

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

AN INTRODUCTION TO WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY

CAN BE APPLIED IN THE FOREST SECTOR





The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): An introduction to what they are and how they can be applied in the forest sector

Executive Summary

There have been many approaches to sustainability over the years and many different private and public organizations that have demonstrated leadership. Most recently, there have been actions to broaden the approach to sustainability and to increasingly recognize how social, economic, and environmental systems are interrelated. An example of both identifying and working to address these interconnections are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The United Nations SDGs are 17 goals with 169 targets that all 191 UN Member States have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2030 (Figure 1).

This report provides an introduction to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, including what they address, their purpose, and how the goals connect to the forest sector. Examples of how the SDGs are being used in the public and private sector are provided as well as discussion of how the SDGs could be better applied if targets are to be reached in the coming decade.

Figure 1. UN Sustainable Development Goals





Source: United Nations Department of Public Information (2018)

Introduction

What are the SDGs?

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs are 17 goals with 169 targets that all 191 UN Member States have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2030 (Figure 1).

The 17 SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Figure 2). While the 8 MDGs were relatively narrow in scope and specific in the issues to be addressed, the SDGs take more of a systems approach. The SDGs came into effect in January 2016 and will be used until 2030. Compared to the MDGs, the SDGs include new considerations such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, and peace and justice. The goals recognize that these concepts are interconnected and that working to address one may require attention to others.

Criticism of the SDGs

Various concerns have been raised about the SDGs and their design as well as the intent and impact they might have. Some critics have taken the position that the SDGs are biased against the US and support a Euro-centric view that favors social democracies, such as the Nordic countries.³ Others are critical of the writing style and content of the SDGs, the large number of targets, a perceived lack of measurable specifics, and insufficient financial commitment.⁴ Many of these concerns were raised when the SDGs were first endorsed, and some more recent reviews have reported that the fears have not played out as predicted and benefits are starting to appear.⁵

The SDGs are still new and they are part of an on-going, iterative process of supporting sustainable development. They represent a step forward in the conversation by attempting to be inclusive of the many dimensions of

Figure 2. Millennium Development Goals



Source: UN (2018)

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¹ http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html

² http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/

³ https://www.forbes.com/sites/timworstall/2016/07/22/of-course-the-us-does-badly-on-the-sdgs-thats-the-way-the-system-was-designed-so-the-us-looks-bad/#24cb2f606c53

http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/09/28/the-sdgs-are-utopian-and-worthless-mdgs-development-rise-of-the-rest/; https://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21647286-proposed-sustainable-development-goals-would-be-worse-useless-169-commandments; https://www.ft.com/content/1ac2384c-57bf-11e5-9846-de406ccb37f2

⁵ https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/01/turns-out-sdg-critics-were-wrong

sustainability and by not trying to avoid the complexity of the situation. For example, whereas the MDGs aimed to "Improve Maternal Health" and "Reduce Child Mortality" the SDGs address "Good Health and Well-Being", "Quality Education", "Gender Equality", "Clean Water and Sanitation", as well as other considerations – all of which can be connected to the improved health of child-bearing women and children in a community. In the past the MDGs focused on the desired outcomes and not the means by which to reach them - or the means by which the situation could be improved in a lasting way. Also, by adding new goals, the SDGs are more inclusive and create more opportunities to participate. By being inclusive and acknowledging the complexity of sustainable development, the SDGs create a larger and more compelling invitation to be part of the solution. For example, within Dovetail Partners our strategic plan includes goals across our work in education, communications, policy and research, sustainable materials, food systems, land use, forest management, economic sustainability, and leadership. These strategic areas of work can be connected to many of the SDGs, including #4 Quality Education; #7 Affordable and Clean Energy; #9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; #11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, #12 Responsible Consumption and Production, #13 Climate Action, and #15 Life on Land.

It is clear that the work outlined in the SDGs cannot be accomplished without broad participation and many different approaches to making process. With this openness there are a large number of public and private sector organizations that are adopting the SDGs as a framework that creates a common language across efforts and provides greater opportunity for collaboration. Integration of the SDGs into public and private organizations is the desired process for their implementation.

