	does not threaten food			
	production (including a national			
	adaptation plan, nationally			
	determined contribution,			
	national communication,			
47.46.5.4	biennial update report or other)			
17.16 Enhance the	17.16.1 Number of countries		Not directly applicable – but	
Global Partnership	reporting progress in		OSPAR cooperation with other	
for Sustainable	multi-stakeholder development		Regional Seas Conventions	
Development,	effectiveness monitoring		relevant here.	
complemented by	frameworks that support the			
multi-stakeholder	achievement of the sustainable			
partnerships that	development goals			
mobilize and share				
knowledge,				
expertise,				
technology and				
financial				
resources, to				
support		r		
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, migratory status, disability, geographic location	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.	
and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		r		

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	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	3. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal	 sutainable use of caoastal and marine resoucese through appropriate policy intervention in naitoanla nad regional level. capacity development for monitoring the 	 Relevant national legislation adopted Species diversity of marine mammals and water birds Species, age and size structure of fish stocks
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		 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 	resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	activities	
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 			

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.	 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
				 To reduce the harmful algal blooms and oxygen deficiency in coastal and marine water Significantly reduction of marine litters in the 	2.1. Concentration algae 2.2. Oxygen concentration in coastal and marine water
				marine and coastal waters.	3.1. Amount of marinelitters in coastal andmarine environment3.2. Characteristics of litterin 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 contaminants4.2. 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	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.	4. Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean	 Implement the action plan of South Asian Seas which will provide a platform to implement integrated ocean polices and its management. Preparation of ocean governance white paper 	 Relevant national legislation adopted protected areas overlay with biodiversity Arrangement of more
resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans		6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based	policies and management.	 to make the process more understandable and implementable by the member countries. 3. To assist national government to prepare and implement 	 Arrangement of more ocean related activities (training, workshop, awareness etc.) Percentage of marine

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	 Aich Biodiversity Target 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 		Your regional target / objective 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.	 Healthy coral reef and healthy ecosystem 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	 To formulate coastal and marine biodiversity action plan 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 Comanagement 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.	 Activities to eliminate coastal and marine environment pollution especially, oil and chemical, ballast water, marine letter land based pollution etc. 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 	3. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, paying close attention to blue growth.	 sutainable use of caoastal and marine resoucese through appropriate policy intervention in naitoanla nad regional level. capacity development for monitoring the activities 	 Relevant national legislation adopted Species diversity of marine mammals and water birds 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			 Assist member countries for capacity building on sustainable use of marine fisheries resources Create regional platform for sustainable marine fisheries management. 	 Relevant national and regional plan/strategy are in place. 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	14.a.1. Proportion of	19. By 2020, knowledge,			
scientific knowledge,	total research budget	the science base and			
develop research	allocated to research	technologies relating to			
capacity and transfer	in the field of marine	biodiversity, its values,			
marine technology,	technology	functioning, status and			
taking into account		trends, and the			
the		consequences of its loss,			
Intergovernmental		are improved, widely			
Oceanographic		shared and transferred,			
Commission Criteria		and applied.			
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.b. Provide access	14.b.1. Progress by	18. By 2020, the	3. Develop	1. Preparation of	1. National and regional
for small-scale	countries in the	traditional knowledge,	integrated,	regional and national	plan are in place and
artisanal fishers to	degree of application	innovations and practices	ecosystem-based	action plan, strategic	implemented
marine resources and	ofa	of indigenous and local	regional ocean	plan, task force to	
markets	legal/regulatory/polic	communities relevant for	policies and	address sustainable use	
	y/institutional	the conservation and	strategies for	of coastal and marine	
	framework which	sustainable use of	sustainable use of	resources.	

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					

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,	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services			objective	
including microfinance					

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
untreated				objective	3.1. Characteristics of litter
wastewater and				3. Marine litter does not	in the marine and coastal
substantially				adversely affect coastal	environment
increasing recycling				and marine	3.2. Impacts of litter on
and safe reuse				environment	marine life
globally					
6.4. By 2030,	6.4.1. Percentage	7. By 2020 areas under			
substantially increase	change in water use	agriculture, aquaculture			
water-use efficiency	efficiency over time	and forestry are managed			
, across all sectors and	,	sustainably, ensuring			
ensure sustainable	6.4.2. Percentage of	conservation of			
withdrawals and	total available water	biodiversity.			
supply of freshwater	resources	·			
to address water	used, taking	11. By 2020, at least 17			
scarcity and	environmental water	per cent of terrestrial and			
substantially reduce	requirements into	inland water, and 10 per			
the number of people	account (level of	cent of coastal and marine			
suffering from water	water stress)	areas, especially areas of			
scarcity		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 /	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.	 objective 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		 Regioanl action plan/guideline for mangrove forse and wetlands 	 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 /	Indicators
				objective	
7.a By 2030, enhance	7.a.1 Mobilized		2. Create increased		
international	amount of United		resilience of people,		
cooperation to	States dollars per year		marine and coastal		
facilitate access to	starting in 2020		ecosystems, and		
clean energy research	accountable towards		their health and		
and technology,	the		productivity, in line		
including renewable	\$100 billion		with the SDG Goal		
energy, energy	commitment		13 and decisions		
efficiency and			made at the		
advanced and cleaner			UNFCCC COP21.		
fossil-fuel					
technology, and					
promote investment					
in energy					
infrastructure and					
clean energy					
technology					
8.3 Promote	8.3.1 Proportion of				
development-	informal employment				
oriented policies that	in non-agriculture				
support productive	employment, by sex				
activities, decent job					
creation,					
entrepreneurship,					
creativity and					
innovation, and					
encourage the					
formalization and					
growth of micro-,					
small- and medium-					
sized enterprises,					
including through					

