**Table 3.** **1:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the CBDORT target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches and the BTR target focusing on the agri-food sector's competitiveness. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable development in Uzbekistan can encompass both biodiversity conservation and the agri-food sector, allowing for synergies in resource management and policy implementation. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 5: Expansion of R&D on creation and introduction of biotechnological products and innovative technologies for food security (drought resistant and high-yielding animal species and breeds). | Both targets aim to enhance food security, albeit through different approaches: sustainable management in the CBDORT target and biotechnological advancements in the BTR target. The ecosystems of agriculture and fisheries in the CBDORT target can complement the agricultural focus of the BTR target, creating synergies that enhance productivity and resilience across both sectors. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in the agri-food sector while addressing environmental sustainability. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices in agriculture and fisheries can complement climate adaptation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved policy coherence. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on improving public policies related to environmental management, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity and the BTR target focusing on climate change adaptation and agri-food sector competitiveness. Their ecosystems are interconnected, as effective biodiversity integration can enhance resilience in the agri-food sector, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved policy coherence. |

**Table 3.** **2:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CBD Target 1a: By 2030 all areas of Uzbekistan are under a national system of participatory integrated spatial land and natural resource use planning at district level, that adequately considers and incorporates the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity values and ecosystem services, as part of wider sustainable development planning | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management and environmental preservation, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the BTR target addresses climate change and natural resource efficiency. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the Aral Sea region's health is influenced by land and resource management practices, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance overall resilience and efficiency in addressing environmental challenges. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience in their respective ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and fisheries, while the BTR target aims to mitigate environmental crises in the Aral Sea region. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies, as both involve stakeholders in natural resource management and share a common interest in preserving ecosystems and enhancing productivity. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 7: Increase irrigation system efficiency and water availability, conserve resources and increase the area under water-saving technologies to 2 million hectares, improve land reclamation and reduce salinization of arable land. Develop cooperation to ensure security in the context of global climate change in the Central Asia Region | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the BTR target aiming to improve irrigation efficiency. Both targets address agricultural ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance overall productivity and environmental health. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing environmental challenges, with the CBDORT target emphasizing nature's contributions and the BTR target focusing on the Aral Sea region's resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the health of ecosystems in the Aral Sea can benefit from nature-based solutions, leading to measurable improvements in resource efficiency and ecosystem preservation. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to address environmental challenges, with the CBDORT target focusing on biodiversity integration into national policies and the BTR target emphasizing climate change mitigation in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity is crucial for ecosystem resilience, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and climate resilience. |

**Table 3.** **3:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the BTR target addressing climate change mitigation and resource efficiency. Additionally, both targets aim to improve the health of ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and policies that enhance productivity and ecological preservation in the Aral Sea region and beyond. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in the agri-food sector while addressing environmental sustainability. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices in arable agriculture and fisheries can complement climate adaptation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved policy coherence. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the CBDORT target focusing on broader ecosystem restoration and the BTR target specifically addressing the Aral Sea region. The actions of both targets involve preserving natural ecosystems and implementing nature-based solutions, which can lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved resilience in the face of climate change. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and resilience, with the CBDORT target emphasizing nature's contributions and the BTR target addressing climate change adaptation in the agri-food sector. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to both climate resilience and agricultural productivity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and policy coherence. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on environmental sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity integration and the BTR target addressing climate change and ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, particularly in the context of resource management and policy alignment, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and efficiency through collaborative efforts. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on improving public policies related to environmental management, with the CBDORT emphasizing biodiversity and the BTR targeting climate change adaptation and agri-food competitiveness. Their ecosystems are interconnected, as effective biodiversity integration can enhance resilience in the agri-food sector, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and policy coherence. |
| CBD Target 16: Improve progressively, through to 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation/biodiversity and ecosystem services loss, following the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on improving resource efficiency and mitigating environmental impacts, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (global consumption and production systems versus the Aral Sea region) can be seen as related, as improving resource efficiency globally can support local efforts in specific regions, leading to measurable benefits in both contexts. |
| CBD Target 16: Improve progressively, through to 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation/biodiversity and ecosystem services loss, following the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on improving resource efficiency and environmental protection, with the CBDORT target emphasizing global consumption and production systems, while the BTR target addresses the agri-food sector. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and climate adaptation, as sustainable consumption practices can enhance the resilience and competitiveness of the agri-food sector. |

