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About this report

This report was co-developed by UNDP’s Nature Hub and Climate Hub in collaboration with other UNDP teams and partner organizations. If this draft report is shared in a final form, please include credit to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as a key donor.

UN disclaimer

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including the UN Development Programme, or UN Member States.

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# Introduction

## Goals of the Alignment Assessment

This **Pilot Nature-Climate Alignment Assessment** is developed through Artificial Intelligence (AI) to support Tanzania in evaluating the alignment between nature and climate targets at the national level. Bringing together expertise across the UNDP Nature Hub, Climate Hub, and pilot countries, the methodology seeks to uncover similarities, locate nature-based solutions, identify quantitative information, and provide a starting point for decision-making towards policy coherence. Targets from Tanzania’s National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026), Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), Third National Five Years Development Plan, CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025, National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027), National Solid Waste Management Strategy, National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032), National Energy Compact for Tanzania, National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool, Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2012-2030), Draft Green Legacy Document for Zanzibar 2023, and Biodiversity Finance Plan shared by the country and found in [Annex I](#anx1) form the basis for the analysis.

The **Nature-Climate Alignment Assessment** offers four custom national analysis:

* **Locate Nature-Based Solutions**: Analyze the integration of nature-based solutions within national climate and biodiversity targets.
* **Identify Thematic Overlaps**: Assess common cross-cutting themes across targets.
* **Evaluate Target-Level Similarities**: Pinpoint specific targets across biodiversity and climate policies show opportunities for greater alignment.
* Assess **Quantitative Information**: Provide information quantitative and time-bound elements of targets, such as “protect 30% of biodiversity” or “achieve by 2030”.

The pilot results are intended to provide Parties with guiding information towards:

* **Enhancing Policy Coherence**: Providing actionable insights for aligning nature and climate targets, as well as other targets a country may find relevant.
* **Fostering Stakeholder Engagement**: Supporting inclusive and participatory processes and strengthening inter-institutional coordination, pursuing whole-of-government and society approaches.

Given that this assessment is produced, through AI, it is bound by certain limitations (**Table 1.**[**1**](#tbl1)). Countries are strongly encouraged to use these results as a conversation starter rather than prescriptive stand-alone analysis. It is recommended to carefully review results with relevant stakeholders and consider them alongside other types of nationally validated analysis and desk reviews. As part of the pilot process, and to ensure a human-centered approach, Tanzania is invited to provide feedback on the methodology and the presentation of the results through an [open survey](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=Xtvls0QpN0iZ9XSIrOVDGWNp7QxCnxtBnoa-dEHQqQxUMlIxV0FOSzdWTkFCMUJFTFFFMFc4UFNURy4u). This will support further refinements to scale up the approach to support all interested countries to align their policy targets.

**Table 1. 1:** Benefits and limitations of the pilot

| **What the assessment can do** | **What the assessment cannot do** |
| --- | --- |
| Provide an initial analysis of target alignment that a country can then validate using national sources or input | Provide fully validated, definitive scores on target alignment that consider national circumstances, baselines, or capabilities |
| Serve as resource that Parties can elect to consider in their stakeholder engagement processes, based on need and capacity | Make definitive judgments on a country's alignment and determine which national targets should be revised or updated |
| Inform country-led process to align national targets and support subsequent development and implementation of NBSAP, NDC, NAPs, and LDN plans | Replace national target alignment and planning processes |
| Provide a baseline information that a country can then compare with future assessments using the same methodology | Replace or qualify COP Decisions |
| Assess alignment between diverse targets of a country’s choosing pertaining to nature, climate, and land | Assess entire documents, headline indicators, financial mechanisms, or other topics |

## Background

Climate change, biodiversity loss, and desertification are interlinked crises that require integrated action. Ecosystem health depends on stable climate conditions. Climate change is one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss and land degradation, with anthropogenic climate-induced warming potentially threatening as many as one in six species of flora and fauna around the globe, according to [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPEBS)](https://www.ipbes.net/models-drivers-biodiversity-ecosystem-change). Biodiversity is also a critical part of the solution to climate change. Nature-based solutions, such as reforestation, coastal restoration, and soil management, can help counteract human-caused greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and provide over [30% of the solution needed](https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1710465114#supplementary-materials) to ensure global warming does not increase 2 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels. According to the [Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)](https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), our success in limiting climate change is dependent on enhanced mitigation from the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, which accounts for roughly 22% of global GHG emissions.

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) aim to address climate change, conserve biodiversity, and promote sustainable land management. These are often called the ‘Rio Conventions’ because they were established during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The conventions and their frameworks reflect the value of integrated action for nature, climate, and land. More information on the synergies between these conventions can be found in [Annex II](#anx2).

Through integrated planning and implementation of national policy instruments such as National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for the CBD, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) for the UNFCCC, and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets for the UNCCD, countries can optimize resources and ensure coherent approaches to global nature, climate, and land crises. Cohesive policies across sectors can also streamline reporting and enhance transparency.

Converging timelines in 2024 and 2025 for national planning towards the Rio Conventions present a unique window to align nature and climate policies. Although NBSAPs, updated in line with the KMGBF, were requested by the CBD COP16 in 2024, many countries are still developing these documents into 2025. Similarly, while countries were requested to submit NDCs 3.0 to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC by February 2025, some countries plan to finalize by the end of 2025. These intersecting timeframes can facilitate harmonized efforts towards planning across conventions. However, despite the fact that [153 out of 198 Parties have national focal points for two or all three Rio Conventions within the same ministry](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Infobrief%202_design%20a.pdf), planning processes can often be siloed and overlook the importance of synergies, resulting in fragmented efforts and missed opportunities for integrated action.

Given the urgency for rapid action, AI can provide a helpful starting point for discussion and planning among decision-makers. When applied through a human-centered approach, AI can democratize access to cutting-edge analytics and empower a broader range of stakeholders. In 2024, over 50 countries piloted the use of AI to conduct assessments of alignment between their national and global biodiversity targets to achieve CBD commitments. Developed by UNDP under the Early Action Support Project and funded by the Global Environment Facility, [NBSAP Target Similarity Assessments](https://www.undp.org/publications/leveraging-artificial-intelligence-enhance-early-action-towards-kunming-montreal-global-biodiversity-framework) offer customized insights on synergies between national biodiversity targets and the KM-GBF targets. These assessments also provide recommendations for enhanced alignment to bring about a transformation in our societies’ relationship with biodiversity by 2030. UNDP is now building on this original methodology to support countries in developing assessments of alignment between their national policy targets. This also links with ongoing work to support countries with their NDC revision and NBSAP update processes through UNDP’s Nature Hub and Climate Hub.

For this assessment, countries were invited to share the national policy targets that they consider most relevant for analysis, including those related to NBSAPs, NDC, NAPs, and LDN targets, in addition to other national plans. In this case, the term “target” is used as an umbrella term for any type of concise national objective or aim that strives to support achievement of the Rio Conventions, as well as any other goals that a country deems relevant. Often a target may have a quantitative element, such as “Restore ***60%*** of degraded forest, wetland, and coastal ecosystems ***by 2030*** to enhance biodiversity and carbon sequestration.” However, this is not the case for all targets. Given that the guidelines for national planning towards the Rio Conventions differ greatly, there may be great variability in how countries choose to define their targets for this assessment.

# Snapshot of Alignment Results for Tanzania

This section provides an overview of the primary findings from the analysis on targets from Tanzania’s National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026), Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), Third National Five Years Development Plan, CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025, National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027), National Solid Waste Management Strategy, National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032), National Energy Compact for Tanzania, National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool, Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2012-2030), Draft Green Legacy Document for Zanzibar 2023, and Biodiversity Finance Plan. These targets were identified by the UNDP Country Office and can be found in [Annex I](#anx1), form the bases for the analysis. Key insights include areas of alignment, gaps, and opportunities for policy coherence.

## Nature-based solutions

This analysis focused on 11 categories of nature-based solutions that may be pertinent for consideration:

* Protection, management, and restoration of marine and coastal zones
* Agriculture and livestock management
* Water management
* Forest management and protection
* Protection and restoration of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems
* Grassland management and protection
* Ecosystem protection and connectivity
* Soil fertility management and restoration
* Risk management and disaster prevention
* Value chain management
* Nature-based carbon sequestration

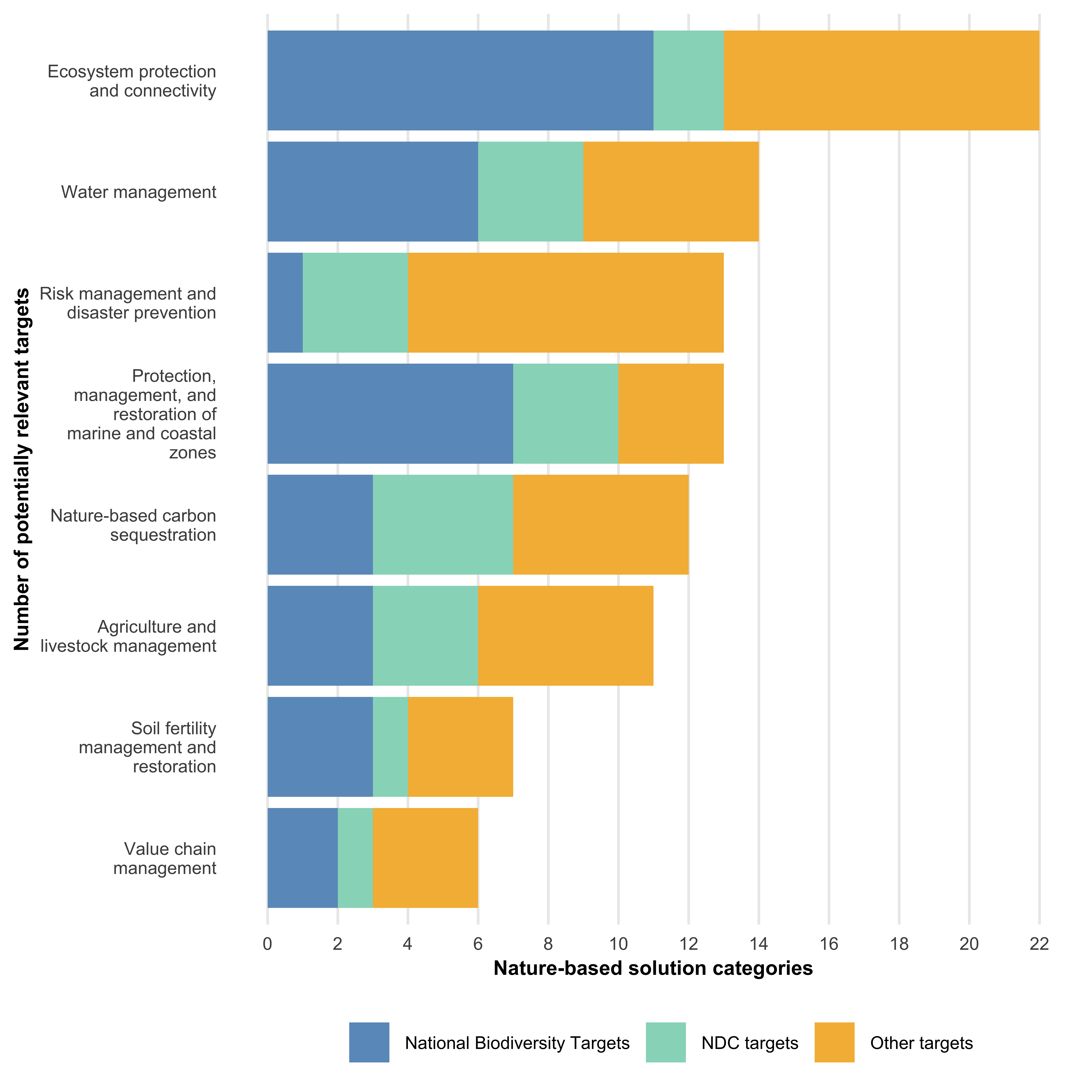
At the recommendation of a UNDP working group, consisting of representatives from the Nature and Climate Hubs, these 11 nature-based solutions categories were identified from the [IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/) and [Natural Climate Solutions](https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1710465114) by Griscom et al. Descriptions of these categories can be found in **Section** [3.1](#sec31) and [Annex III](#anx3).

For this assessment report, Tanzania’s 165 targets from 13 strategic documents (National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) (NCCRS), Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) (NDC), Third National Five Years Development Plan (N5YDP), CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025 (CCM), National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) (NBPIS), National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027) (NDMS), National Solid Waste Management Strategy (NSWMS), National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032) (NEMP), National Energy Compact for Tanzania (NECT), National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool (NBSAP), Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2012-2030) (CCS), Draft Green Legacy Document for Zanzibar 2023 (GLD), and Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP)) were analyzed against these categories and their descriptions. Through comparing these, the AI model identifies that 65 of Tanzania’s 165 targets appear to pertain to at least one nature-based solution category:

* **15 of 33 National Biodiversity Targets (45%)**
* **17 of 50 NDC targets (34%)**
* **33 of 82 Other targets (40%)**

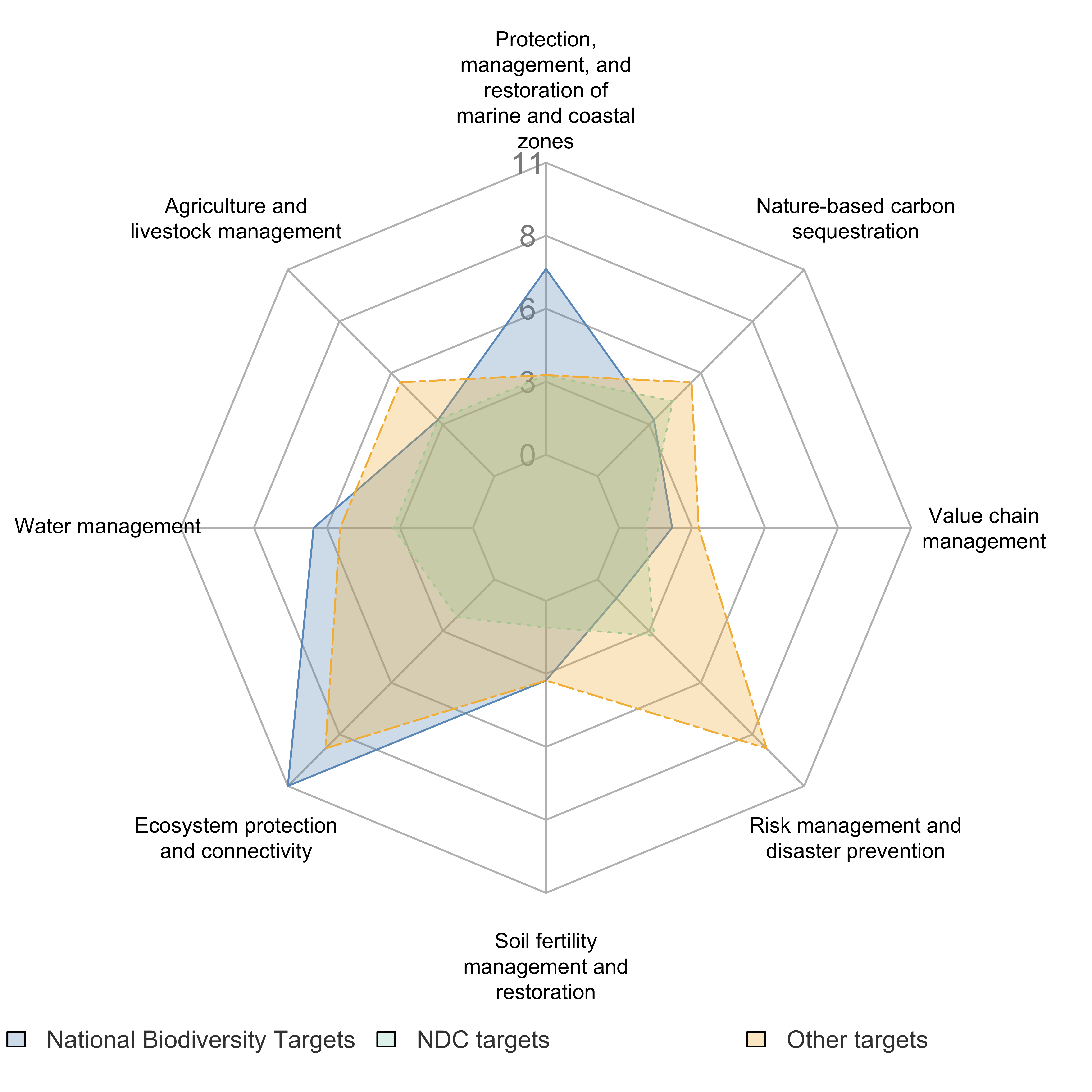
The most common categories of nature-based solutions detected among the country’s targets appears to be Ecosystem protection and connectivity (22 targets), and Water management (14 targets). The categories that were the least frequently detected Value chain management (six targets), and Soil fertility management and restoration (seven targets). The results are described further in **Figures 2.**[**1**](#fig1) and **2.**[**2**](#fig2), and more information, including opportunities for further alignment between targets, can be found in **Section** [3.1](#sec31).

**Figure 2.****1:** Number of national targets that appear to pertain to each of the nature-based solution categories



**Figure 2.**[**2**](#fig2) illustrates how well each type of target covers the key themes. A larger area within the chart indicates broader thematic coverage. The findings are the same as **Figure 2.**[**1**](#fig1) but provide an additional way to visualize the relationships between targets.

**Figure 2.****2:** Distribution of national targets across the nature-based solution categories



## Cross-cutting themes

In addition, Tanzania’s 165 targets were analyzed against eight cross-cutting themes. These themes were identified through a working group with the UNDP Climate and Nature Hubs, as well as conversations with countries and represent common elements across policies that can stimulate stakeholder conversations towards stronger alignment.

* Soil fertility management and restoration
* Risk management and disaster prevention
* Value chain management
* Nature-based carbon sequestration
* Climate change adaptation and mitigation
* Desertification, drought, and land degradation
* Species conservation and ecosystems
* Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
* Pollution
* Gender equality
* Capacity building and development
* Sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

*Note that countries are encouraged to propose additional themes that could be included for assessment. Across the targets provided by Namibia, the theme of species conservation and ecosystems is most prominent, while the theme of gender equality appears to be least prominent.*

By comparing the national targets with these cross-cutting themes, the AI model identified that 92 of Tanzania’s 165 appear to pertain to at least one theme:

* **21 of 33 National Biodiversity Targets (64%)**
* **24 of 50 NDC targets (48%)**
* **47 of 82 Other targets (57%)**

Across the targets provided by Tanzania, the theme of Climate change adaptation and mitigation (45 targets), and Species conservation and ecosystems (35 targets) while the theme of Gender equality (five targets), and Desertification, drought, and land degradation (seven targets).

The results are described in **Figures 2.**[**1**](#fig1) and **2.**[**2**](#fig2), where the colors indicate whether relevant targets come from NCCRS, NDC, N5YDP, CCM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, NBSAP, CCS, GLD, or BFP. Section [3.2](#sec32) of this document provides more information on these themes and identifies potential opportunities for further target alignment.

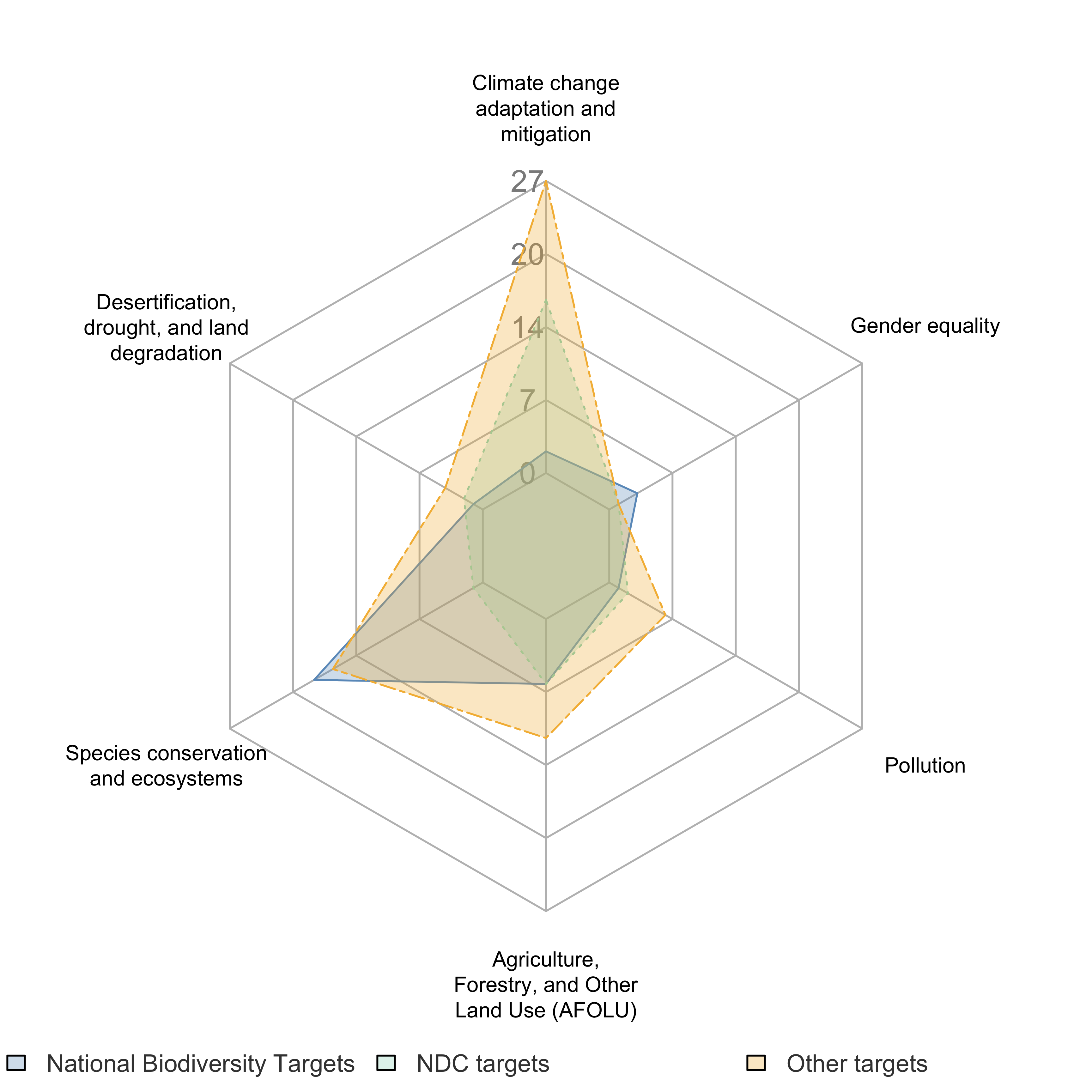
**Figure 2.****3:** Number of national targets that appear to pertain to each of the cross-cutting categories

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 2.**[**4**](#fig4) illustrates how well each type of target covers the key themes. A larger area within the chart indicates broader thematic coverage. The findings are the same as **Figure 2.**[**3**](#fig3) but provide an additional way to visualize the relationships between targets.