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.	 Reduce land based pollution Reduce oil and chemical pollution in marine and coastal waters Ballast water management plan to reduce adverse impact of invasive alien species. 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	8.9.1 Tourism direct		3. Develop		
and implement	GDP as a proportion		integrated,		
policies to	of total		ecosystem-based		
promote sustainable	GDP and in growth		regional ocean		
tourism that creates	rate		policies and		
jobs and promotes			strategies for		

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target / objective	Indicators
local culture and	8.9.2 Number of jobs		sustainable use of	objective	
products	in tourism industries		marine and coastal		
•	as a proportion of		resources, paying		
	total jobs and growth		close attention to		
	rate of jobs, by sex		blue growth.		
9.1 Develop quality,	9.1.1 Proportion of				
reliable, sustainable	the rural population				
and resilient	who live				
infrastructure,	within 2 km of an all-				
including regional	season road				
and					
transborder	9.1.2 Passenger and				
infrastructure, to	freight volumes, by				
support economic	mode of				
development and	transport				
human well-being,					
with a focus on					
affordable and					
equitable access for					
all	0.000				
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and	9.4.1 CO2 emission		1. Reduce marine		
retrofit industries to	per unit of value added		pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG		
make them	added		Goal 14.1.		
sustainable, with			G0al 14.1.		
increased					
resource-use			3. Develop		
efficiency and greater			integrated,		
adoption of clean and			ecosystem-based		
environmentally			regional ocean		
sound technologies			policies and		

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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management 12.2. By 2030,	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) 12.2.1. Material	 4. By 2020, at the latest, 	4. Enhance	objectivechemical pollution in marine and coastal waters3. Ballast water management plan to reduce adverse impact of invasive alien species.4. Regional plan on Marine litter management1. Preparation of ocean anon 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 Relevant national legislation
achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	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.	effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.	governance white paper to make the ocean related policy and institutional frameworks, instrument, laws more understandable.	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 2.2.Reduce oil and chemical pollution in 	 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

SDG Target(s)	SDG Indicator(s)	Aichi Biodiversity Target	RSSD (2017-2020)	Your regional target /	Indicators
accordance with	other chemicals that			objective marine and coastal	incident.
agreed international	meet their			waters	2.2. Concentration of
frameworks, and	commitments and				contaminants
significantly reduce	obligations in				
their release to	transmitting			3. Ballast water	3. Rich on native floral and
air, water and soil in	information as			management plan to	faunal biodiversity in sea
order to minimize	required by			reduce adverse impact	ports of member countries.
their adverse	each relevant			of invasive alien species.	
impacts on human	agreement				4.1.Characteristics of litter
health and the				4.Regional plan on	in the marine and coastal
environment	12.4.2 Hazardous			Marine litter	environment
	waste generated per			management	4.2.Impacts of litter on
	capita, proportion of				marine life
	hazardous waste				
	treated and by type of				
	treatment				
12.5 By 2030,	12.5.1 National		1. Reduce marine	1.Reduce land based	1.1. Nutrient concentrations
substantially reduce	recycling rate, tons of material		pollution of all kinds in line with the SDG	pollution	1.2. Direct effects of nutrient enrichment
waste generation	recycled		Goal 14.1.		1.3. Indirect effects of
through prevention, reduction, recycling	recycled		G0al 14.1.		nutrient enrichment
and reuse				2.Reduce oil and	2.1. Efficient management
anu reuse				chemical pollution in	of oil and chemical spill
				marine and coastal	incident.
				waters	2.2. Concentration of
				Waters	contaminants
				3. Ballast water	3. Rich on native floral and
				management plan to	faunal biodiversity in sea
				reduce adverse impact	ports of member countries.
				of invasive alien species.	
				4. Regional plan on	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
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	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) 15.1.1. 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 	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
		ecosystem services, are			

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,	15.2.1. Progress	5. By 2020, the rate of loss	4. Enhance		
promote the	towards sustainable	of all natural habitats,	effectiveness of		
implementation of	forest management	including forests, is at	Regional Seas		
sustainable		least halved and where	Conventions and		
management of all		feasible brought close to	Action Plans as		
types of forests, halt		zero, and degradation and	regional platforms		
deforestation,		fragmentation is	for supporting		
restore degraded		significantly reduced.	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	17.16.1 Number of		4. Enhance		
Global Partnership	countries reporting		effectiveness of		
for Sustainable	progress in		Regional Seas		
Development,	multi-stakeholder		Conventions and		
complemented by	development		Action Plans as		
multi-stakeholder	effectiveness		regional platforms		
partnerships that	monitoring		for supporting		
mobilize and share	frameworks that		integrated ocean		
knowledge,	support the		policies and		
expertise, technology	achievement of the		management.		
and financial	sustainable				
resources, to support	development goals				
the achievement of					
the Sustainable					
Development Goals					
in all countries, in					
particular developing					
countries					
17.18 By 2020,	17.18.1 Proportion of				
enhance capacity-	sustainable				
building support to	development				
developing countries,	indicators produced at				
including for least	the national level with				
developed countries	full				
and small island	disaggregation when				
developing States, to	relevant to the target,				
increase	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				