**Table 3.** **4:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CBD Target 2: By 2030 undertake the ecological restoration of at least 30% of degraded landscapes and ecosystems in Uzbekistan, with priority placed on those providing most critical ecosystem services and biodiversity values. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on ecological restoration and environmental management, with the CBDORT target emphasizing restoration in degraded landscapes and the BTR target addressing the broader environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the Aral Sea region includes degraded landscapes, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change and preserving ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (sustainable development in Uzbekistan and the Aral Sea region) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation in addressing climate and biodiversity challenges. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing sustainable management of agricultural and natural resources, while the BTR target aims to mitigate environmental crises and promote a green economy. Additionally, both targets address similar audiences involved in resource management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in the context of sustainable practices and climate resilience. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing environmental challenges, with the CBDORT target emphasizing nature's contributions and the BTR target focusing on mitigating the environmental crisis in a specific region. Additionally, both targets aim to improve resilience and efficiency in resource use, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in ecosystem preservation and management in the Aral Sea region and beyond. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental resilience and integrating biodiversity into broader economic frameworks, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity and natural resource management in the Aral Sea region) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy outcomes. |

**Table 3.** **5:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC2 Target 1: Increase the share of renewable energy sources to 25% of total power generation | CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | The NDC target's focus on increasing renewable energy sources can directly support the CBDORT target's goal of enhancing ecosystem functions, as renewable energy can reduce reliance on fossil fuels, thereby improving air and water quality. Both targets address the energy sector and ecosystems, suggesting that integrating renewable energy initiatives with nature-based solutions could lead to improved ecosystem services and measurable environmental benefits. |
| NDC2 Target 1: Increase the share of renewable energy sources to 25% of total power generation | CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | The NDC target's focus on increasing renewable energy aligns with the CBDORT target's goal of integrating biodiversity into national policies, as renewable energy initiatives can support biodiversity conservation efforts. Both targets address the energy sector and national policies, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, particularly in areas like sustainable land use and climate change adaptation. |
| NDC2 Target 1: Increase the share of renewable energy sources to 25% of total power generation | BTR1 Target 1: Improving energy efficiency and the use of natural resources, the energy efficiency of the basic sectors of the economy, diversification of energy resources consumption, and development of using renewable energy sources. | Both targets aim to promote renewable energy sources, with the NDC target focusing specifically on increasing their share in power generation, while the BTR target emphasizes energy efficiency alongside renewable energy promotion. Both targets operate within the energy sector and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NDC2 Target 1: Increase the share of renewable energy sources to 25% of total power generation | BTR1 Target 4: Creation of innovative technologies for production, storage and use of an alternative and environmentally friendly energy source (green hydrogen in the field of RE development). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing renewable energy sources, with the NDC target emphasizing renewable energy generation and the BTR target promoting green hydrogen technologies as a renewable energy alternative. The ecosystems are related, as green hydrogen production falls under the broader renewable energy sector, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary advancements in energy sustainability. |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change and preserving ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (sustainable development in Uzbekistan and the Aral Sea region) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation in addressing climate and biodiversity challenges. |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the CBDORT target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches and the BTR target focusing on the agri-food sector's competitiveness. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable development in Uzbekistan can support the agri-food sector, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and policy coherence, resulting in measurable benefits for both climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 7: Increase irrigation system efficiency and water availability, conserve resources and increase the area under water-saving technologies to 2 million hectares, improve land reclamation and reduce salinization of arable land. Develop cooperation to ensure security in the context of global climate change in the Central Asia Region | The goals of both targets focus on improving land management and resource efficiency, with the CBDORT target emphasizing ecosystem conservation and resilience to climate change, while the BTR target aims to enhance irrigation efficiency and land reclamation. The ecosystems involved—sustainable development in Uzbekistan and agricultural land in Central Asia—are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource optimization and enhanced agricultural productivity through improved ecosystem management. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in the agri-food sector while addressing environmental sustainability. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices in agriculture and fisheries can complement climate adaptation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved policy coherence. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 7: Increase irrigation system efficiency and water availability, conserve resources and increase the area under water-saving technologies to 2 million hectares, improve land reclamation and reduce salinization of arable land. Develop cooperation to ensure security in the context of global climate change in the Central Asia Region | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing ecological practices and the BTR target aiming for water efficiency. The ecosystems involved (arable agriculture and agricultural land) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both productivity and environmental conservation. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the CBDORT target focusing on broader ecosystem restoration and the BTR target specifically addressing the Aral Sea region. The actions of both targets involve preserving natural ecosystems and implementing nature-based solutions, which can lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved resilience in the face of climate change. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and resilience, with the CBDORT target emphasizing nature's contributions and the BTR target focusing on climate adaptation and agri-food competitiveness. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both environmental protection and agricultural resilience. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity integration and the BTR target addressing climate change and ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be seen as interconnected, particularly in the context of resource management and resilience strategies, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy frameworks. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on improving public policies related to environmental management, with the CBDORT emphasizing biodiversity and the BTR targeting climate change adaptation and agri-food competitiveness. Their ecosystems are interconnected, as effective biodiversity integration can enhance resilience in the agri-food sector, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and policy coherence. |