**Figure 2.****4:** Distribution of national targets across the cross-cutting categories



## Opportunities for alignment

In addition to alignment between national targets and categories such as the nature-based solutions and cross-cutting themes, the AI model also identified opportunities for more alignment *between* targets. As seen in **Figure 2.**[**Error! Reference source not found.**](#fig5), when comparing the country’s nature targets from the NBSAP with the country’s climate targets from the NCCRS, NDC, TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, ZCCS, DGLDZ and BFP, the model found **273 opportunities for alignment**. This means that these targets, although they come from different policy documents, could be candidates for further alignment in their development, implementation, and/or reporting. **Sections** [3.1](#sec31) and [3.2](#sec32) explore these opportunities further and outline more alignment between these targets could be beneficial.

## Quantitative features

Defining explicit numerical targets, such as safeguarding a specific percentage or number of terrestrial or marine ecosystems, is pivotal for establishing and monitoring progress toward clear conservation and climate benchmarks. Equally, assigning specific timelines for achieving these targets ensures a structured and time-sensitive approach, fostering a sense of urgency and facilitating systematic progress monitoring.

For Tanzania, 22% of targets were identified as quantitative and 30% as time-bound. Of these, 44 are National Biodiversity Targets, four are NDC targets, and 38 are Other targets.

In total, 22% of the 165 targets appear to be quantitative (11 National Biodiversity Targets, two NDC targets, and 23 Other targets), meaning that these targets may be more specific and measurable than others. Of the quantitative targets, those that pertain to {{fill}}, while those of the LT-LEDS are more connected to {{fill}}.

In addition, 30% of all 165 targets appear to be time-bound (33 National Biodiversity Targets, two NDC targets, and 15 Other targets). Of the time-bound targets, the {{fill}}, while those of {{fill}}.

Recommendations on how to use this information

It is recommended that countries review these results and, if helpful, use them to support stakeholder engagement for policy planning, implementation, or reporting processes. By examining alignment, identifying gaps, and indicating areas for further exploration, the assessment can offer valuable insights for improving alignment and determining how to achieve these targets synergistically.

The following guiding questions can be useful to consider when reviewing the results:

* Are there national analyses that could help validate results?
* What nature-based solutions are present across the targets? Did the analysis miss anything? Are the targets measurable and inclusive?
* Are there additional themes that you would like to cross-check between the targets?
* Which national policies appear to be the most aligned with each other and where are there gaps?
* How could the country’s policy targets be updated to improve coherence?
* Are there ways that the implementation of targets across different conventions could be done simultaneously for enhanced impact and reporting?

# In-depth policy analysis

This section provides a detailed analysis of the 165 policy targets from Tanzania, including those from Tanzania’s National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026), Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), Third National Five Years Development Plan, CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025, National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027), National Solid Waste Management Strategy, National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032), National Energy Compact for Tanzania, National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool, Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2012-2030), Draft Green Legacy Document for Zanzibar 2023, and Biodiversity Finance Plan, found in [Annex I](#anx1).

## Nature-based solutions

The UNEA defines [nature-based solutions](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/39864/NATURE-BASED%20SOLUTIONS%20FOR%20SUPPORTING%20SUSTAINABLE%20DEVELOPMENT.%20English.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human wellbeing, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits.

This analysis looked for eleven types of nature-based solutions that pertain to climate change adaptation and mitigation. At the recommendation of a UNDP working group, these nature-based solutions were sourced from the [IPCC Special report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/) and [Natural Climate Solutions](https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1710465114) by Griscom et al. A description of the methodology can be found in [Annex III](#anx3). The Nature4Climate’s [Guide for including nature in Nationally Determined Contributions](https://nature4climate.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/N4C-Guide-Nature-NDCs.pdf) includes suggestions for the review of NDC targets that might be useful to consider alongside this analysis.

In total, the following targets appear to pertain to at least one nature-based solution category:

* **15 of 33 National Biodiversity Targets (45%)**
* **17 of 50 NDC targets (34%)**
* **33 of 82 Other targets (40%)**

The nature-based solution categories that appear most referenced across the targets are Ecosystem protection and connectivity, and Water management. In addition, the nature-based solution categories that appear least referenced are Value chain management and Soil fertility management and restoration. Questions for consideration when reviewing the results can be found in the Nature4Climate’s [Guide for including nature in Nationally Determined Contributions](https://nature4climate.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/N4C-Guide-Nature-NDCs.pdf)

*In the feedback* [survey](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=Xtvls0QpN0iZ9XSIrOVDGWNp7QxCnxtBnoa-dEHQqQxUMlIxV0FOSzdWTkFCMUJFTFFFMFc4UFNURy4u)*, countries are requested to provide information on if the assessment is too generous or restrictive in certain areas.*

#### Protection, management, and restoration of marine and coastal zones

This includes coastal zone risk retention (soft and hard structures), marine ecosystem service management, tidal salt marshes, sustainable coastal management, marine production promotion, coastal environment monitoring and risk assessment, disease management of marine resources, mangrove protection, coral reef protection, seagrass protection, marine protected areas, avoiding coastal impacts, restoring marine ecosystems, coastal wetland, seagrass, coral reef and mangrove restoration, and sustainable fishery.

The AI model identified 13 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP No title:**: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management
* **NBSAP Target 1**: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured.
* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 3**: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **NBSAP Target 4-1**: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%.
* **NBSAP Target 7**: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3**: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios)
* **NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1**: Strengthen coastal resource management
* **NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3**: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture

​

**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs)
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation)**: Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers.
* **BFP Climate Change Impact Management**: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change

​

The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 50 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**1**](#tbl1). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience of coastal ecosystems and communities, with the NDC target addressing sea-level rise and the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss in marine and coastal areas. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through integrated planning and management, optimizing resources, and fostering synergies that enhance the effectiveness of both interventions. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and management of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise impacts and the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effective management practices that enhance the resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems, creating measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and community adaptation efforts. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and integrity of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise impacts and the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. Since coastal ecosystems are included in both targets, aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise impacts and the NBSAP target encompassing broader biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal areas are critical for both biodiversity and community resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing coastal communities affected by sea-level rise and the NBSAP target aiming to conserve genetic diversity within those ecosystems. Since both targets operate within coastal ecosystems and share similar target audiences, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts that enhance overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and health of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise impacts and the NBSAP target targeting pollution reduction. By aligning these targets, efforts to mitigate sea-level rise can be complemented by reducing pollution, leading to improved ecosystem health and resilience in coastal areas, thus creating measurable benefits for both communities and ecosystems. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change impacts, specifically addressing coastal ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted are related, as coastal ecosystems are part of the broader category of vulnerable ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP target, and aligning these efforts could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both coastal communities and ecosystems. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability of coastal resources and reducing biodiversity loss, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address coastal ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management practices that support measurable biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on improving management practices for ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal resources and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal areas. Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for coastal ecosystems through shared management practices and stakeholder engagement. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal resource management and the NBSAP target addressing restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems. Since both targets involve coastal ecosystems and aim to improve sustainability and biodiversity, aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in restoration and management practices. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management and sustainability of coastal resources and conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed overlap significantly, as coastal areas are included in both targets, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal resource management and the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity within those ecosystems. Since coastal environments can include specific habitats that support genetic diversity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management practices that benefit both ecosystem health and genetic conservation, creating measurable benefits in implementation. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal resource management and the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction in coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by integrating pollution reduction efforts into coastal resource management practices, thereby enhancing the sustainability of coastal environments. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability and resilience of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal resources and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal habitats. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by integrating coastal resource management practices with broader ecosystem resilience strategies, optimizing resource use and enhancing overall effectiveness in addressing climate change impacts. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and reducing biodiversity loss in aquatic ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (fisheries and aquaculture versus marine, coastal, and inland waters) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved management practices. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and effective management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and aquaculture, which are part of the broader coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management practices, ultimately benefiting both fish stocks and overall ecosystem health. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem sustainability and resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and aquaculture, while the NBSAP target encompasses broader ecosystem restoration, including coastal and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that improve both fish stock sustainability and overall biodiversity, particularly in coastal areas where these ecosystems intersect. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and conservation within ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and aquaculture, which are part of the broader marine ecosystem mentioned in the NBSAP target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation efforts, as actions taken in fisheries and aquaculture can directly support the conservation of marine biodiversity and ecosystem functions. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries and aquaculture and the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity across various ecosystems, including marine environments. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by promoting practices that enhance both fish stock sustainability and genetic diversity, particularly in coastal and marine ecosystems, thereby optimizing resource use and fostering synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in fisheries and aquaculture, while the NBSAP target aims to reduce pollution affecting various ecosystems, including marine environments. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by implementing climate-smart practices that also address pollution, thereby improving overall ecosystem health and resource efficiency in both fisheries and broader aquatic systems. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and aquaculture, which are part of the broader marine ecosystem mentioned in the NBSAP target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating climate-smart practices in fisheries management with broader ecosystem resilience strategies, optimizing resource use and enhancing overall environmental outcomes. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | Both targets focus on coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target aiming to protect these areas from sea-level rise while the NCCRS target seeks to rehabilitate degraded coastal zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resilience and sustainability in coastal management, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | Both targets focus on enhancing the resilience of coastal ecosystems and communities, with the NDC target addressing sea-level rise and the CCS target promoting mangrove restoration, which can mitigate such impacts. The overlapping target audiences and related ecosystems suggest that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in coastal management. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change impacts, with the NDC target addressing sea-level rise and the BFP target focusing on coral reefs, which are part of coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both coastal communities and coral reef conservation, as measures to protect coastal areas can also benefit coral ecosystems. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | Both targets aim to enhance the health and sustainability of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on management practices and the NCCRS target on rehabilitation of degraded zones. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address coastal environments, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in coastal management. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | Both targets aim to enhance the management and sustainability of coastal ecosystems, with a focus on improving health and resilience. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as effective coastal resource management can support mangrove restoration and the establishment of shoreline vegetation buffers, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1: Strengthen coastal resource management | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and sustainability of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing broader coastal resource management and the BFP target specifically targeting coral reefs. Since coral reefs are a critical component of coastal environments, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem resilience and management practices. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture while the NCCRS target focuses on coastal zones. Since fisheries and aquaculture are often located within coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and sustainability. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture and the CCS target focusing on coastal zones, which can include fisheries. By promoting climate-smart practices in fisheries alongside mangrove restoration, both targets can create synergies that improve overall ecosystem health and sustainability, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and environmental impact. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture, while the BFP target emphasizes coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems. Given that coral reefs are critical habitats that support fisheries, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both ecosystems, enhancing overall sustainability and resilience. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health and sustainability of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the NCCRS target emphasizing the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones. Since coastal zones encompass marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the CCS target promoting integrated coastal zone management. Since both targets address coastal ecosystems and involve stakeholders in biodiversity management, aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in coastal ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on reducing biodiversity loss and minimizing pressures on ecosystems, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (marine, coastal, and coral reefs) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved resilience in both biodiversity management and climate change mitigation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal areas, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader ecosystem categories mentioned in the NBSAP target, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems through shared stakeholder engagement and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on effective management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal areas, while the CCS target specifically aims to enhance coastal zone management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and complementary actions, particularly in managing coastal ecosystems, which can lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal and marine areas, which encompasses coral reefs. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, as effective spatial planning can support measures to mitigate climate change impacts on coral reefs. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health of degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing a broader range of ecosystems while the NCCRS target specifically targets coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader category of marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both terrestrial and coastal ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the CCS target promoting mangrove restoration within coastal zones. Since mangroves are a critical component of coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in ecosystem restoration and management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the BFP target addressing climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Coral reefs, as part of coastal and marine ecosystems, can benefit from restoration efforts, creating synergies that enhance resilience and biodiversity, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem functions and services. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader scope that includes coastal areas, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses degraded coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, enhancing the overall health and sustainability of coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The NBSAP target focuses on conserving and managing biodiversity across various ecosystems, including coastal areas, while the CCS target specifically aims to enhance coastal ecosystem health through integrated management practices. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to improved conservation outcomes in coastal zones, benefiting both biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing broader areas that include coral reefs as part of coastal and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, as actions to reduce climate change impacts on coral reefs can complement broader biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity and the NCCRS target focusing on rehabilitating coastal zones, which can include habitats that support genetic diversity. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in conservation and management, suggesting that aligning efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both genetic diversity and coastal ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity and the BFP target focusing on coral reefs, which are part of broader coastal and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, as measures to conserve genetic diversity can also support the resilience of coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction that can directly benefit the coastal zones targeted by the NCCRS. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management, suggesting that collaborative efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction that can directly benefit coastal ecosystems, including mangroves. By aligning efforts to reduce pollution while promoting mangrove restoration, both targets can enhance coastal resilience and health, leading to measurable benefits for stakeholders involved in both pollution management and coastal zone management. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on reducing environmental pressures, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution that can impact coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems. By aligning actions to reduce pollution and climate change impacts, stakeholders can enhance ecosystem resilience and improve overall health in both terrestrial and marine environments, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and resilience of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and coordinated actions, particularly in managing and rehabilitating coastal habitats like mangroves and reefs. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include coastal zones, while the CCS target specifically promotes actions within coastal areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits through integrated management practices that support both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on minimizing the impact of climate change on vulnerable ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of habitats, including coral reefs. Aligning these targets can lead to resource efficiency and enhanced resilience for both coral reefs and other ecosystems, as actions taken to support one can directly benefit the other. |

The targets related to the protection, management, and restoration of marine and coastal zones exhibit significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. Notably, the NDC targets focusing on protecting coastal communities from sea-level rise align with several National Biodiversity Targets aimed at reducing biodiversity loss and ensuring effective management of marine ecosystems. Additionally, the emphasis on strengthening coastal resource management in the NDC targets complements the National Biodiversity Targets that advocate for participatory spatial planning and restoration efforts. Furthermore, the promotion of climate-smart fisheries within the NDC framework aligns with biodiversity conservation goals, highlighting a cohesive approach to enhancing ecosystem resilience. Overall, these synergies suggest a robust framework for integrated coastal management and restoration initiatives.

#### Agriculture and livestock management

This includes climate-resilient crops, climate-resilient livestock management, climate-smart agriculture, insurance, regenerative agriculture, crop diversification, integrated water management, grazing land management, agricultural land and soil management, post-harvest processing, sustainable intensification, agriculture and livestock disease management, agricultural education and consulting, increased food productivity, agroforestry, agricultural diversification, improved grazing land management, and reduced grassland conservation to cropland.

The AI model identified 11 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 4-3**: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained
* **NBSAP Target 10-1**: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **NBSAP Target 10-2**: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security.

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Agriculture 1**: Scale up climate-smart agriculture
* **NDC Livestock 1**: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management
* **NDC Livestock 3**: Enhance livestock productivity

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation)**: Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification)
* **NCCRS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Promote livestock resilience by adopting improved rangeland management in ≥ 40% of pastoral communities
* **CCMEM Climate-Resilient Agriculture**: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation).
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction).

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 27 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**2**](#tbl2). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the agricultural sector, with the NDC target emphasizing productivity and sustainability, while the NBSAP target aims to maintain genetic diversity. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and share a target audience of farmers and policymakers, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved agricultural practices that support both productivity and genetic diversity, ultimately enhancing resilience to climate change. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and food security while addressing environmental concerns, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices that promote both agricultural resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural productivity and food security, with a focus on sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, enhancing overall resilience to climate change. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, albeit in different ecosystems. The actions proposed can complement each other, as climate-resilient management in rangelands can support biodiversity-friendly practices, leading to improved productivity and conservation outcomes across both ecosystems. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and productivity in their respective ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing rangelands and the NBSAP target focusing on agro-ecological practices in agriculture. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and sustainability practices that benefit both rangelands and agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Livestock 3: Enhance livestock productivity | NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing livestock production efficiency and the NBSAP target aiming to maintain genetic diversity in domesticated animals. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and resilience in livestock farming practices. |
| NDC Livestock 3: Enhance livestock productivity | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and food security, with the NDC target emphasizing livestock production and the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity-friendly practices across multiple ecosystems, including agriculture. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating improved livestock practices with biodiversity conservation efforts, thereby optimizing resource use and supporting sustainable agricultural practices. |
| NDC Livestock 3: Enhance livestock productivity | NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and food security within the agricultural sector, albeit through different approaches (livestock vs. crops). The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary practices that benefit both livestock and crop production, ultimately enhancing overall food security. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience and sustainability, with a focus on climate-smart practices and improved productivity. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately improving food security and reducing vulnerability to climate change. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Both targets aim to enhance food security and resilience in agriculture in the context of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately improving agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | Both targets share the same goal of enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability in the face of climate change, and their actions are complementary, focusing on improving agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as increased productivity and improved soil health through shared resources and strategies. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing rangelands and the NCCRS target focusing on agricultural land, which can be interconnected. Implementing climate-resilient management practices in rangelands can complement climate-smart agricultural practices, leading to improved sustainability and productivity across both ecosystems, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared knowledge among stakeholders. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NCCRS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Promote livestock resilience by adopting improved rangeland management in ≥ 40% of pastoral communities | Both targets focus on enhancing resilience in rangelands and pastoral communities, with actions aimed at improving management practices. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both livestock and rangeland sustainability. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the CCM target focusing on agriculture, which can include rangeland-based livestock systems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both rangeland management and agricultural resilience, ultimately benefiting food security and sustainability. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the CCS target focusing on agricultural practices. Since rangelands can be integral to agricultural systems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared practices that enhance both ecosystems' sustainability and productivity. |
| NDC Livestock 3: Enhance livestock productivity | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (livestock farming and agricultural land) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and shared practices that benefit both livestock and crop production. |
| NDC Livestock 3: Enhance livestock productivity | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security, with the NDC target emphasizing livestock productivity and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as livestock farming is part of the broader agricultural sector, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through improved practices that enhance both productivity and resilience to climate change. |
| NDC Livestock 3: Enhance livestock productivity | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity, with the NDC target emphasizing livestock production efficiency and the CCS target promoting resilience and sustainability in agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as livestock farming is a component of the broader agricultural sector, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and improved resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on genetic diversity and the NCCRS target emphasizing climate-smart practices. The ecosystems involved are both agricultural, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance the overall sustainability and adaptability of agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient practices. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved food security through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the CCS target promoting climate-smart practices. Their actions can complement each other, as conserving genetic diversity can support the implementation of climate-smart agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in productivity and resilience in agricultural ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices for sustainability and productivity, with the NBSAP emphasizing biodiversity and the NCCRS focusing on climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture can benefit from biodiversity-friendly practices while also implementing climate-smart strategies, creating potential synergies for improved outcomes in food security and environmental conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Both targets aim to enhance food security, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity-friendly practices and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. Since both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences (farmers and agricultural stakeholders), aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly methods and the CCS target promoting climate-smart agriculture. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in productivity and sustainability while promoting biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural practices for improved productivity and resilience, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets focus on the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately enhancing food security and sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Both targets aim to enhance food security, with the NBSAP target focusing on agro-ecological practices and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices, indicating a meaningful connection. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in improving agricultural resilience and productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on agro-ecological practices and the CCS target emphasizing climate-smart agriculture. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in crop productivity and resilience to climate change. |

The targets related to agriculture and livestock management exhibit notable alignment opportunities across different frameworks. The NDC targets, particularly those focused on scaling up climate-smart agriculture and enhancing livestock productivity, align well with the National Biodiversity Targets aimed at maintaining genetic diversity and promoting biodiversity-friendly practices. Additionally, the emphasis on agro-ecological practices in the National Biodiversity Targets complements the Other targets that advocate for the implementation of climate-smart agriculture and integrated water management. This synergy suggests a cohesive approach to enhancing food security and resilience in agricultural systems, although some targets may not fully address all aspects of sustainable agricultural practices. Overall, these aligned targets could consider further integration to maximize their impact on climate resilience and biodiversity conservation.

#### Water management

This includes catchment protection, sustainable irrigation, watershed restoration, freshwater ecosystem restoration, integrated water resource management, water management systems, maintaining sustainable water supply, securing water quality, water education and consulting, and monitoring of water resources, and service management of water ecosystems.

The AI model identified 14 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 1**: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured.
* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 3**: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **NBSAP Target 7**: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 11**: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1**: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management
* **NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2**: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure
* **NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3**: Develop groundwater sustainably

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation)**: Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience
* **CCMEM Water Resource Management**: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025
* **NEMP Water Management**: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation).
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction).