The Purpose of the SDGs

The SDGs operate through partnerships and problem solving within unique situations. They provide guidelines and targets to be adopted in accordance with the priorities and environmental challenges that operate at different scales – from local to regional to global. Achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens.

How the SDGs Work

To understand how the SDGs work, it is helpful to look at a specific goal and its associated targets. Each of the 17 goals has associated targets that aid in the understanding and achievement of the goal. All together, 169 targets support the 17 goals. For example, Goal #15 (Figure 3) addresses "Life on Land" and is the most directly related to forest resources. The complete goal statement for SDG #15 is: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. This SDG is supported by 12 targets. The targets are more specific and are also supported by measurable indicators. For example, the first target and its associated indicator for SDG 15 are shared in Box 1.

Figure 3. SDG 15 Life on Land



TARGET 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

MEASURABLE INDICATOR 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

While the target statement (15.1) is fairly broad and far-reaching, the indicator (15.1.1) provides clear direction for what can be measured and monitored to determine if a country is on-track for meeting this dimension of the SDG. In general, the targets and indicators provide for greater measurability in achieving the goals. The complete language for SDG 15 and its associated targets and indicators are included in Appendix A. Each UN Member State has committed to measuring and reporting on the SDG goals.⁶

How do the SDGs connect to the forest sector?

Sustainable Development Goal 15 aims to "protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". It has also been noted that all 17 SDGS can be linked directly and indirectly to the products and services that forests can provide in sustainable development interests. 8 It is recognized within the SDGs that the sustainable management of forests can provide multiple benefits that support the achievement of sustainable development. Forests can mitigate the risks of natural disasters (e.g., flooding and landslides). Forests also influence climate and more localized weather patterns through their impact on water cycling and air filtration. Forests play a critical role in filtering water resources in many parts of the world.

Forest management also contributes to sustainable development by providing economic opportunities. These benefits include diverse employment; business and entrepreneurial growth; and product development from the many types of materials that forests provide. The UN has estimated that 1.6 billion people - including more than 2,000 indigenous cultures - depend on forests for their livelihood. Forests are capable of providing all of the elements necessary for life on earth – air, water, food, and shelter.

In recent years, many actions have been taken to elevate the international recognition and commitment to supporting the full suite of products, services, and benefits that forests provide. The Durban Declaration 2050 Vision for Forests and Forestry was made in 2015 in connection with the World Forestry Congress and called for new partnerships among forest, agriculture, finance, energy, water and other sectors, as well as the engagement with indigenous people and local community. The former UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon on the occasion of the 2015 International Day of Forests also

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/wfc2015/Documents/Durban_Declaration_draft.pdf

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⁶ For example, the US website for SDG reporting is: https://sdg.data.gov/; Website for Canada's tracking of SDGs: https://www144.statcan.gc.ca/beta-test/sdg/index-eng.htm; and SDG reporting access by country: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1kaODycDA6QH5OTbyD1tUws1xtxNfGltROco5xebXKrc/edit#gid=630534804 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/forests

⁸ For example, see: https://www.scionresearch.com/about-us/about-scion/corporate-publications/scion-connections/pastissues-list/scion-connections-issue-26,-december-2017/sustainable-wood-for-sustainable-development

addressed the importance of investing in the world's forests and of making "political commitment at the highest levels, smart policies, effective law enforcement, innovative partnerships and funding". ¹⁰

The SDGs came into effect in 2016, and the most recent reporting in 2017 provides insight into the progress that has been made on SDG #15 and the many connections to the forest sector (Box 2).