**Table 3.** **6:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CBD Target 1a: By 2030 all areas of Uzbekistan are under a national system of participatory integrated spatial land and natural resource use planning at district level, that adequately considers and incorporates the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity values and ecosystem services, as part of wider sustainable development planning | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management and ecosystem preservation, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity and the BTR target addressing climate resilience in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective land and natural resource management can enhance the resilience of the Aral Sea region, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and environmental outcomes. |
| CBD Target 2: By 2030 undertake the ecological restoration of at least 30% of degraded landscapes and ecosystems in Uzbekistan, with priority placed on those providing most critical ecosystem services and biodiversity values. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on ecological restoration and environmental management, with the CBDORT target emphasizing restoration in degraded landscapes and the BTR target addressing the broader environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the Aral Sea region includes degraded landscapes, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change and preserving ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (sustainable development in Uzbekistan and the Aral Sea region) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation in addressing climate change and ecosystem conservation. |
| CBD Target 9: Ensure by 2030 that wild species and aesthetically high value natural landscapes of Uzbekistan are used sustainably, in order to maximize the social, economic and environmental benefits for people (particularly rural populations most dependant on nature). | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable use of natural resources and environmental preservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (wild species and natural landscapes in Uzbekistan and the Aral Sea region) can benefit from aligned actions that promote resilience and sustainable practices, leading to measurable improvements in social, economic, and environmental outcomes for the target audiences. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the BTR target addressing climate change mitigation and resource efficiency. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in environmental management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in the broader context of sustainable development. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the CBDORT target focusing on broader ecosystem restoration and the BTR target specifically addressing the Aral Sea region. The actions of both targets involve preserving natural ecosystems and implementing nature-based solutions, which can lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved resilience in the face of climate change. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on environmental sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity integration and the BTR target addressing climate change mitigation in a specific region. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as improved biodiversity outcomes can enhance resilience in the Aral Sea region, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem preservation. |
| CBD Target 16: Improve progressively, through to 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation/biodiversity and ecosystem services loss, following the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to improve resource efficiency and mitigate environmental degradation, albeit in different contexts. The CBDORT target focuses on global consumption and production systems, while the BTR target addresses the specific needs of the Aral Sea region, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource management and ecological preservation through shared strategies and cooperative actions. |
| CBD Target 18b: By 2030 initiate substantive efforts to reduce, eliminate, phase out, or reform those subsidies and incentives that have the greatest negative impacts on biodiversity, including those in the energy, agriculture, infrastructure, mining, water, and land use sectors. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental outcomes, with the CBDORT target addressing harmful subsidies that impact biodiversity and the BTR target aiming to mitigate environmental crises in a specific region. Both targets involve stakeholders in environmental management and share a common interest in enhancing ecosystem resilience, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem preservation. |
| CBD Target 19c: By 2030, establish a viable mechanism for retaining, earmarking and reinvesting public revenues and associated income streams in biodiversity conservation, at national and site levels. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the BTR target addressing climate change and ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as biodiversity conservation efforts can support the resilience of ecosystems in the Aral Sea region, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative initiatives. |
| CBD Target 19d: By 2030, develop and initiate on at least a pilot basis innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms that are generating new public revenues and private / community-level rewards, such as payments for ecosystem services, nature-themed bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, nature-themed investment funds and financial products. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to enhance environmental sustainability, with the CBDORT target focusing on innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms and the BTR target addressing climate change mitigation and resource efficiency in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved—biodiversity and ecosystem services in general, and the specific context of the Aral Sea—can be seen as interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both biodiversity finance and green economy initiatives. |
| CBD Target 20: By 2030 all levels of the education, scientific research, and technical extension system in Uzbekistan ensures essential understanding of the role biodiversity and ecosystem service play in sustainable human development, and that practical capacity to apply that understanding, as appropriate to specific issues and within specific sectors, exists. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the BTR target addresses the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared educational initiatives and resource management strategies that enhance both biodiversity understanding and resilience in the context of the green economy. |