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 42 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**4**](#tbl3). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices to improve resilience and sustainability in their respective ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed by both targets are interconnected, as effective water resource management can significantly impact terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem conservation. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management in the context of climate change and the NBSAP target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective water resource management can support the restoration of inland water and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and water security. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and management of natural resources, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management and the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as effective water management can support biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic environments, creating measurable benefits through integrated approaches to resource management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing water resource management and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including freshwater systems. Aligning these targets could optimize resource use and create synergies, as effective water management is crucial for maintaining the integrity of freshwater habitats, leading to measurable benefits in both water security and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and services, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services. Both targets involve stakeholders who are engaged in managing natural resources, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and water security. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and effective management of water resources and ecosystems, which are interconnected. By aligning the NDC target's infrastructure improvements with the NBSAP's participatory spatial planning, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both water supply reliability and ecosystem management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing water supply systems and the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water supply can support biodiversity and ecosystem functions, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of enhancing water supply resilience and conserving biodiversity can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to reliable water sources. Additionally, both targets involve local governments and communities, suggesting potential for collaborative efforts that optimize resource use and improve outcomes in both water management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing water supply systems and the NBSAP target encompassing broader ecosystems, including freshwater habitats. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating water supply infrastructure improvements with ecosystem resilience measures, optimizing resource use and enhancing overall climate adaptation strategies. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and functionality, with the NDC target emphasizing water supply systems and the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem services that can support water management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and infrastructure sharing, as healthy ecosystems can enhance the reliability of water supply systems, particularly during extreme weather events. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with the NDC target specifically addressing groundwater and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and enhanced management practices that can benefit both groundwater resources and overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable outcomes in biodiversity and water security. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved groundwater management can enhance the health of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater resources and the NBSAP target addressing broader biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Given that groundwater management is crucial for maintaining healthy ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes for both water security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater resources and the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction that can affect water quality. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits through integrated water management practices that reduce pollution while enhancing groundwater conservation efforts, ultimately leading to improved water security and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater resources and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem resilience. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits in water resource management that supports the integrity of various ecosystems, particularly freshwater habitats, thereby enhancing overall ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of ecosystem services, with groundwater management being a critical component of broader ecosystem health. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both groundwater quality and overall ecosystem functionality, as effective groundwater management supports the provisioning and regulating services highlighted in the NBSAP target. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | Both targets focus on enhancing water resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated management practices and the NCCRS target focusing on the protection of water sources. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address water resources, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for water management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCM Water Resource Management: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 | Both targets focus on water resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the CCM target prioritizing access to clean water. Their shared ecosystem of water resources management and overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall water security outcomes. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | Both targets focus on water resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-smart practices and the NEMP target aiming for improved water security and quality. Their shared ecosystem of water resources and overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in water resilience and availability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in the context of climate change, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the CCS target focusing on agricultural practices that include water conservation. Since water resources are critical for agricultural productivity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both water management and agricultural resilience. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | Both targets aim for sustainable management of water resources, with complementary actions that can enhance each other's effectiveness. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water efficiency and resilience, creating measurable benefits in resource management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | Both targets aim to enhance water resilience, with the NDC target focusing on infrastructure improvements and the NCCRS target on protecting water sources. The ecosystems involved are related, as infrastructure improvements can support the protection of water sources, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and sustainability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | CCM Water Resource Management: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 | The goals of both targets focus on improving water supply and management, with the NDC target enhancing resilience and the CCM target ensuring access to clean water. Their ecosystems are related, as both fall under the broader category of water resources management, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared infrastructure improvements and strategies that enhance both resilience and access. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | Both targets aim to enhance water security and resilience, with the NDC target focusing on infrastructure improvements and the NEMP target on resource management. The ecosystems involved are related, as infrastructure improvements can support better water resource management, leading to measurable benefits in reliability and quality of water supply. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of enhancing resilience in both water supply systems and agricultural practices are interconnected, as reliable water supply is crucial for effective agricultural productivity. Additionally, both targets address the broader ecosystem of water management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance overall resilience to climate variability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | Both targets aim to enhance water management, with the NDC target focusing on resilience and infrastructure improvements, while the CCS target emphasizes sustainable resource management through efficiency measures. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water supply reliability and sustainability, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | Both targets focus on water resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater conservation and the NCCRS target aiming to protect major water sources. Their shared goal of enhancing water resilience and sustainability, along with overlapping target audiences, suggests that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in water management practices. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | CCM Water Resource Management: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 | Both targets focus on water resources management, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater conservation and the CCM target aiming for access to clean water. Aligning these targets can lead to improved groundwater quality and quantity, which directly supports the goal of ensuring clean and safe water for all, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | Both targets aim to ensure water security and quality, with a focus on improving water resource management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in groundwater conservation and overall water management practices. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on resource management and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater resources and the CCS target addressing agricultural resilience, which relies on effective water management. Aligning these targets can lead to improved water conservation practices that benefit both groundwater quality and agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience to climate variability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of water resources and focus on similar ecosystems, which allows for complementary actions. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in water conservation and management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the NCCRS target concentrating on water resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of terrestrial and coastal areas can directly influence the health of water resources, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | The goals of both targets focus on effective management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem management and the NEMP target focusing on water resource management. Since water resources are integral to various ecosystems, including wetlands and coastal areas, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and water quality. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including water resources, which aligns with the CCS target's focus on sustainable water management. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can enhance water resource management within broader ecosystem management frameworks, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, while the NEMP target aims at ensuring water security and quality, which is crucial for healthy ecosystems. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as improved water resource management can directly benefit the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and water quality. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses water resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as water resources are integral to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and water management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the CCS target addresses water resource management, which is a critical component of ecosystem health. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation efforts in water-related ecosystems, such as wetlands and coastal areas, enhancing both biodiversity and water resource sustainability through shared management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | CCM Water Resource Management: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution that can affect water quality, which is directly related to the CCM target's aim of ensuring access to clean water. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in resource management, suggesting that collaborative efforts could enhance implementation efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and water access. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | The NBSAP target's focus on reducing pollution from plastics, excess nutrients, and pesticides directly supports the NEMP target's goal of ensuring water security and quality, as these pollutants can significantly impact water resources. Both targets address stakeholders involved in ecosystem management, and aligning them could lead to improved water quality and ecosystem health through coordinated efforts in pollution reduction and water resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resource management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution that can affect water quality, which is relevant to the CCS target's focus on sustainable water management. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in environmental management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NCCRS target specifically emphasizes water resources. By demarcating and protecting water sources, the NCCRS target can directly contribute to the resilience of freshwater habitats mentioned in the NBSAP target, creating measurable benefits through shared conservation efforts and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the CCS target specifically targets agricultural systems. Given that agricultural ecosystems can be influenced by and contribute to the health of surrounding terrestrial and freshwater habitats, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem integrity. |

The targets related to capacity building and development demonstrate notable alignment opportunities between national biodiversity targets and other climate-related initiatives. For instance, the implementation of guidelines for equitable sharing of genetic resources aligns with efforts to increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity. Additionally, enhancing the integration of biodiversity values into national strategies complements the strengthening of national capacities for climate change adaptation. Furthermore, promoting traditional knowledge and community participation in biodiversity conservation is echoed in initiatives aimed at enhancing community involvement in forestry conservation. Overall, these synergies suggest a cohesive approach to fostering knowledge sharing and institutional strengthening across both biodiversity and climate change frameworks.

#### Water management

This includes catchment protection, sustainable irrigation, watershed restoration, freshwater ecosystem restoration, integrated water resource management, water management systems, maintaining sustainable water supply, securing water quality, water education and consulting, and monitoring of water resources, and service management of water ecosystems.

The AI model identified 14 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 1**: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured.
* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 3**: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **NBSAP Target 7**: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 11**: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1**: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management
* **NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2**: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure
* **NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3**: Develop groundwater sustainably

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation)**: Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience
* **CCMEM Water Resource Management**: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025
* **NEMP Water Management**: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation).
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction).

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 42 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**4**](#tbl3). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices to improve resilience and sustainability in their respective ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed by both targets are interconnected, as effective water resource management can significantly impact terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem conservation. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management in the context of climate change and the NBSAP target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective water resource management can support the restoration of inland water and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and water security. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and management of natural resources, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management and the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as effective water management can support biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic environments, creating measurable benefits through integrated approaches to resource management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing water resource management and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including freshwater systems. Aligning these targets could optimize resource use and create synergies, as effective water management is crucial for maintaining the integrity of freshwater habitats, leading to measurable benefits in both water security and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and services, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services. Both targets involve stakeholders who are engaged in managing natural resources, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and water security. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and effective management of water resources and ecosystems, which are interconnected. By aligning the NDC target's infrastructure improvements with the NBSAP's participatory spatial planning, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both water supply reliability and ecosystem management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing water supply systems and the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water supply can support biodiversity and ecosystem functions, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of enhancing water supply resilience and conserving biodiversity can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to reliable water sources. Additionally, both targets involve local governments and communities, suggesting potential for collaborative efforts that optimize resource use and improve outcomes in both water management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing water supply systems and the NBSAP target encompassing broader ecosystems, including freshwater habitats. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating water supply infrastructure improvements with ecosystem resilience measures, optimizing resource use and enhancing overall climate adaptation strategies. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and functionality, with the NDC target emphasizing water supply systems and the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem services that can support water management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and infrastructure sharing, as healthy ecosystems can enhance the reliability of water supply systems, particularly during extreme weather events. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with the NDC target specifically addressing groundwater and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and enhanced management practices that can benefit both groundwater resources and overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable outcomes in biodiversity and water security. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved groundwater management can enhance the health of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater resources and the NBSAP target addressing broader biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Given that groundwater management is crucial for maintaining healthy ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes for both water security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater resources and the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction that can affect water quality. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits through integrated water management practices that reduce pollution while enhancing groundwater conservation efforts, ultimately leading to improved water security and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater resources and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem resilience. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits in water resource management that supports the integrity of various ecosystems, particularly freshwater habitats, thereby enhancing overall ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of ecosystem services, with groundwater management being a critical component of broader ecosystem health. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both groundwater quality and overall ecosystem functionality, as effective groundwater management supports the provisioning and regulating services highlighted in the NBSAP target. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | Both targets focus on enhancing water resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated management practices and the NCCRS target focusing on the protection of water sources. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address water resources, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for water management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCM Water Resource Management: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 | Both targets focus on water resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the CCM target prioritizing access to clean water. Their shared ecosystem of water resources management and overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall water security outcomes. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | Both targets focus on water resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-smart practices and the NEMP target aiming for improved water security and quality. Their shared ecosystem of water resources and overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in water resilience and availability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in the context of climate change, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the CCS target focusing on agricultural practices that include water conservation. Since water resources are critical for agricultural productivity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both water management and agricultural resilience. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | Both targets aim for sustainable management of water resources, with complementary actions that can enhance each other's effectiveness. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water efficiency and resilience, creating measurable benefits in resource management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | Both targets aim to enhance water resilience, with the NDC target focusing on infrastructure improvements and the NCCRS target on protecting water sources. The ecosystems involved are related, as infrastructure improvements can support the protection of water sources, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and sustainability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | CCM Water Resource Management: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 | The goals of both targets focus on improving water supply and management, with the NDC target enhancing resilience and the CCM target ensuring access to clean water. Their ecosystems are related, as both fall under the broader category of water resources management, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared infrastructure improvements and strategies that enhance both resilience and access. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | Both targets aim to enhance water security and resilience, with the NDC target focusing on infrastructure improvements and the NEMP target on resource management. The ecosystems involved are related, as infrastructure improvements can support better water resource management, leading to measurable benefits in reliability and quality of water supply. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of enhancing resilience in both water supply systems and agricultural practices are interconnected, as reliable water supply is crucial for effective agricultural productivity. Additionally, both targets address the broader ecosystem of water management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance overall resilience to climate variability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | Both targets aim to enhance water management, with the NDC target focusing on resilience and infrastructure improvements, while the CCS target emphasizes sustainable resource management through efficiency measures. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water supply reliability and sustainability, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | Both targets focus on water resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater conservation and the NCCRS target aiming to protect major water sources. Their shared goal of enhancing water resilience and sustainability, along with overlapping target audiences, suggests that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in water management practices. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | CCM Water Resource Management: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 | Both targets focus on water resources management, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater conservation and the CCM target aiming for access to clean water. Aligning these targets can lead to improved groundwater quality and quantity, which directly supports the goal of ensuring clean and safe water for all, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | Both targets aim to ensure water security and quality, with a focus on improving water resource management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in groundwater conservation and overall water management practices. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on resource management and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing groundwater resources and the CCS target addressing agricultural resilience, which relies on effective water management. Aligning these targets can lead to improved water conservation practices that benefit both groundwater quality and agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience to climate variability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3: Develop groundwater sustainably | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of water resources and focus on similar ecosystems, which allows for complementary actions. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in water conservation and management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the NCCRS target concentrating on water resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of terrestrial and coastal areas can directly influence the health of water resources, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | The goals of both targets focus on effective management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem management and the NEMP target focusing on water resource management. Since water resources are integral to various ecosystems, including wetlands and coastal areas, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and water quality. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including water resources, which aligns with the CCS target's focus on sustainable water management. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can enhance water resource management within broader ecosystem management frameworks, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, while the NEMP target aims at ensuring water security and quality, which is crucial for healthy ecosystems. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as improved water resource management can directly benefit the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and water quality. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses water resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as water resources are integral to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and water management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the CCS target addresses water resource management, which is a critical component of ecosystem health. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation efforts in water-related ecosystems, such as wetlands and coastal areas, enhancing both biodiversity and water resource sustainability through shared management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | CCM Water Resource Management: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution that can affect water quality, which is directly related to the CCM target's aim of ensuring access to clean water. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in resource management, suggesting that collaborative efforts could enhance implementation efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and water access. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | NEMP Water Management: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality | The NBSAP target's focus on reducing pollution from plastics, excess nutrients, and pesticides directly supports the NEMP target's goal of ensuring water security and quality, as these pollutants can significantly impact water resources. Both targets address stakeholders involved in ecosystem management, and aligning them could lead to improved water quality and ecosystem health through coordinated efforts in pollution reduction and water resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | CCS CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resource management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution that can affect water quality, which is relevant to the CCS target's focus on sustainable water management. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in environmental management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 2 (Adaptation): Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NCCRS target specifically emphasizes water resources. By demarcating and protecting water sources, the NCCRS target can directly contribute to the resilience of freshwater habitats mentioned in the NBSAP target, creating measurable benefits through shared conservation efforts and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the CCS target specifically targets agricultural systems. Given that agricultural ecosystems can be influenced by and contribute to the health of surrounding terrestrial and freshwater habitats, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem integrity. |

The analysis of water management targets reveals notable synergies between the NDC targets and National Biodiversity Targets, particularly in the areas of integrated water resource management and ecosystem restoration. For instance, the commitment to adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management aligns well with the biodiversity targets focused on participatory spatial planning and effective management of aquatic ecosystems. Additionally, the emphasis on resilient water supply infrastructure complements the biodiversity goals of conserving and managing critical habitats. However, while there are strong alignment opportunities, some targets, such as those related to groundwater sustainability, do not appear to have direct connections with the biodiversity targets. Overall, these findings suggest a cohesive framework for enhancing water management strategies that could be further strengthened through collaborative efforts.

#### Ecosystem protection and connectivity

This includes establishing protected areas, community reserves, wildlife corridors, restore pollinator habitats, prevent species extinction, habitat rewilding, restricting invasive species and pests, ecosystem change detection, other effective conservation measures (OECM), and increased connectivity between protected areas.

The AI model identified 22 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP No title:**: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management
* **NBSAP Target 1**: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured.
* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 3**: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **NBSAP Target 4-1**: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%.
* **NBSAP Target 4-2**: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained.
* **NBSAP Target 5-1**: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 6**: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 10-1**: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **NBSAP Target 11**: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Forestry M1**: Implement participatory forest management & conservation
* **NDC Forestry M3**: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs)
* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **CCMEM Environmental Protection and Sustainability**: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources
* **NBPIS Sustainable Bee Reserve Management**: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves
* **NBPIS Bee Reserve Guidelines Development**: Develop and disseminate guidelines for the establishment and management of bee reserves and beekeeping zones
* **NEMP Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **BFP Investment in Biodiversity**: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices
* **BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection**: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species
* **BFP Governance and Participation**: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 90 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**6**](#tbl4). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | Both targets emphasize participatory approaches to management and conservation, with the NDC target focusing on forests and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and coastal-marine areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in community engagement and biodiversity outcomes across interconnected ecosystems. |
|  | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of the larger terrestrial ecosystem, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in restoration and management practices. |
|  | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forest ecosystems and the NBSAP target covering a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and coastal areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in areas where forests intersect with other ecosystems, thereby enhancing overall biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
|  | NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target concentrating on threatened species, which often rely on healthy forest ecosystems. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, as improved forest health can directly benefit the habitats of threatened species, leading to measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
|  | NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and forest management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and broader terrestrial environments, can benefit from aligned actions that promote sustainable practices, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and community engagement. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of terrestrial habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and collaborative efforts in conservation and management practices. |
|  | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices that support conservation and biodiversity, with forestry being a common ecosystem. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both forest health and agricultural productivity through shared practices and community engagement. |
|  | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and community engagement, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests provide essential services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both forest conservation and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target promoting participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem management and restoration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration, including degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can contribute to overall biodiversity and ecosystem functions, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both forest and broader ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target prioritizing biodiversity conservation across various ecosystems, including forests. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are part of terrestrial areas, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both forest restoration and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target aiming to restore forest landscapes and the NBSAP target seeking to improve the conservation status of threatened species within those ecosystems. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through shared conservation efforts, leading to increased forest cover that supports biodiversity and the habitats of threatened species, ultimately resulting in measurable ecological benefits. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | The NDC target focuses on restoring forest landscapes, which can enhance ecological integrity, aligning with the NBSAP target's goal. Both targets address terrestrial ecosystems, and their combined efforts in sustainable practices can lead to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological health. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest landscapes, which can contribute to the broader ecosystem health outlined in the NBSAP target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both forest restoration and the resilience of various ecosystems against climate change. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity-friendly practices across multiple ecosystems, including forestry. Since both targets involve forestry and aim to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services, aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resource optimization in restoration and sustainable management efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on forest landscapes and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services. Their actions can complement each other, as restoring forest landscapes can improve provisioning and regulating services, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and functionality. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets focus on forest management and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory approaches and the NCCRS target aiming to reduce deforestation and restore degraded forests. The ecosystems involved are the same, and aligning these targets could enhance community engagement while achieving measurable outcomes in forest health and biodiversity restoration. |
|  | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | Both targets aim to enhance the management and protection of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on participatory approaches and the CCM target emphasizing enforcement of laws. The overlapping ecosystems and target audiences suggest that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in forest conservation and community engagement. |
|  | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory forest management and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved funding and community engagement in forest management practices, resulting in measurable benefits for both forest health and biodiversity outcomes. |
|  | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to improve ecosystem health and management, with the NDC target focusing on forest ecosystems and the BFP target addressing broader natural habitats. The target audiences overlap significantly, and aligning their actions could enhance community engagement and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and habitat quality. |
|  | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | Both targets focus on enhancing community engagement in conservation efforts, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the BFP target concentrating on biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both forest health and biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets aim to restore forest landscapes and reduce deforestation, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as increased forest cover and enhanced biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration and the CCM target focusing on protection. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved forest health and biodiversity, as well as enhanced enforcement of sustainable practices, ultimately creating synergies that enhance overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on forest landscapes and the NEMP target addressing degraded landscapes, which can include forest areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared restoration practices and strategies, optimizing resources and enhancing ecosystem health and functionality. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation, which can include forest ecosystems. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and investments in biodiversity can support restoration practices, leading to measurable improvements in forest cover and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation. Both targets aim to engage local communities and stakeholders, and their actions can complement each other, leading to enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem services through integrated management practices. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the BFP target concentrating on biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar. By aligning these efforts, particularly through community engagement and restoration practices, there is potential for measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency, as both targets can complement each other in their implementation strategies. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the NCCRS target emphasizing the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones. Since coastal zones encompass marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the BFP target seeking to increase investments in conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as marine, coastal, and inland waters are part of broader biodiversity conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could enhance funding and management practices, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on reducing biodiversity loss and improving habitat quality, which are interconnected objectives. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (marine, coastal, and natural habitats) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The NBSAP target focuses on reducing biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters, while the BFP target aims to develop a strategy for biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar, which includes coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance community participation in conservation efforts and lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes through effective management and planning. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal areas, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader ecosystem categories mentioned in the NBSAP target, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems through shared stakeholder engagement and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including forests, while the NCCRS target specifically aims to reduce deforestation and restore forest areas. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource optimization, as effective spatial planning can enhance forest management and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the CCM target focusing on enforcement of laws against illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests and rivers can be part of broader terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NBPIS Sustainable Bee Reserve Management: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include areas relevant to bee reserves. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in managing terrestrial and coastal ecosystems that support bee populations. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and restoration, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in the NBSAP target (including coastal and marine areas) can encompass degraded landscapes, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management practices can lead to improved conservation outcomes, and aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and habitat quality. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and effective management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including those relevant to Zanzibar. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and community involvement in biodiversity conservation efforts, as both targets engage local communities and stakeholders in their respective processes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem restoration and the NCCRS target specifically addressing coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader category of degraded ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems through integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems, including forests, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses forested areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, as restoring degraded forests contributes to enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions across various ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the CCM target focusing on protection from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can include forest and river areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems mentioned in both targets (degraded landscapes and degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the BFP target highlighting investment in conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective restoration of degraded ecosystems can benefit from increased investments in biodiversity initiatives, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on restoration and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems can be affected by pollution and invasive species, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved habitat quality and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the BFP target aiming for comprehensive biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community involvement in restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal areas, which are specifically addressed in the NCCRS target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for coastal ecosystems, as efforts to rehabilitate coastal zones can contribute to the overall conservation goals of the NBSAP. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems that includes forests. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forested areas that contribute to both biodiversity conservation and deforestation reduction efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the CCM target specifically addresses the protection of forests, rivers, and wildlife. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rivers can be part of the broader terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in enforcement and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NBPIS Sustainable Bee Reserve Management: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target encompassing broader ecosystems that include areas where bee reserves may exist. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management, particularly in areas where bee reserves overlap with terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management while the NEMP target aims to restore and enhance ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded landscapes can include areas within the broader categories of terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management of various ecosystems and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in conservation. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced funding and resource efficiency, as investments can be directed towards the specific ecosystems identified in the NBSAP, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the BFP target aims to reduce degradation and pollution. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP includes coastal and marine areas, which can be directly impacted by the habitat degradation and pollution targeted by the BFP, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem management while the BFP target is specific to Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes coastal and marine areas, and aligning these targets could enhance community participation and resource efficiency in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity and the NCCRS target focusing on rehabilitating coastal zones. Since coastal ecosystems can include areas that support genetic diversity of species, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both genetic conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing genetic diversity and the BFP target emphasizing increased investments in biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are related, as the conservation of genetic diversity in various species contributes to broader biodiversity efforts, and aligning these targets could enhance funding and implementation efficiency for conservation actions. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity and the BFP target focusing on habitat quality and pollution. The ecosystems involved are related, as the conservation of genetic diversity in various species is essential for maintaining healthy habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the BFP target aiming for a comprehensive strategy in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance community involvement and resource efficiency in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of threatened species and the NCCRS target addressing forest conservation. Since forests are critical habitats for many threatened species, aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on the protection and conservation of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the CCM target addressing broader ecosystems like forests and rivers. By aligning these targets, conservation measures for threatened species can be integrated with efforts to enforce laws against illegal exploitation, leading to improved sustainability and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species within those ecosystems. By aligning their actions, both targets can enhance conservation efforts and ecosystem restoration, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species and the BFP target emphasizing increased investments in biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as investments in biodiversity conservation can directly support the conservation measures aimed at protecting threatened species, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving the conservation status of ecosystems and species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation, which can impact those species. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improving habitat quality and reducing pollution can directly enhance the conservation status of threatened species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of threatened species and the BFP target aiming for a comprehensive strategy in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes threatened species, and aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts through community engagement and shared resources, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NCCRS target specifically targets coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource management strategies that enhance both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and reducing deforestation, which are interconnected objectives. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (terrestrial and forested areas) can overlap, allowing for potential synergies in sustainable harvesting practices and forest restoration efforts that could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target focusing on regulated harvesting and the CCM target on preventing illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests and rivers can be part of broader terrestrial and freshwater environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in both legal and illegal resource use. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NBPIS Sustainable Bee Reserve Management: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves | The goals of enhancing ecological integrity and ensuring sustainable management of bee reserves are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support biodiversity, including bee populations. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in the management and trade of natural resources, suggesting potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that could enhance overall ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing and restoring ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as degraded landscapes may include areas impacted by unsustainable harvesting practices, allowing for complementary actions that can lead to improved ecological integrity and health. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and increasing investments in biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in harvesting and trade can lead to improved conservation outcomes, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and improve habitat quality, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target encompasses broader environments that include those affected by habitat degradation and pollution, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine environments for the NBSAP target and biodiversity in Zanzibar) can overlap, particularly in coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets address the management of invasive species, which is a common element in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved are related, as invasive species impact both biodiversity and natural habitats, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved habitat quality and biodiversity outcomes through shared strategies and resources. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and integrity of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of habitats that includes coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions, as rehabilitating degraded coastal zones directly contributes to maintaining ecosystem integrity and resilience against climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include forests. The actions to reduce deforestation and restore degraded areas can complement the NBSAP's aim to maintain ecosystem integrity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as maintaining the integrity of habitats (NBSAP) can directly support efforts to reduce degradation and pollution (BFP), leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem management and conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the BFP target is specific to Zanzibar's biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community involvement in conservation efforts, as the actions of engaging local communities and maintaining ecosystem resilience can complement each other effectively. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the NCCRS target aims to reduce deforestation and restore forest areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity and can support sustainable agricultural practices, creating potential synergies for resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both areas. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the CCM target aiming to protect natural resources from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems involved (forests and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary practices that benefit both biodiversity and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the NEMP target aims to restore and enhance degraded landscapes. These ecosystems can be interconnected, as healthy agricultural and aquatic systems contribute to overall ecosystem functionality, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the BFP target aims to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries can contribute to broader biodiversity conservation efforts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target, can be related to the natural habitats and ecosystems targeted by the BFP, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and habitat quality. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the BFP target aims for comprehensive biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture and fisheries can significantly impact local biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community involvement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and functionality, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem services and the NCCRS target specifically addressing coastal zones. Since coastal ecosystems like mangroves and reefs provide critical provisioning and regulating services, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both ecosystem restoration and sustainable management. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystem services while the NCCRS target specifically addresses forest ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forested areas that provide both provisioning and regulating services, enhancing overall ecosystem health and functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, while the CCM target aims to protect these ecosystems from illegal exploitation. Both targets address ecosystems that provide essential services, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and enforcement of regulations, ultimately benefiting both conservation efforts and community reliance on these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with aligned actions focused on implementing measures for ecosystem improvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target encompasses broader ecosystem services that include those found in degraded landscapes, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning investments in biodiversity conservation with actions to restore and maintain ecosystem services, there is potential for measurable benefits through improved funding and implementation of sustainable practices that support both targets. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and functionality, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the enhancement of ecosystem services and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance overall ecosystem management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions of community participation and ecosystem management, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity and ecosystem health in Zanzibar. |