Box 2. Progress Reporting in 2017 for SDG 15, Life on Land

Progress on SDG #15 in 2017

- The net loss of forest continues to slow and forest biomass stock per hectare is stable. More forests are being protected and areas under long-term management plans and voluntary certification have increased. From 2010 to 2015, the annual net loss of forest area globally was less than half that of the 1990s. The proportion of land area covered by forest decreased from 31.6 per cent in 1990 to 30.8 per cent in 2010 and 30.6 per cent in 2015.
- Fifteen per cent of land is currently under protection, but that does not cover all areas important for biodiversity. Protecting key biodiversity areas is necessary to strengthen natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. From 2000 to 2017, average worldwide coverage of terrestrial, freshwater and mountain key biodiversity areas by protected areas increased from 35 per cent to 47 per cent, from 32 per cent to 43 per cent and from 39 per cent to 49 per cent, respectively.
 - As of 2017, 76 per cent of the world's mountain areas are covered by some form of green vegetation, including forests, shrubs, grasses and crops. Green cover on mountains is lowest in Central Asia (31 per cent) and highest in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) (98 per cent).
- From 1998 to 2013, about one fifth of the Earth's land surface covered by vegetation showed persistent and declining trends in productivity. South America and Africa are most affected; in some cases, advanced stages of land degradation there are leading to desertification in dryland areas, particularly in the grasslands and rangelands. Land and soil degradation undermine the security and development of all countries. Reversing the effects of land degradation and desertification through sustainable land management is key to improving the lives and livelihoods of more than 1 billion people currently under threat.
- Biodiversity loss continues at an alarming rate according to the Red List Index. The extinction risk
 for corals is increasing most rapidly among all assessed species groups owing to the growing
 threat from climate change and local impacts. Chytrid fungal disease, another grave concern, is
 decimating many amphibian species and increasing their risk of extinction.
- Wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to thwart conservation efforts. Illicit wildlife markets are complex and subject to rapid fluctuations. Demand for a given wildlife product can grow quickly, before the international community can react. In 2013, elephant ivory, rosewood and rhinoceros horn comprised over 60 per cent of total wildlife and timber product seizures.
- The global community is committed to conserving biodiversity. Two international agreements aim at sharing the benefits from using genetic resources in a fair and equitable way. As of April 2017, 144 countries ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and 96 countries ratified the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.
- In 2015, bilateral ODA in support of biodiversity amounted to \$8.8 billion, an increase of 39 per cent in real terms over 2014.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

 $^{{\}color{red}^{10}}~\underline{https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/forests}$

As shown in Box 2 the SDGs and the monitoring associated with the targets and indicators can contribute to a better global understanding of trends and conditions related to forests and natural resources. This information can inform actions and policies at the local scale as well as at larger regional and international levels.¹¹

For more information about international monitoring efforts:

- The State of Food Insecurity in the World: www.fao.org/publications/sofi
- The State of the World's Forests: http://www.fao.org/forestry/sofo
- The State of Food and Agriculture: http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa
- The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture: http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia
- The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets: http://www.fao.org/publications/soco/en/

How are the SDGs being used?

The SDGs are available and intended for broad use throughout the public and private sector. A recent survey found that four in ten of the world's largest companies reference the SDGs in their corporate reporting. The highest rates of use were found with large businesses in Germany (83%), France (63%), and the UK (60%). The survey reported that 31% of large companies in the US report on the SDGs. Reporting was more common in certain sectors, namely utilities, automotive, and retail (58%, 58%, and 57%, respectively). Within Industrials, Manufacturing and Metals, the survey found that 30% of large companies were addressing the SDGs. The specific goals that were being most commonly reported (i.e., by 55% or more of the reporting companies) were Climate Action (#13), Decent Work and Economic Growth (#8) and Good Health and Well-Being (#3). The least reported SDGs (i.e., 26% or less of companies) were #15 Life on Land, #2 Zero Hunger, and #14 Life Below Water. Health is the survey found that the public and private sectors.

Although SDG 15 was reported as one of the least utilized goals by large businesses, it has been noted that the pulp and paper industry has been an early adopter of corporate sustainability reporting and has been applying the SDGs to their reporting since their establishment. A few examples of forest product companies that report SDG progress in their annual reporting include UPM-Kymmene¹⁵, Sappi¹⁶, and Mondi¹⁷.