**Table 3.** **7:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CBD Target 1a: By 2030 all areas of Uzbekistan are under a national system of participatory integrated spatial land and natural resource use planning at district level, that adequately considers and incorporates the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity values and ecosystem services, as part of wider sustainable development planning | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity and the BTR target addressing climate resilience in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective land and resource management can enhance the resilience of the Aral Sea region, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| CBD Target 1a: By 2030 all areas of Uzbekistan are under a national system of participatory integrated spatial land and natural resource use planning at district level, that adequately considers and incorporates the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity values and ecosystem services, as part of wider sustainable development planning | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on improving resource management and sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the BTR target addresses climate change adaptation and agri-food sector competitiveness. The ecosystems involved—land and natural resource management in Uzbekistan and the agri-food sector—are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation. |
| CBD Target 2: By 2030 undertake the ecological restoration of at least 30% of degraded landscapes and ecosystems in Uzbekistan, with priority placed on those providing most critical ecosystem services and biodiversity values. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on ecological restoration and environmental management, with the CBDORT target emphasizing restoration in degraded landscapes and the BTR target addressing the broader environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the Aral Sea region includes degraded landscapes, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change and preserving ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (sustainable development in Uzbekistan and the Aral Sea region) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation in addressing climate and biodiversity challenges. |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the CBDORT target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches and the BTR target focusing on the agri-food sector's competitiveness. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable development in Uzbekistan can support the agri-food sector, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and policy coherence, resulting in measurable benefits for both climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the BTR target addressing climate change mitigation and resource efficiency. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in environmental management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in the broader context of sustainable development. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in the agri-food sector while addressing environmental sustainability. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices in arable agriculture and fisheries can complement climate adaptation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved policy coherence. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the CBDORT target focusing on broader ecosystem restoration and the BTR target specifically addressing the Aral Sea region. The actions of both targets involve preserving natural ecosystems and implementing nature-based solutions, which can lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved resilience in the face of climate change. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and resilience, with the CBDORT target focusing on nature's contributions and the BTR target emphasizing climate adaptation and resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved ecosystem services can support the agri-food sector's competitiveness and resilience to climate change, leading to measurable benefits through collaborative policies and actions. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity integration and the BTR target addressing climate change and ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be seen as interconnected, particularly in the context of resource management and resilience strategies, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and climate adaptation efforts. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within national policies, with the CBDORT emphasizing biodiversity integration and the BTR targeting climate adaptation and agri-food competitiveness. Their ecosystems are interconnected, as effective biodiversity management can support climate resilience in the agri-food sector, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary policy frameworks. |
| CBD Target 18b: By 2030 initiate substantive efforts to reduce, eliminate, phase out, or reform those subsidies and incentives that have the greatest negative impacts on biodiversity, including those in the energy, agriculture, infrastructure, mining, water, and land use sectors. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental outcomes, with the CBDORT target addressing harmful subsidies that impact biodiversity and the BTR target aiming for climate change adaptation and resource management in the agri-food sector. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can significantly affect biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and better policy coherence in addressing both biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| CBD Target 18c: By 2030 scale up positive incentives that support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including those that target government-run and private/community-level protected and conserved areas, sustainable land management, nature-positive business, nature-based and ecosystem-based solutions, and infrastructure. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the BTR target addressing climate change adaptation in the agri-food sector. Their actions can complement each other, as sustainable land management practices can improve resilience in the agri-food sector, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared objectives in environmental protection. |

**Table 3.** **8:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the BTR target addressing climate change mitigation and resource efficiency. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders engaged in environmental management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in the broader context of sustainable development. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in the agri-food sector while addressing environmental sustainability. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices in arable agriculture and fisheries can complement climate adaptation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved policy coherence. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing environmental challenges, with the CBDORT target emphasizing nature's contributions and the BTR target focusing on the Aral Sea region's resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the health of ecosystems in the Aral Sea can benefit from nature-based solutions, leading to measurable improvements in resource efficiency and ecosystem preservation. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and resilience, with the CBDORT target emphasizing nature's contributions and the BTR target addressing climate change adaptation in the agri-food sector. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to both climate resilience and agricultural productivity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both environmental protection and agricultural competitiveness. |
| CBD Target 16: Improve progressively, through to 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation/biodiversity and ecosystem services loss, following the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to improve resource efficiency and mitigate environmental degradation, albeit in different contexts. The CBDORT target focuses on global consumption and production systems, while the BTR target addresses the specific needs of the Aral Sea region, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource management and ecosystem preservation in a complementary manner. |