The targets related to ecosystem protection and connectivity demonstrate significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. For instance, the NDC target of implementing participatory forest management aligns well with several National Biodiversity Targets, including effective spatial planning and restoration of degraded ecosystems. Additionally, the emphasis on reducing deforestation rates and enhancing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture complements the broader goals of conserving and managing critical habitats. Other targets, such as enforcing environmental laws and increasing investments in biodiversity conservation, further support the overarching theme of ecosystem connectivity. Overall, these synergies could enhance the effectiveness of conservation efforts and promote sustainable ecosystem management.

#### Ecosystem protection and connectivity

This includes establishing protected areas, community reserves, wildlife corridors, restore pollinator habitats, prevent species extinction, habitat rewilding, restricting invasive species and pests, ecosystem change detection, other effective conservation measures (OECM), and increased connectivity between protected areas.

The AI model identified 22 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP No title:**: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management
* **NBSAP Target 1**: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured.
* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 3**: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **NBSAP Target 4-1**: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%.
* **NBSAP Target 4-2**: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained.
* **NBSAP Target 5-1**: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 6**: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 10-1**: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **NBSAP Target 11**: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Forestry M1**: Implement participatory forest management & conservation
* **NDC Forestry M3**: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs)
* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **CCMEM Environmental Protection and Sustainability**: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources
* **NBPIS Sustainable Bee Reserve Management**: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves
* **NBPIS Bee Reserve Guidelines Development**: Develop and disseminate guidelines for the establishment and management of bee reserves and beekeeping zones
* **NEMP Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **BFP Investment in Biodiversity**: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices
* **BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection**: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species
* **BFP Governance and Participation**: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 90 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**6**](#tbl4). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | Both targets emphasize participatory approaches to management and conservation, with the NDC target focusing on forests and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and coastal-marine areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in community engagement and biodiversity outcomes across interconnected ecosystems. |
|  | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of the larger terrestrial ecosystem, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in restoration and management practices. |
|  | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forest ecosystems and the NBSAP target covering a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and coastal areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in areas where forests intersect with other ecosystems, thereby enhancing overall biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
|  | NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target concentrating on threatened species, which often rely on healthy forest ecosystems. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, as improved forest health can directly benefit the habitats of threatened species, leading to measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
|  | NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and forest management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and broader terrestrial environments, can benefit from aligned actions that promote sustainable practices, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and community engagement. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of terrestrial habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and collaborative efforts in conservation and management practices. |
|  | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices that support conservation and biodiversity, with forestry being a common ecosystem. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both forest health and agricultural productivity through shared practices and community engagement. |
|  | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and community engagement, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests provide essential services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both forest conservation and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target promoting participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem management and restoration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration, including degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can contribute to overall biodiversity and ecosystem functions, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both forest and broader ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target prioritizing biodiversity conservation across various ecosystems, including forests. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are part of terrestrial areas, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both forest restoration and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target aiming to restore forest landscapes and the NBSAP target seeking to improve the conservation status of threatened species within those ecosystems. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through shared conservation efforts, leading to increased forest cover that supports biodiversity and the habitats of threatened species, ultimately resulting in measurable ecological benefits. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | The NDC target focuses on restoring forest landscapes, which can enhance ecological integrity, aligning with the NBSAP target's goal. Both targets address terrestrial ecosystems, and their combined efforts in sustainable practices can lead to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological health. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest landscapes, which can contribute to the broader ecosystem health outlined in the NBSAP target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both forest restoration and the resilience of various ecosystems against climate change. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity-friendly practices across multiple ecosystems, including forestry. Since both targets involve forestry and aim to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services, aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resource optimization in restoration and sustainable management efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on forest landscapes and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services. Their actions can complement each other, as restoring forest landscapes can improve provisioning and regulating services, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and functionality. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets focus on forest management and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory approaches and the NCCRS target aiming to reduce deforestation and restore degraded forests. The ecosystems involved are the same, and aligning these targets could enhance community engagement while achieving measurable outcomes in forest health and biodiversity restoration. |
|  | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | Both targets aim to enhance the management and protection of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on participatory approaches and the CCM target emphasizing enforcement of laws. The overlapping ecosystems and target audiences suggest that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in forest conservation and community engagement. |
|  | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory forest management and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved funding and community engagement in forest management practices, resulting in measurable benefits for both forest health and biodiversity outcomes. |
|  | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to improve ecosystem health and management, with the NDC target focusing on forest ecosystems and the BFP target addressing broader natural habitats. The target audiences overlap significantly, and aligning their actions could enhance community engagement and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and habitat quality. |
|  | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | Both targets focus on enhancing community engagement in conservation efforts, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the BFP target concentrating on biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both forest health and biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets aim to restore forest landscapes and reduce deforestation, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as increased forest cover and enhanced biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration and the CCM target focusing on protection. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved forest health and biodiversity, as well as enhanced enforcement of sustainable practices, ultimately creating synergies that enhance overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on forest landscapes and the NEMP target addressing degraded landscapes, which can include forest areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared restoration practices and strategies, optimizing resources and enhancing ecosystem health and functionality. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation, which can include forest ecosystems. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and investments in biodiversity can support restoration practices, leading to measurable improvements in forest cover and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation. Both targets aim to engage local communities and stakeholders, and their actions can complement each other, leading to enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem services through integrated management practices. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the BFP target concentrating on biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar. By aligning these efforts, particularly through community engagement and restoration practices, there is potential for measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency, as both targets can complement each other in their implementation strategies. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the NCCRS target emphasizing the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones. Since coastal zones encompass marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the BFP target seeking to increase investments in conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as marine, coastal, and inland waters are part of broader biodiversity conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could enhance funding and management practices, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on reducing biodiversity loss and improving habitat quality, which are interconnected objectives. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (marine, coastal, and natural habitats) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The NBSAP target focuses on reducing biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters, while the BFP target aims to develop a strategy for biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar, which includes coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance community participation in conservation efforts and lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes through effective management and planning. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal areas, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader ecosystem categories mentioned in the NBSAP target, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems through shared stakeholder engagement and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including forests, while the NCCRS target specifically aims to reduce deforestation and restore forest areas. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource optimization, as effective spatial planning can enhance forest management and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the CCM target focusing on enforcement of laws against illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests and rivers can be part of broader terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NBPIS Sustainable Bee Reserve Management: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include areas relevant to bee reserves. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in managing terrestrial and coastal ecosystems that support bee populations. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and restoration, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in the NBSAP target (including coastal and marine areas) can encompass degraded landscapes, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management practices can lead to improved conservation outcomes, and aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and habitat quality. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and effective management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including those relevant to Zanzibar. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and community involvement in biodiversity conservation efforts, as both targets engage local communities and stakeholders in their respective processes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem restoration and the NCCRS target specifically addressing coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader category of degraded ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems through integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems, including forests, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses forested areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, as restoring degraded forests contributes to enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions across various ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the CCM target focusing on protection from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can include forest and river areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems mentioned in both targets (degraded landscapes and degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the BFP target highlighting investment in conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective restoration of degraded ecosystems can benefit from increased investments in biodiversity initiatives, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on restoration and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems can be affected by pollution and invasive species, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved habitat quality and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the BFP target aiming for comprehensive biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community involvement in restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal areas, which are specifically addressed in the NCCRS target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for coastal ecosystems, as efforts to rehabilitate coastal zones can contribute to the overall conservation goals of the NBSAP. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems that includes forests. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forested areas that contribute to both biodiversity conservation and deforestation reduction efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the CCM target specifically addresses the protection of forests, rivers, and wildlife. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rivers can be part of the broader terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in enforcement and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NBPIS Sustainable Bee Reserve Management: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target encompassing broader ecosystems that include areas where bee reserves may exist. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management, particularly in areas where bee reserves overlap with terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management while the NEMP target aims to restore and enhance ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded landscapes can include areas within the broader categories of terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management of various ecosystems and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in conservation. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced funding and resource efficiency, as investments can be directed towards the specific ecosystems identified in the NBSAP, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the BFP target aims to reduce degradation and pollution. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP includes coastal and marine areas, which can be directly impacted by the habitat degradation and pollution targeted by the BFP, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem management while the BFP target is specific to Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes coastal and marine areas, and aligning these targets could enhance community participation and resource efficiency in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity and the NCCRS target focusing on rehabilitating coastal zones. Since coastal ecosystems can include areas that support genetic diversity of species, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both genetic conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing genetic diversity and the BFP target emphasizing increased investments in biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are related, as the conservation of genetic diversity in various species contributes to broader biodiversity efforts, and aligning these targets could enhance funding and implementation efficiency for conservation actions. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity and the BFP target focusing on habitat quality and pollution. The ecosystems involved are related, as the conservation of genetic diversity in various species is essential for maintaining healthy habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the BFP target aiming for a comprehensive strategy in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance community involvement and resource efficiency in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of threatened species and the NCCRS target addressing forest conservation. Since forests are critical habitats for many threatened species, aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on the protection and conservation of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the CCM target addressing broader ecosystems like forests and rivers. By aligning these targets, conservation measures for threatened species can be integrated with efforts to enforce laws against illegal exploitation, leading to improved sustainability and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species within those ecosystems. By aligning their actions, both targets can enhance conservation efforts and ecosystem restoration, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species and the BFP target emphasizing increased investments in biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as investments in biodiversity conservation can directly support the conservation measures aimed at protecting threatened species, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving the conservation status of ecosystems and species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation, which can impact those species. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improving habitat quality and reducing pollution can directly enhance the conservation status of threatened species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of threatened species and the BFP target aiming for a comprehensive strategy in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes threatened species, and aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts through community engagement and shared resources, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NCCRS target specifically targets coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource management strategies that enhance both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and reducing deforestation, which are interconnected objectives. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (terrestrial and forested areas) can overlap, allowing for potential synergies in sustainable harvesting practices and forest restoration efforts that could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target focusing on regulated harvesting and the CCM target on preventing illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests and rivers can be part of broader terrestrial and freshwater environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in both legal and illegal resource use. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NBPIS Sustainable Bee Reserve Management: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves | The goals of enhancing ecological integrity and ensuring sustainable management of bee reserves are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support biodiversity, including bee populations. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in the management and trade of natural resources, suggesting potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that could enhance overall ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing and restoring ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as degraded landscapes may include areas impacted by unsustainable harvesting practices, allowing for complementary actions that can lead to improved ecological integrity and health. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and increasing investments in biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in harvesting and trade can lead to improved conservation outcomes, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and improve habitat quality, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target encompasses broader environments that include those affected by habitat degradation and pollution, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine environments for the NBSAP target and biodiversity in Zanzibar) can overlap, particularly in coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets address the management of invasive species, which is a common element in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved are related, as invasive species impact both biodiversity and natural habitats, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved habitat quality and biodiversity outcomes through shared strategies and resources. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and integrity of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of habitats that includes coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions, as rehabilitating degraded coastal zones directly contributes to maintaining ecosystem integrity and resilience against climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include forests. The actions to reduce deforestation and restore degraded areas can complement the NBSAP's aim to maintain ecosystem integrity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as maintaining the integrity of habitats (NBSAP) can directly support efforts to reduce degradation and pollution (BFP), leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem management and conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the BFP target is specific to Zanzibar's biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community involvement in conservation efforts, as the actions of engaging local communities and maintaining ecosystem resilience can complement each other effectively. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the NCCRS target aims to reduce deforestation and restore forest areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity and can support sustainable agricultural practices, creating potential synergies for resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both areas. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the CCM target aiming to protect natural resources from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems involved (forests and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary practices that benefit both biodiversity and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the NEMP target aims to restore and enhance degraded landscapes. These ecosystems can be interconnected, as healthy agricultural and aquatic systems contribute to overall ecosystem functionality, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the BFP target aims to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries can contribute to broader biodiversity conservation efforts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target, can be related to the natural habitats and ecosystems targeted by the BFP, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and habitat quality. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the BFP target aims for comprehensive biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture and fisheries can significantly impact local biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community involvement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and functionality, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem services and the NCCRS target specifically addressing coastal zones. Since coastal ecosystems like mangroves and reefs provide critical provisioning and regulating services, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both ecosystem restoration and sustainable management. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystem services while the NCCRS target specifically addresses forest ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forested areas that provide both provisioning and regulating services, enhancing overall ecosystem health and functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, while the CCM target aims to protect these ecosystems from illegal exploitation. Both targets address ecosystems that provide essential services, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and enforcement of regulations, ultimately benefiting both conservation efforts and community reliance on these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with aligned actions focused on implementing measures for ecosystem improvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target encompasses broader ecosystem services that include those found in degraded landscapes, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning investments in biodiversity conservation with actions to restore and maintain ecosystem services, there is potential for measurable benefits through improved funding and implementation of sustainable practices that support both targets. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and functionality, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the enhancement of ecosystem services and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance overall ecosystem management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions of community participation and ecosystem management, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity and ecosystem health in Zanzibar. |

The targets related to forest protection, management, and restoration exhibit significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. Notably, the NDC targets emphasizing participatory forest management align closely with National Biodiversity Targets focused on restoring degraded ecosystems and enhancing biodiversity. Similarly, the NDC targets for afforestation and large-scale forest landscape restoration resonate with biodiversity conservation goals, indicating a shared commitment to ecosystem health. Other targets, such as reducing deforestation rates and enforcing environmental laws, complement these frameworks by addressing illegal activities and promoting sustainable practices. Overall, these synergies suggest a cohesive approach to enhancing forest resilience and biodiversity, which could be further strengthened through collaborative efforts.

#### Soil fertility management and restoration

This includes increased soil organic carbon, reduced soil erosion, reduced soil salinization, reduced soil compaction, biochar application, improved cropland soil management, soil restoration, soil improvement, and sustainable intensification.

The AI model identified seven targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 10-1**: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **NBSAP Target 10-2**: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security.

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Agriculture 1**: Scale up climate-smart agriculture

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**Other targets**:

* **NEMP Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **NEMP Land Management**: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation).

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 14 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**7**](#tbl5). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and productivity in ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural resilience and the NBSAP target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in both agricultural productivity and ecological integrity. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and food security while addressing environmental concerns, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through the implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices that enhance agricultural resilience and productivity. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience and food security, with a focus on improving practices within the agricultural sector. The actions proposed in both targets, while different in specifics, complement each other and can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in engaging farmers and local communities. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and health within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the NEMP target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The agricultural sector can benefit from improved ecosystem services resulting from restored landscapes, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and halting land degradation, which are interconnected objectives. The actions proposed in both targets, such as implementing sustainable practices, can complement each other, leading to improved land health and agricultural resilience, thereby creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience in the face of climate change, with complementary actions focused on improving soil health and water use. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as increased agricultural productivity and improved food security through shared practices and resources. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, focusing on degraded areas, which indicates a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded landscapes can include various specific ecosystems like coastal and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the NEMP target aiming to halt land degradation through sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems can be impacted by land management practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and land health. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the NEMP target aims to restore degraded landscapes. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy agricultural and aquatic systems can contribute to the restoration of degraded landscapes, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and sustainability within agricultural and land management practices, which are interconnected. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and land health, as sustainable practices in one area can positively influence the other. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly methods and the CCS target promoting climate-smart agriculture. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agro-ecological practices that can contribute to the restoration of degraded landscapes mentioned in the NEMP target. Both targets engage local communities, suggesting that collaboration could lead to improved agricultural practices while simultaneously restoring ecosystem functionality, creating measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agro-ecological practices and the NEMP target addressing sustainable land management. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved land management can directly support agro-ecological practices, leading to measurable benefits in food security and land health. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on agro-ecological practices and the CCS emphasizing climate-smart agriculture, both of which can complement each other. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and resilience. |

The targets related to soil fertility management and restoration demonstrate significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. The NDC target to scale up climate-smart agriculture aligns well with multiple National Biodiversity Targets, particularly those focused on restoring degraded ecosystems and enhancing biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. Additionally, the emphasis on sustainable land management practices in the Other targets complements the objectives of both the NDC and National Biodiversity Targets, suggesting a cohesive approach to improving soil health and ecosystem resilience. Overall, these synergies indicate a potential for integrated strategies that could enhance both agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability.

#### Risk management and disaster prevention

This includes agricultural disaster management and invasive alien species and pest control, disease surveillance, wildlife management, fire management, flood control, infrastructure and critical systems resilience, reduced landslides and hazards making human settlement safer, environmental risk monitoring, forecasting and warning systems, resource-based early warnings, reduced pollution, acidification prevention, disaster risk reduction and management in agriculture, security and diversification in critical sectors such as energy, food and water, risk sharing instruments and insurance, livelihood diversification, and management of urban sprawl (green and blue spaces).