Independent forest certification programs have also examined the SDGs to identify alignment and opportunities to support their achievement. The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) has examined each of the SDGs and identified connections to their programs and activities for each

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¹¹ For examples of how the US and Canada are reporting on SDG 15, see: the US website for SDG reporting on SDG 15: https://sdg.data.gov/life-on-land/; Website for Canada's tracking of SDG 15: https://www144.statcan.gc.ca/beta-test/sdg/goal-objectif15-eng.htm; complete SDG reporting access by country:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1kaODycDA6QH5OTbyD1tUws1xtxNfGltROco5xebXKrc/edit#gid=630534804 KPMG (2017) The road ahead: Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2017

https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2017/10/kpmg-survey-of-corporate-responsibility-reporting-2017.pdf

The survey included two categories for defining large companies: N100: the largest 100 companies in each of 49 countries: 4,900 companies in total; and the G250 – the largest 250 companies in the world.

¹⁴ KPMG (2018) How to Report on the SDGs https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2018/02/how-to-report-on-sdgs.pdf

https://www.upmbiofore.com/responsibility/the-uns-sustainable-development-goals-motivate-and-encourage-for-collaboration/

¹⁶ https://cdn-s3.sappi.com/s3fs-public/2016-Sappi-Southern-Africa-Sustainability-Report.pdf

http://database.globalreporting.org/reports/51334/

of the goals. For example, SDG #4 for Quality Education is supported by Project Learning Tree, which is an environmental education program of SFI; SDG #5 for Gender Equality is supported by SFI's role as a founding member of the Women in Nature initiative; and SDG #11 for Sustainable Cities and Communities is addressed through SFI's participation in Habitat for Humanity and Canada's Indigenous Housing Partnership. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) has drawn a connection between eleven of the SDGs and forest certification, including the opportunity to measure participation in certification as an indicator for SDG #15. The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) has also expressed strong support for the SDGs and incorporated them into annual reporting. 20

To assist with SDG reporting and data interpretation, the company Esri, a geographic informational business, recently announced a partnership with the UN Statistics Division to support improved benchmarking and spatial representation of SDG related data.²¹

Several online resources provide access to the large number of private sector initiatives related to the SDGs and their achievement.

United Nations Global Compact

The UN Global Compact supports companies to take strategic actions to advance broader societal goals, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation. Over 12,000 companies and organizations from over 160 countries are participants.

https://www.unglobalcompact.org/

SDG Business Hub

The SDG Business Hub looks to consolidate the voice of forward-thinking business and to provide easy access to resources, tools, case studies and insight. https://sdghub.com/

SDG Knowledge Hub

This site offers a newsletter that compiles the news, commentary and upcoming events that are published on the hub each day, delivering information on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to your inbox. http://sdg.iisd.org/

Business for 2030

This site showcases business' past and continuing contributions to sustainable development through the prism of the SDGs. The goal of the site is to stimulate a more productive partnership between the public and private sectors at the UN and at national levels and to demonstrate the need for a proportionate role for business. http://www.businessfor2030.org/

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 $^{^{18}\,}http://www.sfiprogram.org/abo\underline{ut-us/sfi-strategic-vision/sustainable-development-goals/$

https://ga2017.fsc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/SDGs-at-FSC-GA-2017-John-Hontelez.pdf;http://sdgtoolkit.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/01-FSC and SDGs publication ENG.pdf

https://www.pefc.org/news-a-media/general-sfm-news/2083-pefc-annual-review-2015-seeing-the-bigger-picture
http://blog.executivebiz.com/2017/12/esri-to-help-un-member-states-use-arcgis-based-data-hub-for-sustainable-

http://blog.executivebiz.com/2017/12/esri-to-help-un-member-states-use-arcgis-based-data-hub-for-sustainable-development-efforts/

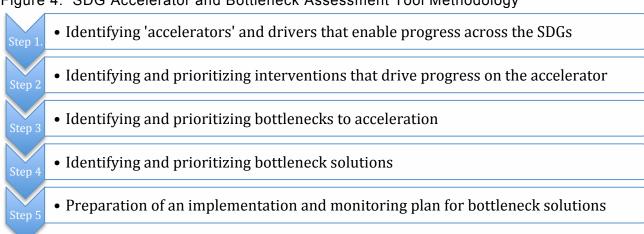
While the activities of business are essential to the SDGs, it is the UN Member States that have primary responsibility for achievement of the SDGs at a national scale and for reporting progress. Some of the early initiatives by governments to support the SDGs have included convening stakeholders, raising awareness, and integrated the SDGs into existing plans and programs.²² Many countries have also established mechanisms for reporting on progress, including website portals and other documentation (e.g., Voluntary National Reviews).²³

How can the SDGs be used better?