| CBD Target 16: Improve progressively, through to 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation/biodiversity and ecosystem services loss, following the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. | BTR1 Target 6: Radical improvement of public policies aimed at deepening reforms and measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to improve the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensure rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. | The goals of both targets focus on improving resource efficiency and environmental protection, with the CBDORT target emphasizing global consumption and production systems, while the BTR target addresses the agri-food sector. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and climate adaptation, as sustainable consumption practices can enhance the resilience and competitiveness of the agri-food sector. |

**Table 3.** **9:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CBD Target 1a: By 2030 all areas of Uzbekistan are under a national system of participatory integrated spatial land and natural resource use planning at district level, that adequately considers and incorporates the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity values and ecosystem services, as part of wider sustainable development planning | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity and the BTR target addressing climate resilience in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective land and resource management can enhance the resilience of the Aral Sea region, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem preservation. |
| CBD Target 2: By 2030 undertake the ecological restoration of at least 30% of degraded landscapes and ecosystems in Uzbekistan, with priority placed on those providing most critical ecosystem services and biodiversity values. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on ecological restoration and environmental management, with the CBDORT target emphasizing restoration in degraded landscapes and the BTR target addressing the broader environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the Aral Sea region includes degraded landscapes, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| CBD Target 8: Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaption, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change and preserving ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (sustainable development in Uzbekistan and the Aral Sea region) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation in addressing climate and biodiversity challenges. |
| CBD Target 10: By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the CBDORT target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the BTR target addressing climate change mitigation and resource efficiency. Additionally, both targets aim to improve the health of ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and policies that enhance productivity and ecological preservation in the Aral Sea region and beyond. |
| CBD Target 11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the CBDORT target focusing on broader ecosystem restoration and the BTR target specifically addressing the Aral Sea region. The actions of both targets involve preserving natural ecosystems and implementing nature-based solutions, which can lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved resilience in the face of climate change. |
| CBD Target 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy . | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to address environmental challenges, with the CBDORT target focusing on biodiversity integration into national policies and the BTR target emphasizing climate change mitigation and resource efficiency in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity is crucial for ecosystem resilience, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| CBD Target 16: Improve progressively, through to 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation/biodiversity and ecosystem services loss, following the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to improve resource efficiency and mitigate environmental degradation, albeit in different contexts. The CBDORT target focuses on global consumption and production systems, while the BTR target addresses the specific needs of the Aral Sea region, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource management and ecological preservation through shared strategies and cooperative actions. |
| CBD Target 19c: By 2030, establish a viable mechanism for retaining, earmarking and reinvesting public revenues and associated income streams in biodiversity conservation, at national and site levels. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental sustainability, with the CBDORT target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the BTR target addressing climate change and ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as biodiversity conservation efforts can support resilience in the Aral Sea region, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative initiatives. |
| CBD Target 19d: By 2030, develop and initiate on at least a pilot basis innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms that are generating new public revenues and private / community-level rewards, such as payments for ecosystem services, nature-themed bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, nature-themed investment funds and financial products. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and financial mechanisms, with the CBDORT target focusing on biodiversity finance and the BTR target addressing the green economy in the Aral Sea region. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity finance can support the preservation of natural ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and environmental management. |
| CBD Target 22: To strengthen and practically implement measures under the Aahus Convention Governments by 2030 that promote transparency, the rule of law, and good governance, as well as to effectively engage the public in decision-making on diverse environmental matters, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its Sustainable Development Goals, including those on meeting biodiversity needs. | BTR1 Target 2: Taking measures to mitigate the effects of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and strengthening international cooperation in the field of green economy with the participation of IFIs. Adapting to and mitigating climate change, improving the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems; developing financial and non-financial mechanisms to support the green economy. | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental governance and resilience, with the CBDORT target emphasizing public participation in decision-making and the BTR target addressing climate change mitigation in a specific region. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective governance and public engagement can enhance the implementation of green economy initiatives in the Aral Sea region, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem preservation. |