The AI model identified 13 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 6**: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1**: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods)
* **NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2**: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather)
* **NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1**: Strengthen integrated DRR

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 10 (Adaptation)**: Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems
* **NDMS Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement**: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems
* **NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management**: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks
* **NDMS Financing for Disaster Risk Management**: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management
* **NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation**: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks
* **NDMS Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building**: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation)**: Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach.
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation)**: Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas.
* **BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection**: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 26 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**9**](#tbl6). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NCCRS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems | Both targets aim to reduce disaster risks, with the NDC target focusing on broader climate-related disasters and the NCCRS target specifically addressing district-level disaster risk reduction. The ecosystems of climate and disaster management are related, and aligning these targets could enhance preparedness and resilience in high-risk areas, leading to measurable improvements in disaster response and community resilience. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing disaster management and reducing risks associated with climate-related hazards, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems related to disaster risk reduction, and aligning them could lead to improved preparedness and resource efficiency in implementing early warning systems and risk mitigation measures. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | Both targets aim to address climate-related disaster risks, with the NDC target focusing on risk reduction and the NDMS target emphasizing understanding and management. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and preparedness, leading to improved resilience in affected communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Financing for Disaster Risk Management: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management | The goals of both targets focus on disaster risk management, with the NDC target emphasizing risk reduction and the NDMS target enhancing financing for such efforts. Their ecosystems are related, as effective financing can directly support the implementation of risk mitigation measures, leading to improved resilience and preparedness in communities at risk. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on reducing climate-related disaster risks, with the NDC target emphasizing risk mitigation and the NDMS target promoting technological innovation. Their ecosystems are closely related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and resilience in disaster management through complementary actions and shared audiences. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community resilience in the face of climate-related disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing risk reduction and the NDMS target focusing on recovery and reconstruction. The ecosystems of climate and disaster management and community resilience are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and more effective disaster response strategies, ultimately benefiting affected communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | CCS CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach. | Both targets aim to enhance disaster risk management related to climate extremes, with a focus on improving community resilience. The ecosystems they address are closely related, and aligning their actions could lead to improved preparedness and resource efficiency in managing climate-related disasters. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | CCS CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related disasters, with the NDC target addressing broader climate risks and the CCS target specifically targeting flood-prone areas. Their ecosystems are related, as effective land-use planning in flood-prone regions can contribute to overall disaster risk reduction, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NCCRS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems | Both targets focus on enhancing preparedness and response to climate-related hazards, with a specific emphasis on improving early warning systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often high-risk areas for disasters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better disaster management outcomes in vulnerable communities. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing early warning systems to improve preparedness and response to hazards, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address communities at risk within related ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in disaster management. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing preparedness and resilience to climate change-related hazards, with the NDC target emphasizing early warning systems and the NDMS target focusing on understanding and management practices. Both targets operate within the broader context of disaster risk management in coastal and weather-affected regions, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for addressing climate-related risks. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Financing for Disaster Risk Management: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing preparedness and resilience against disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-related hazards and the NDMS target focusing on disaster risk management financing. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often at risk from both sea-level rise and extreme weather events, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource allocation and more effective disaster response strategies. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards, with the NDC target emphasizing preparedness for extreme weather and sea-level rise, while the NDMS target addresses disaster risk management through technology. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often impacted by climate change disasters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in disaster preparedness and response. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing preparedness for extreme weather and the NDMS target focusing on recovery efforts. Both targets address coastal and community ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall community resilience and disaster response. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | CCS CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach. | Both targets aim to enhance preparedness and response to climate-related hazards, with a focus on early warning systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often impacted by climate extremes, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community resilience through shared outreach and management strategies. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | CCS CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards, specifically in coastal and flood-prone areas. The actions of improving early warning systems and conducting risk mapping are complementary, and both targets address similar ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could optimize resources and create measurable benefits in preparedness and response efforts. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The NDC target focuses on enhancing preparedness for climate-related hazards in coastal regions, while the BFP target aims to reduce habitat degradation and pollution in natural ecosystems, which can include coastal habitats. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resilience against extreme weather events by ensuring healthier ecosystems that can better withstand such impacts, thus creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NCCRS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing disaster risk reduction (DRR) and preparedness, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated strategies and the NCCRS target specifically addressing district-level plans. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the broader context of disaster risk management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and more effective implementation of DRR measures in high-risk areas. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing preparedness and resilience in the face of disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated disaster risk reduction strategies and the NDMS target focusing on early warning systems. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of disaster risk management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and a more coordinated approach to disaster preparedness and response, ultimately benefiting communities at risk. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and preparedness in the face of disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated disaster risk reduction and the NDMS target specifically addressing climate change-related risks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of disaster risk management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall disaster resilience in communities. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Financing for Disaster Risk Management: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing disaster risk management, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience and vulnerability reduction, while the NDMS target aims to improve financing for these efforts. The ecosystems are related as both targets operate within the disaster risk management sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource allocation and more effective implementation of disaster preparedness strategies. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated disaster risk reduction and the NDMS target focusing on climate change-related risks. Both targets address similar ecosystems related to disaster risk management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall disaster preparedness and resilience in communities. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community resilience in the face of disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated disaster risk reduction and the NDMS target focusing on recovery and reconstruction. Their ecosystems are related, as disaster risk management and community resilience are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better preparedness and recovery outcomes for affected communities. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | CCS CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach. | Both targets focus on enhancing disaster risk management and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated strategies and the CCS target specifically addressing climate extremes. The ecosystems of disaster risk management and climate resilience are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved preparedness and resource efficiency in addressing both general and climate-specific disaster risks. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | CCS CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to disasters, with the NDC target addressing broader disaster risk reduction and the CCS target specifically targeting flood-prone and coastal areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective land-use planning in flood-prone regions can complement integrated disaster risk reduction strategies, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets address the management of invasive species, which is a common goal that can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved are related, as managing invasive species can improve habitat quality and reduce degradation, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation efforts. |

The targets related to grassland protection, management, and restoration exhibit notable alignment opportunities across different frameworks. The NDC target to strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management aligns with several National Biodiversity Targets, particularly those focused on participatory spatial planning and effective management of ecosystems, as well as restoration efforts for degraded areas. Additionally, the emphasis on minimizing climate change impacts complements other targets aimed at rehabilitating coastal zones and enhancing ecosystem services. While the targets collectively address critical aspects of ecosystem integrity and resilience, they could consider further integration to maximize synergies in implementation strategies. Overall, the targets reflect a comprehensive approach to enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions within the specified theme.

#### Risk management and disaster prevention

This includes agricultural disaster management and invasive alien species and pest control, disease surveillance, wildlife management, fire management, flood control, infrastructure and critical systems resilience, reduced landslides and hazards making human settlement safer, environmental risk monitoring, forecasting and warning systems, resource-based early warnings, reduced pollution, acidification prevention, disaster risk reduction and management in agriculture, security and diversification in critical sectors such as energy, food and water, risk sharing instruments and insurance, livelihood diversification, and management of urban sprawl (green and blue spaces).

The AI model identified 13 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 6**: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1**: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods)
* **NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2**: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather)
* **NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1**: Strengthen integrated DRR

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 10 (Adaptation)**: Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems
* **NDMS Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement**: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems
* **NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management**: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks
* **NDMS Financing for Disaster Risk Management**: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management
* **NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation**: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks
* **NDMS Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building**: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation)**: Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach.
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation)**: Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas.
* **BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection**: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 26 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**9**](#tbl6). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NCCRS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems | Both targets aim to reduce disaster risks, with the NDC target focusing on broader climate-related disasters and the NCCRS target specifically addressing district-level disaster risk reduction. The ecosystems of climate and disaster management are related, and aligning these targets could enhance preparedness and resilience in high-risk areas, leading to measurable improvements in disaster response and community resilience. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing disaster management and reducing risks associated with climate-related hazards, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems related to disaster risk reduction, and aligning them could lead to improved preparedness and resource efficiency in implementing early warning systems and risk mitigation measures. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | Both targets aim to address climate-related disaster risks, with the NDC target focusing on risk reduction and the NDMS target emphasizing understanding and management. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and preparedness, leading to improved resilience in affected communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Financing for Disaster Risk Management: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management | The goals of both targets focus on disaster risk management, with the NDC target emphasizing risk reduction and the NDMS target enhancing financing for such efforts. Their ecosystems are related, as effective financing can directly support the implementation of risk mitigation measures, leading to improved resilience and preparedness in communities at risk. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on reducing climate-related disaster risks, with the NDC target emphasizing risk mitigation and the NDMS target promoting technological innovation. Their ecosystems are closely related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and resilience in disaster management through complementary actions and shared audiences. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community resilience in the face of climate-related disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing risk reduction and the NDMS target focusing on recovery and reconstruction. The ecosystems of climate and disaster management and community resilience are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and more effective disaster response strategies, ultimately benefiting affected communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | CCS CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach. | Both targets aim to enhance disaster risk management related to climate extremes, with a focus on improving community resilience. The ecosystems they address are closely related, and aligning their actions could lead to improved preparedness and resource efficiency in managing climate-related disasters. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | CCS CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related disasters, with the NDC target addressing broader climate risks and the CCS target specifically targeting flood-prone areas. Their ecosystems are related, as effective land-use planning in flood-prone regions can contribute to overall disaster risk reduction, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NCCRS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems | Both targets focus on enhancing preparedness and response to climate-related hazards, with a specific emphasis on improving early warning systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often high-risk areas for disasters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better disaster management outcomes in vulnerable communities. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing early warning systems to improve preparedness and response to hazards, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address communities at risk within related ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in disaster management. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing preparedness and resilience to climate change-related hazards, with the NDC target emphasizing early warning systems and the NDMS target focusing on understanding and management practices. Both targets operate within the broader context of disaster risk management in coastal and weather-affected regions, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for addressing climate-related risks. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Financing for Disaster Risk Management: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing preparedness and resilience against disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-related hazards and the NDMS target focusing on disaster risk management financing. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often at risk from both sea-level rise and extreme weather events, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource allocation and more effective disaster response strategies. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards, with the NDC target emphasizing preparedness for extreme weather and sea-level rise, while the NDMS target addresses disaster risk management through technology. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often impacted by climate change disasters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in disaster preparedness and response. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing preparedness for extreme weather and the NDMS target focusing on recovery efforts. Both targets address coastal and community ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall community resilience and disaster response. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | CCS CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach. | Both targets aim to enhance preparedness and response to climate-related hazards, with a focus on early warning systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often impacted by climate extremes, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community resilience through shared outreach and management strategies. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | CCS CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards, specifically in coastal and flood-prone areas. The actions of improving early warning systems and conducting risk mapping are complementary, and both targets address similar ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could optimize resources and create measurable benefits in preparedness and response efforts. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The NDC target focuses on enhancing preparedness for climate-related hazards in coastal regions, while the BFP target aims to reduce habitat degradation and pollution in natural ecosystems, which can include coastal habitats. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resilience against extreme weather events by ensuring healthier ecosystems that can better withstand such impacts, thus creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NCCRS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing disaster risk reduction (DRR) and preparedness, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated strategies and the NCCRS target specifically addressing district-level plans. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the broader context of disaster risk management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and more effective implementation of DRR measures in high-risk areas. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing preparedness and resilience in the face of disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated disaster risk reduction strategies and the NDMS target focusing on early warning systems. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of disaster risk management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and a more coordinated approach to disaster preparedness and response, ultimately benefiting communities at risk. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and preparedness in the face of disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated disaster risk reduction and the NDMS target specifically addressing climate change-related risks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of disaster risk management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall disaster resilience in communities. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Financing for Disaster Risk Management: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing disaster risk management, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience and vulnerability reduction, while the NDMS target aims to improve financing for these efforts. The ecosystems are related as both targets operate within the disaster risk management sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource allocation and more effective implementation of disaster preparedness strategies. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated disaster risk reduction and the NDMS target focusing on climate change-related risks. Both targets address similar ecosystems related to disaster risk management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall disaster preparedness and resilience in communities. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | NDMS Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community resilience in the face of disasters, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated disaster risk reduction and the NDMS target focusing on recovery and reconstruction. Their ecosystems are related, as disaster risk management and community resilience are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better preparedness and recovery outcomes for affected communities. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | CCS CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach. | Both targets focus on enhancing disaster risk management and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing integrated strategies and the CCS target specifically addressing climate extremes. The ecosystems of disaster risk management and climate resilience are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved preparedness and resource efficiency in addressing both general and climate-specific disaster risks. |
| NDC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1: Strengthen integrated DRR | CCS CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to disasters, with the NDC target addressing broader disaster risk reduction and the CCS target specifically targeting flood-prone and coastal areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective land-use planning in flood-prone regions can complement integrated disaster risk reduction strategies, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets address the management of invasive species, which is a common goal that can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved are related, as managing invasive species can improve habitat quality and reduce degradation, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation efforts. |

The targets related to risk management and disaster prevention exhibit notable alignment opportunities across different frameworks. The NDC targets focusing on reducing climate-related disaster risks and improving early warning systems align closely with various other targets aimed at enhancing district-level disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans and multi-hazard early warning systems. Additionally, the National Biodiversity Target addressing invasive alien species management complements the other targets aimed at reducing habitat degradation and pollution levels. This synergy suggests a cohesive approach to disaster risk management, emphasizing the importance of integrated strategies that encompass environmental and climate resilience. Overall, these aligned targets could consider fostering collaborative efforts to enhance community resilience and adaptive capacity.

#### Value chain management

This includes dietary changes, reducing food waste, reducing post-harvest losses, sustainable sourcing and use of resources, supply-chain diversification, improved food processing and retailing, improved energy use in food systems, reducing food loss, and improved supply chain resilience.

The AI model identified six targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 10-1**: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **NBSAP Target 16**: By 2030 post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced by 30%.

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Agriculture 1**: Scale up climate-smart agriculture

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Adaptation)**: Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition
* **CCMEM Climate-Resilient Agriculture**: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change
* **NBPIS Beekeeping-based Industry Enhancement**: Enhance beekeeping-based industries for national development and poverty alleviation through sustainable supply of bee products

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, eight pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**10**](#tbl7). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

**Table 3.** **10:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural productivity and food security, with the NDC target focusing on resilience to climate change and the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a common ground, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that benefit both productivity and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 16: By 2030 post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced by 30%. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and reducing losses, which are interconnected in the context of food security. Additionally, both targets address the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in reducing post-harvest losses while enhancing resilience to climate change. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NCCRS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition | Both targets focus on the agricultural sector and aim to enhance productivity and reduce losses, which are interconnected goals. By improving soil health and optimizing water use (NDC target), farmers can also enhance storage and value addition (NCCRS target), leading to reduced post-harvest losses and increased food security. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Both targets aim to enhance food security and agricultural resilience in the face of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are the same (agriculture), and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through the promotion of complementary climate-resilient practices, optimizing resources and enhancing the overall effectiveness of interventions. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the NCCRS target aiming to reduce post-harvest losses. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in food security and waste reduction. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices that enhance productivity and resilience in agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030 post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced by 30%. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition | Both targets aim to reduce post-harvest losses, with the NBSAP target focusing on a broader range of ecosystems, including agriculture, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses crops within agriculture. The alignment could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions, as improving storage and value addition for crops can also benefit the broader value chains in fisheries and forestry, ultimately enhancing overall food security and reducing waste. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030 post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced by 30%. | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security, with the NBSAP target addressing post-harvest loss and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient practices. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies that enhance resilience and reduce losses in food production. |

The targets related to value chain management exhibit notable alignment opportunities across different frameworks. The NDC target to scale up climate-smart agriculture aligns well with the National Biodiversity Targets, particularly in enhancing biodiversity-friendly practices and reducing post-harvest losses across various sectors. Additionally, the emphasis on reducing post-harvest losses in both the National Biodiversity and Other targets underscores a shared commitment to improving food security and resource efficiency. Furthermore, promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices is a common thread that could enhance synergies among these targets. Overall, these aligned targets suggest a cohesive approach to advancing sustainable practices within the food value chain.

#### Nature-based carbon sequestration

This includes Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), enhanced weathering of minerals, tree planting for carbon sequestration, afforestation, reforestation, proforestation, tree intercropping, silvopasture, restore forests for carbon sequestration, and improved plantations for carbon storage.

The AI model identified 12 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 11**: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Forestry A3**: Support research on forest resilience
* **NDC Forestry M2**: Engage in afforestation/reforestation
* **NDC Forestry M3**: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration
* **NDC Supporting Measures 2**: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms

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**Other targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **NEMP Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **NEMP Reforestation Initiative**: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation)**: Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures.
* **DGLDZ Forest Restoration**: Restore natural green cover across the island

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 44 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**[**11**](#tbl8). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

**Table 3.** **11:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Forestry A3: Support research on forest resilience | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest ecosystems and the NBSAP target addressing broader degraded ecosystems, which can include forests. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem restoration and resilience, particularly as forest ecosystems play a critical role in overall biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry A3: Support research on forest resilience | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest ecosystems and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and coastal-marine habitats. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies, as research on forest resilience can inform broader ecosystem management practices, ultimately contributing to the shared objective of maintaining ecosystem integrity and resilience by 2030. |
| NDC Forestry A3: Support research on forest resilience | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functionality, which are interconnected. By aligning the research initiatives on forest resilience with measures to restore and maintain ecosystem services, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that benefit both forest ecosystems and broader ecosystem services. |
|  | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NDC target emphasizing carbon sequestration through afforestation and reforestation, while the NBSAP target aims for effective restoration of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as afforestation and reforestation can contribute to the restoration of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing afforestation and reforestation, which can contribute to the broader goal of maintaining ecosystem integrity outlined in the NBSAP target. Additionally, both targets address terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and services, with the NDC target focusing on carbon sequestration through afforestation and reforestation, while the NBSAP target emphasizes restoring and maintaining ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests contribute to both carbon storage and various ecosystem services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and human well-being. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of the larger terrestrial ecosystem, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest landscapes, which are part of the broader terrestrial ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP target. Aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies, as restoration measures in forests can contribute to the overall resilience of terrestrial ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest landscapes and the NBSAP target encompassing broader ecosystem services. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions, as forest restoration can enhance ecosystem services that benefit both people and nature. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the NBSAP target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can be restored to improve both biodiversity and climate resilience, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing market mechanisms and the NBSAP target focusing on maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP encompasses broader categories that include those targeted by the NDC, and aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and climate resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity conservation can support the provisioning and regulating services mentioned in the NBSAP target, leading to clear, measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Forestry A3: Support research on forest resilience | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience and the NCCRS target aiming to reduce deforestation and restore degraded areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as improved understanding of forest resilience can inform effective measures to reduce deforestation and support restoration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry A3: Support research on forest resilience | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest resilience and the NEMP target aiming to restore degraded landscapes, which can include forested areas. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and strategies for forest resilience can complement broader ecosystem restoration efforts, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem functionality. |
| NDC Forestry A3: Support research on forest resilience | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | Both targets focus on forests as the ecosystem and aim to enhance their health and resilience, albeit from different angles. The NDC target's emphasis on research can support the NEMP target's reforestation efforts by providing data and strategies that improve the effectiveness of planting initiatives, leading to measurable benefits in forest cover and resilience. |
| NDC Forestry A3: Support research on forest resilience | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NDC target aiming to enhance resilience and the CCS target seeking to reduce deforestation pressures. By supporting research initiatives on forest resilience, the NDC target can provide valuable insights that inform community-based management practices in the CCS target, leading to improved forest management and measurable outcomes in both resilience and deforestation reduction. |
| NDC Forestry A3: Support research on forest resilience | GLD Forest Restoration: Restore natural green cover across the island | The goals of enhancing forest resilience and restoring natural green cover both aim to improve ecosystem health and resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, forests can be considered a component of broader island ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to increased biodiversity and improved ecosystem services, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets aim to enhance forest ecosystems through restoration and conservation efforts, with the NDC target focusing on afforestation and biodiversity, while the NCCRS target emphasizes reducing deforestation and restoring degraded forests. The overlapping ecosystems and target audiences suggest that aligning these initiatives could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in forest management and biodiversity restoration. |
|  | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration, with the NDC target specifically addressing afforestation and reforestation within terrestrial ecosystems, while the NEMP target encompasses broader degraded landscapes. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as afforestation efforts can contribute to the overall health and functionality of various ecosystems, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
|  | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | Both targets aim to enhance forest cover, with the NDC target focusing on carbon sequestration and biodiversity restoration through afforestation and reforestation, while the NEMP target specifies a quantitative goal of reforesting 15,000 hectares annually. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both carbon storage and biodiversity. |
|  | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | Both targets aim to enhance forest cover through afforestation and related initiatives, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in forest management and biodiversity restoration. |
|  | GLD Forest Restoration: Restore natural green cover across the island | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services through restoration efforts, with the NDC target focusing on afforestation and reforestation in terrestrial ecosystems, while the GLD target emphasizes restoring natural green cover in island ecosystems. Given that both targets involve similar stakeholders and share a common goal of improving ecological health, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity and carbon sequestration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets aim to restore forest landscapes and reduce deforestation, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as increased forest cover and enhanced biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing specifically on forest landscapes and the NEMP target addressing all degraded landscapes, which can include forests. The alignment of these targets can lead to resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes, as restoration measures in forests can contribute to the broader goal of improving ecosystem health across various landscapes. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | Both targets aim to enhance forest cover, with the NDC target focusing on large-scale restoration and the NEMP target specifying a reforestation goal. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and carbon sequestration through coordinated efforts among the identified target audiences. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | Both targets aim to increase forest cover and improve forest management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in forest restoration and management efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | GLD Forest Restoration: Restore natural green cover across the island | Both targets aim to restore and enhance natural ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on forest landscapes and the GLD target on island ecosystems, which can include forested areas. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, leading to increased biodiversity and improved ecosystem services, thereby creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared goals. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the NCCRS target aims to reduce deforestation and restore degraded forests. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of forests and biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved carbon sequestration and enhanced ecosystem services through coordinated efforts in forest management and conservation. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the NEMP target aims to restore degraded landscapes. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved biodiversity and carbon sequestration can enhance the health of degraded landscapes, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and carbon sequestration, with the NDC target emphasizing market mechanisms and the NEMP target focusing on reforestation. The ecosystems are related, as increased forest cover can directly contribute to climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and reducing pressures on natural resources, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the CCS target aims to reduce deforestation. Both targets operate within related ecosystems (biodiversity and forests), and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as increased carbon sequestration and improved forest management practices, ultimately enhancing overall ecosystem services. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | GLD Forest Restoration: Restore natural green cover across the island | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NDC target focusing on market and non-market mechanisms while the GLD target emphasizes restoring natural green cover. The ecosystems involved are related, as enhancing natural habitats on the island can contribute to broader climate resilience efforts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems, including forests, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses forested areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, as restoring degraded forests contributes to enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions across various ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific ecosystems (degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems) and the NEMP target addressing broader degraded landscapes. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions, as both targets involve stakeholders responsible for ecosystem restoration and management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the CCS target aiming to reduce deforestation pressures, which can lead to ecosystem degradation. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders such as local communities and conservation organizations, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and forest cover. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | GLD Forest Restoration: Restore natural green cover across the island | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the GLD target aiming to restore natural green cover. Both targets address related ecosystems, as island ecosystems can include coastal and marine areas, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in restoration initiatives. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the minimization of climate change impacts and the NEMP target focusing on restoration of degraded landscapes. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded landscapes can include areas impacted by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and management, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the CCS target specifically targets forests. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management strategies that enhance forest ecosystems' contributions to overall ecosystem integrity and resilience, particularly in coastal and marine areas where forests play a critical role. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | GLD Forest Restoration: Restore natural green cover across the island | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the GLD target emphasizes restoring green cover specifically on islands. The ecosystems involved are related, as island ecosystems can include coastal and marine habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to increased biodiversity and improved ecosystem services, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring degraded areas, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests and broader ecosystems providing services) can complement each other, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with actions that involve implementing restoration measures. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded landscapes can include areas that provide provisioning and regulating services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration and maintenance of these services, while the NEMP target aims to increase forest cover, which contributes to ecosystem health. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and local communities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem functionality and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and reducing deforestation pressures, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (forests and broader ecosystems providing services) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved forest management and restoration efforts, resulting in measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | GLD Forest Restoration: Restore natural green cover across the island | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem management and the GLD target specifically addressing natural green cover on an island. The ecosystems involved are related, as island ecosystems can include various types of habitats that provide provisioning and regulating services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. |

The targets related to nature-based carbon sequestration demonstrate significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. Notably, the NDC targets emphasizing forest resilience and afforestation/reforestation align closely with National Biodiversity Targets aimed at restoring degraded ecosystems and enhancing biodiversity. Additionally, the use of market and non-market mechanisms in NDC targets complements the biodiversity goals of minimizing climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Other targets focused on reducing deforestation and restoring natural green cover further support these objectives, indicating a cohesive approach to enhancing carbon sequestration and ecosystem integrity. Overall, these synergies could be leveraged to strengthen national strategies for climate and biodiversity.