The SDGs are relatively new and it is too early to judge their success. However, some patterns are already emerging that can guide best practice in their use. Efforts have also been made to develop "tool-boxes" that help facilitate participation and to leverage the experience with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One resource is the SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment (ABA) tool that aims to help in identifying 'accelerators' that can lead to positive effects across the SDGs and solutions to 'bottlenecks' that impede progress.²⁴

The tool builds from the approach and experience of the UN MDG Acceleration Framework that was used across 60 countries and provides a five-step process from identification of accelerators (e.g., policies, programs, and other activities) to bottleneck solutions (Figure 4). The tool also provides helpful insights into the types of bottlenecks that can be encountered (Table 1).

Figure 4. SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment Tool Methodology



Source: Adapted from United Nations Development Program (2017)

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-accelerator-and-bottleneck-assessment.html

²² https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/SDGs-are-Coming-to-Life-UNDG-1.pdf

²³ For example, the US website for SDG reporting is: https://sdg.data.gov/; Website for Canada's tracking of SDGs: https://www144.statcan.gc.ca/beta-test/sdg/index-eng.htm; and SDG reporting access by country: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/lkaODycDA6QH5OTbyD1tUws1xtxNfGltROco5xebXKrc/edit#gid=630534804

Table 1. SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment Tool, Overview of Bottleneck Categories

Bottleneck categories	Policy and Planning	Budget and Financing	Service Delivery (Supply)	Service Utilization (Demand)	Cross-cutting
Sub- categories	Political will and concerned interests	Resource mobilization	Geography and demography	Empowerment and self-efficacy	Engagement and advocacy
	Strategies, policies, and plans	Resource allocation	Human resources, skills	Acceptability	Coordination and alignment
	Legislation and enforcement	Resource expenditure	Equipment and supply	Accessibility and affordability	Accountability and transparency
	Institutional capacities		Quality and equitability	Inclusiveness	Communication
	Coordination and alignment		Inclusiveness		
	Accountability and transparency				

Source: Adapted from United Nations Development Program (2017)

In July 2018, the meeting of the UN's High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development will be convened under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council.²⁵ The theme for the forum will be "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". The agenda includes the review of five of the SDGs, each one which has relevance to the forest sector and including goal 15:

- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The outcomes of this meeting may provide additional insights into the efforts and progress that is being made with the SDGs. UN meetings provide opportunities for countries' stakeholders to share their experiences in the SDGs' implementation. Outcomes of the meetings often include resolutions, commitments, recommendations and conclusions for adoption and implementation by Member States and their constituencies.

²⁵ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2018

Bottom Line

There have been many approaches to sustainability over the years and many different private and public organizations that have demonstrated leadership. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. 26 They include 17 goals with 169 targets that all 191 UN Member States have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2030. Many of these goals can be connected directly to sustainability in the forest sector, including SDG 15 addressing Life on Land. Various concerns have been raised about the SDGs and their design as well as the intent and impact they might have. The SDGs operate through partnerships and problem solving within unique situations. They provide guidelines and targets to be adopted in accordance with the priorities and environmental challenges that operate at different scales – from local to regional to global. Achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens. A great deal of work is needed between now and 2030 and all organizations can play a role. The SDGs are a step forward from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are unique from other targets that have been developed at different times and for different purposes. As the experience with the SDGs grows, they will also give way to future initiatives that will offer another step forward for the next generation to share a vision for the world it wishes to live in and leave for its children.

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 $^{{\}color{red}^{26}}\,\underline{\text{http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html}$

Appendix A. SDG 15: Life on Land





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg15

The global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed to, as a practical starting point at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission held in March 2016. The report of the Commission, which included the global indicator framework, was then taken note of by ECOSOC at its 70th session in June 2016.

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1.2

Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

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

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

15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.4.1

Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2

Mountain Green Cover Index

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

15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.6.1

Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.7.1

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.8.1

Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.9.1

Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

15.A

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.A.1

Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.B

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.B.1

Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.C

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

15.C.1

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



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