## Cross-cutting themes

This section explores how Tanzania’s targets align with additional cross-cutting themes. These themes, identified through a working group, represent common elements across policy types that can stimulate stakeholder conversation towards strong policy alignment. *However, countries are encouraged to propose additional themes that could be included for assessment as well, noting that this list is not definitive.*

* **21 of 33 National Biodiversity Targets (64%)**
* **24 of 50 NDC targets (48%)**
* **47 of 82 Other targets (57%)**

#### Climate change adaptation and mitigation

This includes actions that help reduce vulnerability to the current or expected impacts of climate change (climate resilience) and prevent global warming from reaching 1.5º Celsius about pre-industrial levels. This can include climate risk assessments, building flood defences, strengthening infrastructure, critical systems, essential services and human settlements, switching to drought-resistant crops, diversifying food production and sources, blue carbon, reducing GHG emissions, recycling, using renewable energy (solar, wind, green hydrogen, waste and others), reducing carbon footprint, expanding low-carbon technology, electrifying transportation, adopting non-motorized transportation, using sustainable or low-carbon fuel, minimizing loss and damage, expand climate forecasting infrastructure, decarbonization, create carbon sinks, and conduct carbon removal, capture and storage.

The AI model identified 45 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.

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**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1**: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods)
* **NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3**: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios)
* **NDC Agriculture 1**: Scale up climate-smart agriculture
* **NDC Livestock 1**: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management
* **NDC Energy A1**: Promote climate-resilient energy systems
* **NDC Energy A2**: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable)
* **NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2**: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather)
* **NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3**: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture
* **NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1**: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management
* **NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1**: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning
* **NDC Infrastructure 1**: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health)
* **NDC Gender Mainstreaming**: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups
* **NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2**: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies
* **NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3**: Encourage research on climate resilience
* **NDC Economy-Wide Emission Reduction**: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e)
* **NDC Energy M1**: Expand renewables (solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, bioenergy)

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**NDC targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation)**: Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026
* **NCCRS Objective 3 (Adaptation)**: Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins
* **NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation)**: Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification)
* **NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs)
* **NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation)**: Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines)
* **NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation)**: Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC)
* **NCCRS Objective 2 (Mitigation)**: Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix
* **NCCRS Objective 3 (Mitigation)**: Adopt energy-efficient technologies (efficient cookstoves, industrial retrofits) in ≥ 40% of households and 20% of factories
* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting)**: Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA)
* **NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting)**: Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds)
* **TNFYDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation**: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation
* **TNFYDP Climate Capacity Building**: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures
* **CCMEM Renewable Energy Production**: Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources by 2025
* **CCMEM Climate-Resilient Agriculture**: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change
* **NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management**: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks
* **NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation**: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks
* **NEMP Reforestation Initiative**: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually
* **NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion**: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
* **NECT Renewable Energy Share Increase**: Increase the share of renewable energy to 65 percent by 2030
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation)**: Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers.
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation).
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation)**: Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures.
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 9 (Mitigation)**: Promote energy efficiency (e.g., efficient cookstoves) and renewable energy (solar, wind) to diversify the energy mix.
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation)**: Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes.
* **DGLDZ Alternative Energy Sources**: Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce dependency on biomass
* **BFP Climate Change Impact Management**: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 247 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**[**12**](#tbl9). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

**Table 3.** **12:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecological integrity, with the NDC target addressing climate-related disaster risks and the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems can mitigate disaster impacts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both disaster management and biodiversity enhancement. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate-related impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing disaster risk reduction and the NBSAP target aiming to maintain ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems can mitigate disaster risks, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both community resilience and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and integrity of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise impacts and the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized for both mitigation and restoration efforts, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and community resilience in coastal areas. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience against climate change impacts, with the NDC target focusing specifically on coastal ecosystems while the NBSAP target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal areas. Aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies, as measures to protect coastal communities can also contribute to the integrity and resilience of coastal habitats, leading to measurable benefits for both communities and ecosystems. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and productivity in ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural resilience and the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem functions. The ecosystems are related, as improved agricultural practices can contribute to the restoration of degraded areas, leading to measurable benefits such as increased yields and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural practices can impact terrestrial habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both agriculture and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems, including degraded terrestrial areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and restoration efforts, as climate-resilient practices in rangelands can support biodiversity and ecosystem functions, creating measurable benefits for both targets. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing rangelands and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions, as climate-resilient management practices in rangelands can contribute to the overall resilience of terrestrial ecosystems, thereby creating measurable benefits in ecosystem management and conservation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The NDC target focuses on enhancing the resilience of energy systems, which can benefit from improved biodiversity and ecosystem functions as outlined in the NBSAP target. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, particularly in coastal and marine areas, where energy systems and biodiversity can mutually reinforce each other, leading to increased reliability and sustainability in energy supply while enhancing ecological integrity. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing energy systems and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems. Since energy systems are integral to the functioning of various ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both energy resilience and ecosystem integrity. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing clean energy and the NBSAP target focusing on ecosystem restoration, which can support renewable energy initiatives. Additionally, both targets address stakeholders involved in environmental management, suggesting that aligning efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both energy sustainability and biodiversity enhancement. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing clean energy to reduce emissions and the NBSAP target aiming to maintain ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as energy production impacts terrestrial and marine habitats, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecological integrity in coastal and marine ecosystems, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions of improving early warning systems with ecosystem restoration efforts, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary outcomes that enhance both biodiversity and community preparedness against extreme weather events. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing extreme weather events and sea-level rise, while the NBSAP target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are part of the broader category of coastal and marine habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries and aquaculture and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. Both targets operate within coastal and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved biodiversity and fish stock management, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and aquaculture within marine and freshwater ecosystems, while the NBSAP target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including marine habitats. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions, as measures to improve fisheries resilience can also support the integrity of marine habitats, creating measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management in the context of climate change and the NBSAP target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. Since inland water ecosystems are part of the broader water resources management, aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity and water security, creating measurable benefits through integrated management practices. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing water resource management and the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems. Since freshwater ecosystems are part of the broader category of vulnerable ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP target, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both water management and ecosystem integrity. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and integrity within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in land-use planning and the NBSAP target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved land-use planning can facilitate the restoration of degraded areas, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing land-use planning and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective land-use planning can directly impact the resilience of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through integrated approaches and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and functionality, albeit in different contexts: critical infrastructure and ecosystems. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems can support resilient infrastructure, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both biodiversity and infrastructure resilience. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on building resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing critical infrastructure and the NBSAP target addressing ecosystems. Since critical infrastructure often relies on healthy ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies that improve overall resilience to climate impacts. |
| NDC Gender Mainstreaming: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing vulnerable groups and the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the resilience of vulnerable groups can be supported by maintaining the integrity of ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated adaptation and conservation efforts. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecological integrity, which are interconnected in the context of climate adaptation and biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, can benefit from aligned actions that restore degraded habitats while simultaneously improving adaptive strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NDC target's climate adaptation efforts can support the resilience of the terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats highlighted in the NBSAP target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and integrity within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem functions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as climate resilience strategies can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience strategies and the NBSAP target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on various ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate resilience strategies can directly support the integrity and resilience of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
| NDC Economy-Wide Emission Reduction: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The NDC target's goal of reducing GHG emissions can directly benefit from the NBSAP target's focus on restoring degraded ecosystems, as healthy ecosystems can sequester carbon and enhance resilience to climate change. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved biodiversity while simultaneously achieving GHG reduction goals, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Economy-Wide Emission Reduction: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts, with the NDC target aiming to reduce GHG emissions and the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as reducing emissions can enhance the integrity and resilience of terrestrial and marine habitats, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The NDC target's focus on increasing renewable energy sources can directly support the NBSAP target's goal of building resilience in ecosystems by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change impacts. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits for both energy production and ecosystem integrity. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target addressing disaster risks and the NCCRS target emphasizing adaptation strategies. Their ecosystems are interconnected, as effective disaster management can benefit from integrated climate adaptation in planning, leading to measurable improvements in community resilience and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NCCRS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins | The goals of both targets focus on reducing disaster risks and enhancing resilience, with the NDC target addressing climate-related disasters broadly and the NCCRS target specifically targeting flood resilience. Both targets involve local governments and communities, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and infrastructure sharing in flood-prone areas, ultimately enhancing overall disaster management strategies. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target addressing disaster risks and the NCCRS target promoting agricultural sustainability. The ecosystems are related, as agricultural resilience can contribute to reducing disaster impacts, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary practices. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate-related risks, with the NDC target addressing disaster risks and the NCCRS target focusing on infrastructure resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as resilient infrastructure can mitigate the impacts of climate-related disasters, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The goals of both targets are interconnected, as reducing climate-related disaster risks can contribute to lowering GHG emissions by promoting resilience and sustainable practices. Additionally, both targets address overlapping audiences, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in climate and disaster management. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting): Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) | The goals of both targets focus on reducing climate-related risks and improving resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing disaster risk reduction and the NCCRS target enhancing understanding of climate risks. The ecosystems of climate and disaster management and climate and meteorological services are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved data availability and more effective disaster response strategies, resulting in measurable benefits for communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target addressing disaster risks and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies that can mitigate these risks. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective energy solutions can support disaster management efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing disaster risk reduction and the N5YDP target focusing on capacity building for climate adaptation and mitigation. Their ecosystems are related, as disaster management is a critical component of climate change adaptation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target addressing disaster risks and the CCM target emphasizing food security amidst climate change. The ecosystems of climate management and agriculture are interconnected, as effective disaster risk management can directly support agricultural resilience, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on managing and mitigating climate-related disaster risks, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address disaster risk management within the context of climate change, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve community resilience through complementary actions and shared understanding. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | Both targets aim to reduce climate-related disaster risks, with the NDC focusing on mitigation measures and the NDMS emphasizing technology and innovation. Their ecosystems are related under climate and disaster management, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and resilience-building efforts in affected communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related issues, with the NDC target emphasizing disaster risk reduction and the NEMP target promoting renewable energy to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary policies, as renewable energy can enhance resilience against climate-related disasters, thereby creating measurable benefits for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target addressing disaster risks and the CCS target promoting agricultural sustainability. The ecosystems of climate management and agriculture are interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can mitigate disaster impacts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target addressing disaster risks and the CCS target promoting sustainable tourism practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal areas are often vulnerable to climate-related disasters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in disaster management and tourism development. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 1: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate-related impacts, with the NDC target addressing broader climate-related disaster risks and the BFP target specifically targeting coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems. Since coral reefs are part of coastal-marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved disaster management strategies that benefit both ecosystems and communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and communities, while the NCCRS target emphasizes integrating adaptation strategies into planning processes. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and the incorporation of climate adaptation into local government budgets can directly support the resilience measures needed for coastal areas, creating measurable benefits for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NCCRS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against environmental challenges, with the NDC target addressing sea-level rise and the NCCRS target focusing on flood resilience. Both targets involve local governments and communities, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and infrastructure sharing in coastal and flood-prone areas, ultimately enhancing the resilience of both ecosystems. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and health of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing protection from sea-level rise and the NCCRS target focusing on rehabilitation and sustainable management. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded coastal zones can include areas affected by sea-level rise, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall coastal management efforts. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change impacts, with the NDC target addressing coastal ecosystems and the NCCRS target focusing on infrastructure. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating climate-proofing assessments for infrastructure projects in coastal areas, thereby optimizing resource use and enhancing the overall resilience of both communities and infrastructure. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The NDC target focuses on protecting coastal communities from sea-level rise, while the NCCRS target aims to reduce GHG emissions, which can contribute to climate change and sea-level rise. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and actions taken to reduce emissions can simultaneously enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems and communities, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting): Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise in coastal areas, while the NCCRS target aims to improve understanding of climate risks, which can inform coastal risk assessments. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through shared data and assessments, ultimately leading to more effective interventions for coastal communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies that can support these ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both coastal community resilience and the adoption of renewable energy solutions. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise in coastal ecosystems, while the N5YDP target aims to strengthen national capacity for climate change adaptation, which can include coastal areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance the effectiveness of both local and national climate action efforts. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise and the NDMS target focusing on disaster risks. Both targets involve coastal communities and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness in managing climate-related challenges. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise and the NDMS target focusing on disaster risk management. Both targets involve coastal ecosystems and share a target audience that includes local governments and communities, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in managing climate impacts. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | The NDC target focuses on protecting coastal communities from sea-level rise, while the NEMP target promotes renewable energy, which can help mitigate climate change impacts that contribute to sea-level rise. Both targets address coastal ecosystems and involve local governments, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resilience efforts and resource efficiency in coastal areas. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing coastal resilience, with the NDC target addressing sea-level rise and the CCS target promoting integrated coastal zone management through mangrove restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as mangroves are critical components of coastal environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in protecting coastal communities and ecosystems. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in coastal areas, with the NDC target emphasizing protection from sea-level rise and the CCS target promoting sustainable tourism practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address coastal environments, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance the overall resilience and sustainability of coastal communities. |
| NDC Overall Resilience & Water Access 3: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change impacts, with the NDC target addressing sea-level rise and the BFP target focusing on coral reefs. Since coral reefs are part of coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NCCRS target integrating adaptation into planning. The ecosystems are related, as agricultural resilience can be influenced by broader national and local government planning, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both agricultural productivity and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience through practices that improve productivity and sustainability in the agricultural sector. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as increased adoption of climate-smart practices, improved crop yields, and reduced vulnerability to climate change, thereby optimizing resources and creating synergies. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The goals of both targets focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing agricultural resilience, which are interconnected in the context of climate change. By aligning the actions aimed at improving agricultural practices with broader GHG reduction measures, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary outcomes that enhance both agricultural productivity and emission reductions. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience, with the NDC target focusing on improving agricultural practices and the NCCRS target promoting climate-smart technology. The ecosystems of agriculture and climate technology are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both productivity and sustainability in the agricultural sector. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies. The ecosystems are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can benefit from renewable energy sources, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource efficiency and enhanced food security through integrated energy solutions. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing agricultural resilience while the N5YDP target emphasizes national capacity for climate action. The ecosystems are related, as agricultural practices can significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved agricultural practices. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Both targets aim to enhance food security and agricultural resilience in the context of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are the same (agriculture), and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through the promotion of complementary climate-resilient practices, optimizing resources, and enhancing the overall effectiveness of agricultural interventions. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both agricultural practices and disaster preparedness, ultimately leading to better outcomes for communities affected by climate change. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can contribute to disaster risk reduction, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced resilience in both sectors. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience in the face of climate change, with complementary actions focused on improving soil health and water management. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and sustainability, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of enhancing agricultural resilience and reducing deforestation pressures are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can help mitigate deforestation by promoting better land use. Additionally, both targets involve policymakers and local communities, suggesting potential for collaborative efforts that could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in both agriculture and forestry. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing rangelands and the NCCRS target focusing on agricultural land, which can be interconnected. Implementing climate-resilient management practices in rangelands can complement climate-smart agricultural practices, leading to improved sustainability and productivity across both ecosystems, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared knowledge among stakeholders. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the NCCRS target addressing agricultural technology. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as climate-smart technologies could be applied to improve rangeland management practices, benefiting both ecosystems and target audiences. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing rangelands and the N5YDP target emphasizing national capacity for climate action. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary policies that can improve the sustainability and productivity of rangelands while strengthening national adaptation and mitigation efforts. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the CCM target focusing on agriculture, which can include rangeland-based livestock systems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both rangeland management and agricultural resilience, ultimately benefiting food security and sustainability. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different contexts (rangelands vs. disaster risk management). The actions proposed can complement each other, as climate-resilient management practices in rangelands can be supported by innovative technologies, leading to improved sustainability and reduced vulnerability in both ecosystems. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the CCS target focusing on agricultural practices. Since rangelands can be integral to agricultural systems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and sustainability practices that benefit both ecosystems, creating measurable outcomes in productivity and resilience. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing energy systems and the NCCRS target integrating adaptation into planning and budgeting. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that can enhance the robustness of energy systems within broader national and local government frameworks. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | Both targets aim to enhance resilience against climate change, with the NDC target focusing on energy systems and the NCCRS target on infrastructure projects, which include energy infrastructure. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and shared strategies for climate-proofing energy systems and infrastructure, ultimately enhancing overall resilience in the face of climate-related disruptions. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The NDC target focuses on enhancing the resilience of energy systems, which is crucial for reducing GHG emissions in the economy-wide context of the NCCRS target. Both targets aim to improve energy sustainability and reduce emissions, indicating that aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in addressing climate change impacts. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 2 (Mitigation): Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix | Both targets focus on the energy sector and aim to enhance sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change impacts and the NCCRS target promoting renewable energy integration. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by ensuring that renewable energy sources are robust and adaptable, ultimately enhancing the reliability and sustainability of energy systems. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 3 (Mitigation): Adopt energy-efficient technologies (efficient cookstoves, industrial retrofits) in ≥ 40% of households and 20% of factories | Both targets focus on the energy sector, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change impacts and the NCCRS target promoting energy efficiency. By aligning these targets, energy providers and policymakers can implement energy-efficient technologies that also enhance the adaptability of energy systems, leading to improved reliability and sustainability in energy supply. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing energy systems and the NCCRS target promoting climate-smart technologies that can include energy solutions. The ecosystems of energy and agricultural technology sectors are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary innovations that enhance both energy reliability and agricultural sustainability. |
|  | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | Both targets aim to enhance resilience in the energy sector while addressing climate change, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, with the NDC target focusing on strengthening energy systems and the N5YDP target promoting renewable technologies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and climate adaptation. |
|  | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on energy systems and the N5YDP target addressing broader climate change adaptation and mitigation. The ecosystems are related, as a resilient energy sector is crucial for effective climate action, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance overall effectiveness in addressing climate challenges. |
|  | CCM Renewable Energy Production: Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources by 2025 | Both targets focus on the energy sector and aim to enhance energy systems, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change impacts and the CCM target promoting renewable energy production. Aligning these targets could lead to increased resource efficiency and infrastructure sharing, as strengthening energy system resilience can support the transition to renewable energy sources, ultimately benefiting both goals. |
|  | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing energy systems and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. The ecosystems are related, as energy systems can be impacted by climate-related disasters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved preparedness and resource efficiency in managing both energy supply and disaster risks. |
|  | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing energy systems and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. The ecosystems are related, as energy systems can be impacted by climate-related disasters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall resilience. |
|  | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | Both targets focus on the energy sector and aim to enhance resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change impacts and the NEMP target promoting renewable energy. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both the reliability of energy systems and the transition to renewable energy sources. |
|  | NECT Renewable Energy Share Increase: Increase the share of renewable energy to 65 percent by 2030 | Both targets focus on the energy sector and aim to enhance the resilience and sustainability of energy systems. The NDC target's goal of strengthening energy systems' resilience complements the NECT target's aim of increasing renewable energy share, creating potential synergies in resource efficiency and infrastructure development. |
|  | CCS CCS Objective 9 (Mitigation): Promote energy efficiency (e.g., efficient cookstoves) and renewable energy (solar, wind) to diversify the energy mix. | Both targets focus on the energy sector and aim to enhance resilience and efficiency within energy systems. By aligning the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy with resilience measures, stakeholders can create a more robust energy infrastructure that is both adaptable to climate impacts and sustainable in the long term. |
|  | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target addressing energy systems and the BFP target focusing on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems. Given that coral reefs are part of coastal-marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the resilience of both energy systems and marine ecosystems, ultimately benefiting both sectors. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The goals of both targets focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with the NDC target emphasizing clean energy use and the NCCRS target aiming for a specific percentage reduction in emissions. The ecosystems are related, as the energy sector contributes to economy-wide GHG emissions, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of emission reduction measures. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | NCCRS Objective 2 (Mitigation): Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix | Both targets aim to increase the use of renewable energy sources within the energy sector, with the NDC target focusing on diversification and the NCCRS target specifying a quantitative goal of 25% renewable energy in the generation mix. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced implementation strategies, as both target similar audiences and expected outcomes related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting energy sustainability. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | NCCRS Objective 3 (Mitigation): Adopt energy-efficient technologies (efficient cookstoves, industrial retrofits) in ≥ 40% of households and 20% of factories | Both targets aim to improve the energy sector, with the NDC target focusing on increasing the use of clean and renewable energy sources and the NCCRS target emphasizing energy efficiency. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource optimization and enhanced outcomes, as energy efficiency measures can complement the transition to renewable energy, leading to a more sustainable energy landscape. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainability through clean energy and climate-smart technologies, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of the energy sector and agricultural technology sectors can be seen as interrelated, as advancements in renewable energy can support agricultural resilience, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation synergies. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | Both targets aim to increase the use of renewable energy sources, with the NDC target focusing on diversification and the N5YDP target promoting specific technologies. The ecosystems involved are both within the energy sector, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and foster complementary policies that support climate adaptation and sustainability. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | Both targets aim to address climate-related issues, with the NDC target focusing on clean energy and the N5YDP target on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The ecosystems of energy and climate change are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and effectiveness in achieving sustainability and resilience outcomes. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | CCM Renewable Energy Production: Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources by 2025 | Both targets aim to increase the use and production of renewable energy sources within the energy sector, addressing similar goals of reducing dependence on non-renewable sources. The alignment of their actions and target audiences can lead to resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance overall energy sustainability and greenhouse gas reduction efforts. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | Both targets share a common goal of promoting renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with actions that complement each other in diversifying and increasing renewable energy sources. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the energy sector, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced policy coherence. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | NECT Renewable Energy Share Increase: Increase the share of renewable energy to 65 percent by 2030 | Both targets aim to increase the use of renewable energy within the energy sector, with the NDC target focusing on diversifying energy sources and the NECT target specifying a quantitative goal of 65 percent renewable energy by 2030. The shared target audience and expected outcomes suggest that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting energy sustainability. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | CCS CCS Objective 9 (Mitigation): Promote energy efficiency (e.g., efficient cookstoves) and renewable energy (solar, wind) to diversify the energy mix. | Both targets aim to diversify energy sources and promote renewable energy, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. They operate within the same ecosystem (energy sector) and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in energy sustainability and efficiency. |
| NDC Energy A2: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) | GLD Alternative Energy Sources: Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce dependency on biomass | Both targets aim to promote the use of alternative energy sources within the energy sector, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. Additionally, they target the same audience of energy producers, policymakers, and consumers, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of clean energy initiatives. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing preparedness for extreme weather events and sea-level rise, while the NCCRS target aims to integrate adaptation strategies into planning and budgeting. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often included in broader national planning processes, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved implementation of adaptation strategies across different levels of governance. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NCCRS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related events, with the NDC target addressing sea-level rise and extreme weather, while the NCCRS target specifically targets flood resilience. The ecosystems of coastal regions and water basins are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and infrastructure sharing, ultimately enhancing overall community resilience to climate impacts. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | Both targets focus on coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing preparedness for extreme weather events and the NCCRS target aiming to rehabilitate degraded coastal zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resilience and health of coastal ecosystems, leading to improved outcomes in both preparedness and ecosystem management, thereby optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related impacts, with the NDC target addressing preparedness for extreme weather events and sea-level rise, while the NCCRS target emphasizes resilience in infrastructure against climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions can impact infrastructure projects, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both preparedness and infrastructure resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing preparedness for extreme weather events and the NCCRS target aiming for significant GHG emissions reductions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as reducing GHG emissions can mitigate climate change impacts on coastal regions, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies in addressing both emissions and climate resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting): Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing preparedness for climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to sea-level rise and extreme weather, while the NCCRS target aims to improve understanding of climate risks. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are affected by meteorological conditions, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better data sharing between agencies, ultimately enhancing community resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NDC target addressing preparedness for extreme weather events and sea-level rise, while the N5YDP target promotes renewable energy technologies that can support adaptation efforts. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal regions can benefit from renewable energy solutions, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both climate adaptation and energy sustainability. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing sea-level rise and extreme weather events, while the N5YDP target encompasses broader climate change adaptation and mitigation. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are significantly affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in preparedness and response efforts. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | Both targets aim to enhance preparedness and resilience in the face of climate change-related challenges, with the NDC target focusing on sea-level rise and extreme weather events, while the NDMS target addresses climate change-related disaster risks more broadly. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often impacted by climate change disasters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in disaster management and response. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related risks, with the NDC target focusing on sea-level rise and extreme weather, while the NDMS target addresses broader climate change disaster risks. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal regions are often impacted by climate change disasters, and aligning these targets could optimize resource use and create synergies in disaster risk management and preparedness efforts. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in coastal areas, with the NDC target emphasizing preparedness for extreme weather events and the CCS target promoting integrated coastal zone management. The ecosystems involved are related, as mangrove restoration and shoreline buffers can directly contribute to increased resilience against sea-level rise and extreme weather, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in coastal areas, with the NDC target addressing preparedness for extreme weather events and the CCS target promoting sustainable tourism practices. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through shared infrastructure and policies that enhance both climate resilience and sustainable tourism, leading to measurable benefits for coastal communities. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2: Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change impacts, with the NDC target addressing extreme weather events and sea-level rise, while the BFP target aims to protect coral reefs from climate change pressures. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as coral reefs are often found in coastal regions, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem conservation and disaster preparedness. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability through climate-smart practices, albeit in different ecosystems (marine/freshwater vs. agricultural land). Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by promoting integrated approaches that address climate impacts across both fisheries and agriculture, potentially optimizing resource use and fostering synergies in policy implementation. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture and the NCCRS target focusing on coastal zones, which can include habitats like mangroves that support fisheries. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both aquatic and coastal ecosystems, fostering synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and reducing environmental impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-smart practices in fisheries and aquaculture, while the NCCRS target aims for significant GHG emissions reductions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine and freshwater ecosystems contribute to overall GHG reduction efforts, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in their respective sectors, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture and the NCCRS target promoting climate-smart technology in agriculture. The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as healthy aquatic ecosystems can benefit agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance overall climate resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and aquaculture, while the N5YDP target aims at strengthening national capacity for climate action. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices can contribute to broader climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture while the CCM target focuses on agriculture. Given that both ecosystems can be interconnected (e.g., through the impact of climate change on food systems), aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance overall food security and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDMS target emphasizes disaster risk management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine and freshwater ecosystems can contribute to improved disaster resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary management practices. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDMS target addresses disaster risk management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine and freshwater ecosystems can contribute to reducing vulnerability to climate-related disasters, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture and the CCS target focusing on coastal zones. The ecosystems are related, as coastal zones can include marine and freshwater ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and biodiversity conservation, benefiting both fisheries and coastal resilience. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in the face of climate change, albeit in different ecosystems (marine/freshwater vs. agriculture). Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and policies that promote climate-smart approaches across both fisheries and agriculture, optimizing resource use and enhancing overall ecosystem health. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability in their respective sectors, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture and the CCS target focusing on coastal tourism. Given that both ecosystems are interrelated within coastal-marine environments, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared practices that benefit both fisheries and tourism, ultimately enhancing resilience to climate change. |
| NDC Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NDC target addressing fisheries and aquaculture while the BFP target focuses on coral reefs. These ecosystems are interconnected within coastal-marine environments, and aligning the actions could lead to improved resource management and shared strategies that benefit both fisheries and coral reef conservation efforts. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management and the NCCRS target integrating climate adaptation into planning. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective water resource management is crucial for successful climate adaptation strategies, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both planning and implementation. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing water resource management and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainability in the context of climate change and the NCCRS target specifically addressing flood resilience. The ecosystems involved (water resources management and water basins) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing water-related challenges, ultimately enhancing overall water security and flood management. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in the face of climate change, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the NCCRS target focusing on agricultural practices. Since water resources are critical for agriculture, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both water security and agricultural productivity. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in their respective ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the NCCRS target focusing on coastal zones. Since coastal zones can influence water resources and vice versa, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and ecosystem health, creating measurable benefits through integrated approaches. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the NCCRS target focusing on infrastructure projects. Since effective water resource management can support the resilience of infrastructure, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated planning and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which are interconnected in the context of climate change. By implementing integrated water resource management practices that are climate-smart, the NDC target can contribute to the NCCRS target's goal of reducing GHG emissions, creating measurable benefits through improved resource efficiency and resilience. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting): Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and understanding in the context of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management and the NCCRS target addressing climate-risk assessments. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved data availability and resource management practices that can lead to enhanced water security and climate resilience in the targeted districts. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies. By integrating climate-smart water management with renewable energy initiatives, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both sectors, as energy production can be optimized through sustainable water use. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing water resource management and the N5YDP target emphasizing national capacity for climate action. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance both water security and broader climate adaptation efforts. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the CCM target focusing on agricultural practices. Since agriculture relies heavily on water resources, aligning these targets could lead to improved water management practices that support climate-resilient agriculture, creating measurable benefits in both food security and water sustainability. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. These ecosystems are interconnected, as effective water management can mitigate disaster risks, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness in the face of climate-related challenges. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing water resource management and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. These ecosystems are interconnected, as effective water management can mitigate disaster risks, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in addressing climate change impacts. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in their respective ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the CCS target focusing on coastal zone management. Given that coastal zones can influence water resources and vice versa, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in the face of climate change, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the CCS target focusing on agricultural practices. Since water resources are critical for agriculture, aligning these targets could lead to improved water conservation practices that benefit both ecosystems, resulting in measurable outcomes such as enhanced agricultural productivity and water security. |
| NDC Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing water resource management and the BFP target focusing on coral reefs, which are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies, as effective water management can support the health of coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | Both targets aim to enhance climate resilience and adaptation, with the NDC target focusing on land-use planning and the NCCRS target addressing broader national and local government planning and budgeting processes. By integrating climate resilience into land-use planning and national/sector plans, there is a clear opportunity for synergy that can lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in climate adaptation efforts. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different sectors (land-use planning and agriculture). The ecosystems involved (land-use planning and agricultural land) can be interconnected, as effective land-use planning can support agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and adaptability to climate impacts. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing land-use planning and the NCCRS target focusing on infrastructure projects. Since land-use planning can significantly influence infrastructure development, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall climate resilience in urban environments. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting): Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing land-use planning and the NCCRS target addressing climate-risk assessments. By integrating climate-risk assessments into land-use planning, both targets can create synergies that improve adaptability and understanding of climate risks, leading to more effective resource use and implementation strategies. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing land-use planning and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies. By integrating climate resilience considerations in land-use planning with renewable energy initiatives, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved adaptability to climate change effects, creating measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing land-use planning and the N5YDP target strengthening national capacity for climate action. The ecosystems are related, as effective land-use planning is essential for climate adaptation and mitigation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing land-use planning and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. These ecosystems are interconnected, as effective land-use planning can support agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in addressing climate impacts. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing land-use planning and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. These ecosystems are interconnected, as effective land-use planning can significantly improve disaster preparedness, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing land-use planning and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. These ecosystems are interconnected, as effective land-use planning can mitigate disaster risks, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in climate resilience efforts. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | The goals of enhancing climate resilience in land-use planning and promoting renewable energy both contribute to addressing climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, integrating renewable energy considerations into land-use planning can optimize resource use and create synergies, leading to improved adaptability and measurable outcomes in both sectors. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of enhancing climate resilience in land-use planning and expanding integrated coastal zone management are interconnected, as both aim to improve resilience against climate change impacts. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—land-use planning and coastal zones—can be related, particularly in urban areas where land-use decisions affect coastal management, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated strategies. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target addressing land-use planning and the CCS target focusing on agricultural practices. Since land-use planning can significantly influence agricultural sustainability and vice versa, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall climate resilience in both sectors. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of enhancing climate resilience in land-use planning and reducing deforestation pressures are interconnected, as effective land-use planning can mitigate deforestation. Both targets involve policymakers and local authorities, and aligning them could lead to improved forest management practices that enhance climate resilience while reducing deforestation rates. |
| NDC Land Use & Human Settlements 1: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing land-use planning and the CCS target addressing tourism in coastal areas. Since coastal tourism is influenced by land-use decisions, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and more sustainable practices in both sectors, ultimately benefiting climate resilience efforts. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing critical infrastructure and the NCCRS target aiming for integration into planning and budgeting. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and a more cohesive approach to climate adaptation across infrastructure and governmental planning processes. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NCCRS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate-related impacts, with the NDC target addressing critical infrastructure and the NCCRS target specifically targeting flood resilience. The ecosystems of critical infrastructure and water basins are interconnected, as effective flood management can significantly improve the resilience of infrastructure systems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and service continuity. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | Both targets aim to enhance the resilience of infrastructure against climate change impacts, with the NDC target focusing on existing critical infrastructure and the NCCRS target on new projects. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved implementation of climate-proofing measures across both existing and new infrastructure projects. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The goals of both targets are interconnected, as enhancing the resilience of critical infrastructure can contribute to reducing GHG emissions by ensuring that infrastructure is better equipped to handle climate impacts. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as critical infrastructure sectors like energy and transport are significant contributors to economy-wide GHG emissions, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved policy coherence. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NCCRS Objective 2 (Mitigation): Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix | The NDC target focuses on enhancing the resilience of critical infrastructure, which can be supported by the NCCRS target's goal of increasing renewable energy sources. By integrating renewable energy into critical infrastructure, both targets can achieve improved service continuity and reduced vulnerability to climate impacts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and sustainability. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting): Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing critical infrastructure and the NCCRS target improving climate-risk assessments. The ecosystems are related, as effective climate-risk assessments can inform infrastructure adaptations, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved service continuity during climate events. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different sectors, which creates a meaningful connection. The ecosystems of critical infrastructure and climate-smart technology can complement each other, as improved infrastructure can support the adoption of climate-smart technologies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and sustainability. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing critical infrastructure and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies. The ecosystems are related, as renewable energy can strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved service continuity during climate events. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing critical infrastructure and the N5YDP target emphasizing national capacity for climate action. The ecosystems are related, as strengthening infrastructure can directly support broader climate change adaptation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and effectiveness in implementation. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | CCM Renewable Energy Production: Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources by 2025 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within the energy sector, with the NDC target emphasizing infrastructure resilience against climate impacts and the CCM target aiming to increase renewable energy production. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, such as improved energy infrastructure that supports renewable energy integration, thereby optimizing resources and enhancing overall efficiency in addressing climate-related challenges. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing critical infrastructure and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. Their ecosystems are interconnected, as resilient infrastructure is essential for effective disaster management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness in the face of climate change. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate-related impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing critical infrastructure and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. Their ecosystems are interconnected, as resilient infrastructure is essential for effective disaster risk management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in addressing climate change impacts. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within the energy sector, with the NDC target emphasizing infrastructure resilience and the NEMP target promoting renewable energy. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, such as improved infrastructure that supports renewable energy integration, thereby optimizing resources and enhancing overall climate resilience. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | NECT Renewable Energy Share Increase: Increase the share of renewable energy to 65 percent by 2030 | The NDC target focuses on enhancing the resilience of critical infrastructure, which can be supported by the NECT target's goal of increasing renewable energy share. By promoting renewable energy sources, the NECT target can contribute to the resilience of energy infrastructure, creating synergies that enhance both targets' implementation and lead to measurable benefits in service continuity and reduced vulnerability to climate impacts. |
| NDC Infrastructure 1: “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) | CCS CCS Objective 9 (Mitigation): Promote energy efficiency (e.g., efficient cookstoves) and renewable energy (solar, wind) to diversify the energy mix. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and efficiency within the energy sector, with the NDC target addressing critical infrastructure that supports energy systems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource optimization and improved service continuity, as energy efficiency measures can strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure against climate impacts. |
| NDC Gender Mainstreaming: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing vulnerable groups and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies. The ecosystems of climate adaptation strategies in both targets are related, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through the integration of renewable energy solutions that support the adaptation needs of vulnerable populations. |
| NDC Gender Mainstreaming: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, while the N5YDP target aims to strengthen national capacity for climate action. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by ensuring that national capacity-building efforts incorporate the specific needs of vulnerable populations, thereby optimizing resources and enhancing the effectiveness of adaptation measures. |
| NDC Gender Mainstreaming: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target addressing inequalities among vulnerable groups and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved food security for vulnerable populations, as agricultural resilience can directly benefit women, youth, and Indigenous peoples who are often involved in farming and food production. |
| NDC Gender Mainstreaming: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit for different groups; the NDC target emphasizes vulnerable populations while the BFP target addresses coral reefs and ecosystems. Since coral reefs are critical to coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved adaptation strategies that benefit both vulnerable communities and the health of coral ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the NCCRS target integrating adaptation into planning and budgeting. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective adaptation strategies can be incorporated into national and local government plans, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved adaptive capacity. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NCCRS Objective 3 (Adaptation): Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target addressing climate adaptation broadly and the NCCRS target specifically targeting flood resilience. The ecosystems of climate adaptation and water basins are interconnected, as effective flood management contributes to overall climate resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in implementation. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation technologies and the NCCRS target promoting climate-smart agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, as agricultural resilience can significantly benefit from broader climate adaptation strategies, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both sectors. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation technologies and the NCCRS target focusing on rehabilitating coastal zones, which are critical for climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal zones can be affected by broader climate adaptation strategies, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both climate adaptation and coastal management. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the NCCRS target focusing on climate-proofing infrastructure. The ecosystems are related, as infrastructure projects can significantly impact climate adaptation efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in both sectors. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting): Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the NCCRS target focusing on climate-risk assessments, which can inform the adoption of those technologies. Additionally, both targets engage similar audiences, including local communities and authorities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and a more comprehensive approach to climate resilience. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the NCCRS target promoting climate-smart innovations. The ecosystems of climate adaptation and agricultural technology are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved adaptive strategies in both sectors, ultimately enhancing overall resilience. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | Both targets aim to enhance climate change adaptation, with the NDC target focusing on adaptation technologies and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies that also support adaptation. The ecosystems involved (climate adaptation sector and energy sector) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance resilience to climate impacts. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on adaptation technologies and the N5YDP target on strengthening national capacity for adaptation and mitigation. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effectiveness in addressing climate change challenges through complementary actions. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, as agriculture is impacted by climate change and can benefit from adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved food security. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as effective climate adaptation can improve disaster preparedness, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder collaboration. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the NDMS target focusing on disaster risk management through innovation. Both targets address stakeholders involved in climate resilience and disaster risk management, indicating a potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that could lead to improved outcomes in managing climate impacts. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation technologies and the CCS target promoting coastal zone management through ecological restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal zones can be impacted by broader climate adaptation strategies, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation technologies and the CCS target promoting climate-smart agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, as agricultural resilience can significantly contribute to broader climate adaptation efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for stakeholders involved in both sectors. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the CCS target promoting climate-resilient tourism. Both targets operate within the broader coastal ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance climate resilience in coastal tourism practices. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2: Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation technologies and the BFP target aiming to minimize pressures on coral reefs. Since coral reefs are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies for climate resilience. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing research and strategies, while the NCCRS target aims to integrate these strategies into planning and budgeting. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective climate resilience strategies can inform and improve national and local government planning processes, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation effectiveness. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience broadly and the NCCRS target specifically targeting agricultural resilience. The ecosystems are related, as agricultural resilience is a component of overall climate resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared research initiatives and the implementation of climate-smart practices that improve both agricultural and climate resilience. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the NCCRS target addressing the health of coastal ecosystems, which are critical for climate adaptation. By aligning research initiatives on climate resilience with the sustainable management of coastal zones, stakeholders can optimize resources and create synergies that improve both knowledge and practical outcomes in coastal ecosystem management. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience strategies and the NCCRS target ensuring infrastructure resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems are related, as climate resilience strategies can inform and improve the climate-proofing assessments for infrastructure, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and effectiveness in addressing climate-related risks. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NCCRS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting): Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and strategies related to climate resilience and risks, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems of climate resilience and meteorological services are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved data availability and informed decision-making, ultimately enhancing climate adaptation efforts. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, albeit through different approaches: one through research and the other through technology innovation. The ecosystems of climate resilience and agricultural technology are interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can contribute to overall climate resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation strategies. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing research and the N5YDP target promoting renewable energy technologies. The ecosystems of climate resilience and the energy sector are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared knowledge and resources, ultimately improving adaptation strategies to climate change. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience and addressing climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved effectiveness in climate action through shared resources and strategies, ultimately enhancing resilience to climate impacts. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience strategies and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, as agriculture is impacted by climate resilience efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved strategies for both climate adaptation and food security. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and management related to climate resilience and disaster risks, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of climate resilience and disaster risk management are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved preparedness and resource efficiency in addressing climate change impacts. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience strategies and the NDMS target focusing on disaster risk management. Their ecosystems are related, as climate resilience can support effective disaster risk management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall resilience to climate change impacts. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the CCS target addressing coastal resilience. The ecosystems are related, as coastal zones can be impacted by broader climate resilience strategies, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in both research and on-the-ground implementation. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience strategies and the CCS target concentrating on agricultural resilience. The ecosystems are related, as agricultural practices can significantly impact climate resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared research initiatives and the implementation of climate-smart agriculture practices. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing research and strategies, while the CCS target aims at developing sustainable tourism practices. The ecosystems are related, as coastal areas are critical for both climate resilience and tourism, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared research initiatives and improved practices in coastal management. |
| NDC Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3: Encourage research on climate resilience | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing research and strategies for climate resilience and the BFP target aiming to minimize pressures on coral reefs, which are critical ecosystems affected by climate change. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through shared research initiatives that inform both climate resilience strategies and specific measures for coral reef conservation, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NDC Economy-Wide Emission Reduction: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | Both targets aim to reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030, indicating a shared goal. The ecosystems are related as the NDC target focuses on climate while the NCCRS target addresses economy-wide emissions, suggesting that actions taken in one area can support the other, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC Economy-Wide Emission Reduction: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) | NCCRS Objective 2 (Mitigation): Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix | The NDC target's goal of reducing GHG emissions aligns with the NCCRS target's aim to increase renewable energy, as both contribute to climate change mitigation. The ecosystems of climate and energy are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable reductions in emissions through the expansion of renewable energy sources. |
| NDC Economy-Wide Emission Reduction: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on reducing GHG emissions and promoting renewable energy, which are interconnected in addressing climate change. The ecosystems involved (climate and energy sector) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and foster complementary actions that lead to measurable outcomes in emissions reduction and renewable energy adoption. |
| NDC Economy-Wide Emission Reduction: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | Both targets aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with the NDC target focusing on a specific percentage reduction and the NEMP target promoting renewable energy as a means to achieve emissions reductions. The ecosystems involved (climate and energy sector) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable outcomes in emissions reduction. |
| NDC Economy-Wide Emission Reduction: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on reducing the impacts of climate change, with the NDC target aiming for GHG emissions reduction that can benefit coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems addressed in the BFP target. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can optimize resources and create synergies that enhance the resilience of coral reefs while achieving broader GHG reduction goals. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The NDC target's goal of increasing renewable energy sources directly supports the NCCRS target's aim of reducing GHG emissions, as renewable energy can significantly lower emissions. Both targets operate within the broader energy and economy-wide ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable reductions in emissions by 2030. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 2 (Mitigation): Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix | Both targets aim to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix, with similar actions focused on expanding renewable sources. They operate within the same ecosystem (energy sector) and target the same audience, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in renewable energy generation and greenhouse gas reduction. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing renewable energy and climate-smart technologies, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of energy and agricultural technology sectors are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary benefits in both sectors. |
|  | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | Both targets aim to increase the share of renewable energy sources, with a focus on enhancing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the energy sector, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and improved implementation of renewable technologies. |
|  | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The NDC target's focus on increasing renewable energy sources directly supports the N5YDP target's goal of strengthening national capacity for climate change mitigation. Both targets operate within the broader context of climate action, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and effectiveness in addressing climate change challenges through improved renewable energy deployment. |
|  | CCM Renewable Energy Production: Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources by 2025 | Both targets aim to increase the share and production of renewable energy sources within the energy sector, addressing similar goals of reducing dependence on non-renewable sources. The alignment of their actions and target audiences can lead to resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance overall renewable energy deployment and utilization. |
|  | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | Both targets share a common goal of promoting renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with actions that complement each other in the energy sector. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and enhanced collaboration among stakeholders. |
|  | NECT Renewable Energy Share Increase: Increase the share of renewable energy to 65 percent by 2030 | Both targets aim to increase the share of renewable energy sources in the energy mix, with the NDC target focusing on expanding various renewable technologies and the NECT target specifying a quantitative goal of 65 percent by 2030. Since both targets operate within the same ecosystem (energy sector) and target the same audience, aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
|  | CCS CCS Objective 9 (Mitigation): Promote energy efficiency (e.g., efficient cookstoves) and renewable energy (solar, wind) to diversify the energy mix. | Both targets aim to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix, with complementary actions focused on renewable technologies and energy efficiency measures. They operate within the same ecosystem (energy sector) and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in renewable energy generation and energy efficiency. |
|  | GLD Alternative Energy Sources: Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce dependency on biomass | Both targets aim to enhance the energy sector by promoting renewable energy sources and reducing dependency on biomass, which can be seen as a transition towards cleaner energy. The ecosystems are the same, and aligning these targets could lead to increased resource efficiency and a more comprehensive approach to energy diversification, ultimately resulting in measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and resilience of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration while the NCCRS target specifically targets coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader category of degraded ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary efforts in ecosystem management and restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and enhancing ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include forests. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in restoring degraded areas that overlap between terrestrial and forest ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the NEMP target aiming to increase forest cover, which can contribute to overall biodiversity. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders from local communities and conservation organizations, suggesting potential for collaborative efforts that could lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the CCS target promoting mangrove restoration within coastal zones. Since mangroves are a critical component of coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes through integrated restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the CCS target aiming to reduce deforestation pressures, which can lead to ecosystem degradation. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders such as conservation organizations and local communities, suggesting that collaborative efforts in forest management and ecosystem restoration could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and forest cover. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the CCS target aims for sustainability in tourism practices within coastal areas. Given that coastal ecosystems can include degraded areas that require restoration, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and sustainable tourism. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the BFP target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on coral reefs. Since coral reefs are part of coastal and marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience, as restoration efforts can enhance the overall health of interconnected ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 1 (Adaptation): Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem integrity and the NCCRS target aiming for integration of adaptation strategies into planning. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective planning and budgeting at the national and local levels can directly support the resilience of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation effectiveness. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NCCRS target specifically targets agricultural land. Since agricultural ecosystems can be considered part of the broader terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and integrity of ecosystems, particularly in coastal areas. By aligning the actions of rehabilitating degraded coastal zones with broader measures to maintain ecosystem integrity, stakeholders can optimize resources and create synergies that lead to improved health and resilience of coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 8 (Adaptation): Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change, albeit in different contexts (ecosystems vs. infrastructure). The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as infrastructure projects can impact terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and infrastructure resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 1 (Mitigation): Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) | The NBSAP target focuses on building resilience and maintaining the integrity of ecosystems, which can be positively influenced by the NCCRS target's goal of reducing GHG emissions, as lower emissions can mitigate climate change impacts on these ecosystems. Both targets address the same timeframe (by 2030) and involve stakeholders who can collaborate to enhance ecosystem management while achieving emission reductions, creating a synergistic relationship. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include forests. The actions of reducing deforestation and restoring degraded forests can directly contribute to the resilience of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 3 (Cross-cutting): Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (ecosystems vs. technology). The ecosystems addressed in the NBSAP target can benefit from the climate-smart technologies promoted in the NCCRS target, creating a synergistic relationship that can lead to measurable improvements in both environmental integrity and agricultural sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | N5YDP Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit through different approaches. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as energy production impacts terrestrial and marine habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for climate adaptation and ecosystem integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | N5YDP Climate Capacity Building: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem integrity and the N5YDP target strengthening national capacity for adaptation and mitigation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective national capacity can support the resilience of specific ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the CCM target specifically targets agricultural systems. Since agriculture can be influenced by the health of surrounding ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both ecosystem integrity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NDMS Climate Change Disaster Risk Management: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem integrity and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems can mitigate disaster risks, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both ecosystem management and disaster preparedness. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NDMS Climate Change Technology and Innovation: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem integrity and the NDMS target addressing disaster risk management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as maintaining the integrity of habitats can directly contribute to reducing vulnerability to climate-related disasters, creating a synergistic effect that can optimize resources and improve outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NEMP target specifically targets forest ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes, as reforestation efforts can contribute to the overall resilience of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NEMP Renewable Energy Promotion: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which are interconnected in the context of climate change. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance the overall effectiveness of both policies, particularly in ecosystems that are affected by energy production and climate impacts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing a broader range of habitats while the CCS target specifically targets coastal zones. The actions of promoting mangrove restoration and implementing measures for ecosystem integrity can complement each other, as mangroves are critical for coastal resilience, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared objectives. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the CCS target specifically targets agricultural systems. Given that agriculture can significantly impact and be impacted by surrounding ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both agricultural and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystems while the CCS target specifically addresses forests. Since forests are integral to maintaining the integrity of terrestrial ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both forest management and overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation): Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem integrity and the CCS target promoting low carbon tourism in coastal areas. Since coastal ecosystems are part of the broader category of marine habitats, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both ecosystem management and sustainable tourism practices. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on minimizing the impact of climate change on vulnerable ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of habitats, including coral reefs. Aligning these targets can lead to resource efficiency and enhanced resilience for both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, as actions taken for coral reef conservation can complement broader ecosystem management efforts. |

The targets related to climate change adaptation and mitigation demonstrate significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. For instance, several NDC targets aimed at reducing climate-related disaster risks and promoting climate-smart agriculture align closely with National Biodiversity Targets focused on ecosystem restoration and resilience. Additionally, the emphasis on integrating climate change adaptation into national plans and local budgets reflects a shared commitment to enhancing climate resilience across various sectors. However, while there are numerous synergies identified, some targets do not appear to have direct connections, suggesting potential areas for further exploration and integration. Overall, fostering collaboration among these targets could enhance the effectiveness of climate action initiatives.

#### Desertification, drought, and land degradation

This includes actions to address desertification and the effects of drought, especially in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. It also includes the concept of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), which strives for a balance between land degradation and land restoration, ensuring that any land degradation is offset by the restoration of an equivalent area. Avoiding new degradation of land by maintaining existing healthy land, reducing existing degradation by adopting sustainable land management practices (i.e. Nature based Solutions), maintaining soil health, ramping up efforts to restore and return degraded lands to a natural or more productive state. This approach promotes long-term environmental sustainability, supports the restoration of ecosystem services, and contributes to the achievement of Rio Conventions global targets.

The AI model identified seven targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Agriculture 1**: Scale up climate-smart agriculture
* **NDC Livestock 1**: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management

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**NDC targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **NEMP Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **NEMP Land Management**: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation).

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 11 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**[**14**](#tbl10). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

**Table 3. 13:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the NBSAP target aiming to restore ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy agricultural practices can contribute to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and ecological integrity. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functionality, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems, including degraded areas that may overlap with rangelands. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and restoration efforts, as climate-resilient practices in rangelands can support biodiversity and ecosystem services, creating measurable benefits for both targets. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and health within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural sustainability and the NEMP target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The agricultural sector can be seen as a specific ecosystem that may benefit from broader ecosystem restoration efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved agricultural practices and ecosystem health, resulting in measurable benefits for both productivity and environmental sustainability. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability while addressing environmental concerns, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agricultural sector and land) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved land health and productivity, creating measurable benefits through shared practices and policies. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | Both targets share the same goal of enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability in the face of climate change, and their actions are complementary, focusing on improving agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as increased productivity and improved soil health through shared resources and strategies. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and health, with the NDC target specifically addressing rangelands and the NEMP target focusing on degraded landscapes, which can include rangelands. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that improve both rangeland management and broader ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing land resilience and health, with the NDC target specifically addressing rangelands and the NEMP target encompassing broader land management. By implementing sustainable and climate-resilient practices, both targets can create synergies that improve land productivity and ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the CCS target focusing on agricultural practices. Since rangelands can be integral to agricultural systems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared practices that enhance both ecosystems' sustainability and productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and enhancing ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing a broader range of ecosystems, including forests. Since forests are a specific type of ecosystem that can be included within the broader category of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary efforts in restoration initiatives, ultimately enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific degraded ecosystems while the NEMP target addresses broader degraded landscapes. Their shared goal of improving ecosystem health and functionality, along with overlapping target audiences, suggests that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the NEMP target aiming to halt land degradation through sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems can benefit from sustainable land management, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |

The targets related to desertification, drought, and land degradation exhibit notable alignment opportunities across different frameworks. The NDC targets focusing on scaling up climate-smart agriculture and strengthening climate-resilient rangeland management align well with the National Biodiversity Targets aimed at restoring degraded ecosystems, enhancing biodiversity, and maintaining ecological integrity. Additionally, the emphasis on sustainable land management practices and ecosystem restoration in the other targets complements the objectives of both the NDC and National Biodiversity frameworks. This synergy suggests a cohesive approach to addressing land degradation and promoting environmental sustainability, highlighting the potential for integrated strategies that could enhance overall effectiveness in achieving these critical goals.

#### Desertification, drought, and land degradation

This includes actions to address desertification and the effects of drought, especially in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. It also includes the concept of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), which strives for a balance between land degradation and land restoration, ensuring that any land degradation is offset by the restoration of an equivalent area. Avoiding new degradation of land by maintaining existing healthy land, reducing existing degradation by adopting sustainable land management practices (i.e. Nature based Solutions), maintaining soil health, ramping up efforts to restore and return degraded lands to a natural or more productive state. This approach promotes long-term environmental sustainability, supports the restoration of ecosystem services, and contributes to the achievement of Rio Conventions global targets.

The AI model identified seven targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Agriculture 1**: Scale up climate-smart agriculture
* **NDC Livestock 1**: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management

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**NDC targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **NEMP Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **NEMP Land Management**: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation).

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 11 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**[**14**](#tbl10). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

**Table 3.** **14:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the NBSAP target aiming to restore ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy agricultural practices can contribute to improved biodiversity and ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and ecological integrity. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functionality, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems, including degraded areas that may overlap with rangelands. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and restoration efforts, as climate-resilient practices in rangelands can support biodiversity and ecosystem services, creating measurable benefits for both targets. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and health within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural sustainability and the NEMP target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The agricultural sector can be seen as a specific ecosystem that may benefit from broader ecosystem restoration efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved agricultural practices and ecosystem health, resulting in measurable benefits for both productivity and environmental sustainability. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability while addressing environmental concerns, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agricultural sector and land) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved land health and productivity, creating measurable benefits through shared practices and policies. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | Both targets share the same goal of enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability in the face of climate change, and their actions are complementary, focusing on improving agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as increased productivity and improved soil health through shared resources and strategies. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and health, with the NDC target specifically addressing rangelands and the NEMP target focusing on degraded landscapes, which can include rangelands. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that improve both rangeland management and broader ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing land resilience and health, with the NDC target specifically addressing rangelands and the NEMP target encompassing broader land management. By implementing sustainable and climate-resilient practices, both targets can create synergies that improve land productivity and ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC Livestock 1: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing rangelands and the CCS target focusing on agricultural practices. Since rangelands can be integral to agricultural systems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared practices that enhance both ecosystems' sustainability and productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and enhancing ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing a broader range of ecosystems, including forests. Since forests are a specific type of ecosystem that can be included within the broader category of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary efforts in restoration initiatives, ultimately enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific degraded ecosystems while the NEMP target addresses broader degraded landscapes. Their shared goal of improving ecosystem health and functionality, along with overlapping target audiences, suggests that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the NEMP target aiming to halt land degradation through sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems can benefit from sustainable land management, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |

The targets related to the protection, management, and restoration of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems exhibit notable alignment opportunities across different frameworks. The NDC target to strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management aligns with several National Biodiversity Targets, particularly those focused on participatory spatial planning and effective management of ecosystems, as well as restoration efforts for degraded areas. Additionally, the emphasis on enhancing ecosystem resilience and minimizing climate change impacts complements the objectives of promoting livestock resilience and increasing investments in sustainable practices. Overall, these synergies suggest a cohesive approach to achieving sustainable management of freshwater ecosystems, although further integration of these targets could enhance their collective impact.

#### Species conservation and ecosystems

This includes halting human-induced extinction of species, controlling invasive alien species, sharing of genetic resources and their digital sequence information to ensure genetic diversity, and reducing human-wildlife conflict, for instance, creating reserves. This also includes ecosystem services and ecosystem-based adaptation across deserts, forests, grasslands, shrublands, tropical rainforests, oceans, coral reefs, lakes, marine coastal ecosystems, rivers, savanna, woodlands, sub-tropical, wetlands, and other biomes.

The AI model identified 35 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP No title:**: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management
* **NBSAP Target 1**: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured.
* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 3**: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **NBSAP Target 4-1**: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%.
* **NBSAP Target 4-2**: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained.
* **NBSAP Target 4-3**: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained
* **NBSAP Target 4-4**: By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 40%.
* **NBSAP Target 5-1**: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 6**: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030
* **NBSAP Target 7**: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 9**: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups.
* **NBSAP Target 10-1**: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **NBSAP Target 11**: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced
* **NBSAP Target 13**: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented.
* **NBSAP Target 14**: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030
* **NBSAP Target 21-1**: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied.

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**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NDC Forestry A2**: Safeguard ecosystem services

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**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs)
* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **TNFYDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies**: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country
* **CCMEM Environmental Protection and Sustainability**: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources
* **NEMP Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation)**: Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers.
* **DGLDZ Botanical Gardens Development**: Upscale botanical gardens to preserve indigenous plant species
* **BFP Biodiversity Valuation**: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans
* **BFP Policy and Incentive Reform**: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives
* **BFP Investment in Biodiversity**: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices
* **BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection**: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species
* **BFP Climate Change Impact Management**: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change
* **BFP Species and Genetic Diversity**: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion
* **BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement**: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities
* **BFP Governance and Participation**: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation
* **BFP Knowledge Sharing**: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 234 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**[**15**](#tbl11). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

**Table 3.** **15:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and reducing biodiversity loss, which are interconnected objectives. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as marine and coastal ecosystems are part of broader natural ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on conservation practices and the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as natural ecosystems can include various types such as wetlands and coastal areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
|  | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as degraded ecosystems can be part of broader natural ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resilience. |
|  | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NBSAP target specifying biodiversity areas. The ecosystems addressed are related, as natural ecosystems can include areas important for biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NBSAP target specifically addressing genetic diversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as the conservation practices in the NDC target can support the genetic diversity goals of the NBSAP target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NBSAP target concentrating on threatened species. Both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in biodiversity management. |
|  | NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | The goals of both targets focus on maintaining and enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NBSAP target focusing on genetic diversity within agricultural systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural ecosystems can benefit from the conservation practices aimed at natural ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and productivity through aligned conservation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 4-4: By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 40%. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and reducing conflicts that can undermine these ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as wildlife habitats are integral to natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and reduced human-wildlife conflicts, benefiting both conservation efforts and community well-being. |
|  | NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and integrity, with the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services and the NBSAP target on ecological integrity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both natural ecosystems and biodiversity can encompass terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation practices. |
|  | NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and services, with the NDC target emphasizing overall ecosystem services and the NBSAP target specifically addressing invasive species that threaten these services. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity and ecosystem functions, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem resilience. |
|  | NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, with the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services and the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction, which directly impacts ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved are related, as pollution reduction in terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems can enhance the provision of ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in both human well-being and environmental sustainability. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services and the NBSAP target addressing the impacts of climate change on various ecosystems. The ecosystems mentioned in both targets are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately benefiting both human well-being and ecosystem health. |
|  | NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of ecosystem services, with a shared emphasis on biodiversity. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as wildlife management is a component of broader natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced well-being for both ecosystems and vulnerable communities. |
|  | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specific focus (natural ecosystems vs. agriculture, fisheries, and forestry), can be seen as part of a broader ecological framework where sustainable practices in one area can positively influence the health and resilience of the other, leading to measurable benefits in productivity and conservation. |
|  | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services, with the NDC target emphasizing conservation and sustainable management, while the NBSAP target highlights restoration and maintenance. Both targets address ecosystems that provide essential services, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and functionality. |
|  | NBSAP Target 13: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, which are interconnected. By aligning the conservation practices of the NDC target with the guidelines for genetic resource access in the NBSAP target, there is potential for improved resource management and equitable benefit-sharing, leading to measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and resilience. |
|  | NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable management practices can enhance biodiversity values, leading to measurable benefits in decision-making and resource allocation. |
|  | NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and improving knowledge related to biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation practices and resource efficiency through shared knowledge and strategies. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services and the NCCRS target specifically targeting coastal zones. Since coastal ecosystems like mangroves and reefs are integral to overall ecosystem services, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary management strategies. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NCCRS target specifically addressing forest conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are a critical component of natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative conservation efforts. |
|  | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and the N5YDP target addressing illegal activities that threaten these ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as wildlife and forests are integral components of natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
|  | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and protection of natural ecosystems, which are interconnected. By aligning their actions—conservation practices and enforcement of environmental laws—there is potential for enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for ecosystem health and sustainability. |
|  | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing the maintenance of ecosystem services and the NEMP target aiming to restore degraded landscapes. Since both targets involve similar target audiences and actions related to ecosystem management, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem restoration and conservation efforts. |
|  | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the CCS target specifically addressing coastal zones, which can include mangroves. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management strategies that promote biodiversity and ecosystem health, particularly in coastal areas where natural ecosystems and coastal management intersect. |
|  | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with actions that complement each other through sustainable management and integration into sectoral plans. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NDC target emphasizes natural ecosystems while the BFP target incorporates these considerations into broader sectoral planning, creating potential for measurable benefits through coordinated efforts. |
|  | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and promoting conservation, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies in conservation efforts. |
|  | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, with overlapping actions of implementing sustainable practices. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes through shared efforts among stakeholders. |
|  | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as improving habitat quality and managing invasive species can directly support the maintenance of ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and overall ecosystem management. |
|  | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing broader ecosystem services and the BFP target specifically addressing coral reefs. Since coral reefs are part of natural ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance conservation efforts across both ecosystems. |
|  | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services and the BFP target on critical species management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as managing critical species contributes to the overall health of natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in conservation efforts. |
|  | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services for human well-being, with a shared emphasis on improving health and resilience. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by optimizing resources and creating synergies that enhance the effectiveness of conservation and management efforts, particularly for vulnerable communities. |
|  | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on broader natural ecosystems and the BFP target specifically addressing biodiversity in Zanzibar. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation practices and community engagement, optimizing resources and creating synergies for effective biodiversity management in the region. |
|  | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, which are interconnected. By aligning the conservation practices of the NDC target with the scientific information generation of the BFP target, there is potential for improved conservation strategies and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health and sustainability of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the NCCRS target emphasizing the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones. Since coastal zones encompass specific ecosystems like mangroves and reefs, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and reducing loss, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity loss in marine and inland waters, while the N5YDP target combats illegal activities affecting wildlife and natural resources. The ecosystems involved can be related, as marine and coastal ecosystems may include habitats that support various wildlife, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The NBSAP target focuses on reducing biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters, while the CCM target aims to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife, which can include coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management and enforcement efforts, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and sustainability across interconnected ecosystems. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The NBSAP target focuses on reducing biodiversity loss specifically in marine, coastal, and inland waters, while the NEMP target aims to restore ecosystems across degraded landscapes, which can include coastal and marine areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as effective management and restoration efforts in these overlapping ecosystems can lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target aiming for a measurable reduction in biodiversity loss and the CCS target promoting integrated coastal zone management that includes biodiversity enhancement. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal zones encompass marine and inland waters, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and coastal resilience. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming for a measurable reduction in biodiversity loss and the BFP target seeking to integrate biodiversity valuation into planning. The ecosystems involved are related, as sectoral plans can influence marine, coastal, and inland waters, and aligning these targets could enhance decision-making processes, leading to improved environmental outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on improving biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming for a measurable reduction in biodiversity loss and the BFP target seeking to eliminate harmful practices that hinder conservation. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity management, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to clearer measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming for a measurable reduction in biodiversity loss and the BFP target seeking to increase investments in conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as investments in biodiversity conservation can directly support effective planning and management in marine, coastal, and inland waters, leading to enhanced conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on reducing biodiversity loss and improving habitat quality, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (marine, coastal, and natural habitats) can overlap, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on reducing biodiversity loss and minimizing pressures on ecosystems, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (marine, coastal, and coral reefs) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved resilience in both biodiversity management and climate change mitigation efforts. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the BFP target managing critical species for sustainability. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, as marine and coastal waters can encompass biodiversity and conservation areas, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing biodiversity loss in marine and coastal areas, which can directly impact human health and livelihoods as highlighted in the BFP target. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and actions taken to reduce biodiversity loss can simultaneously improve the well-being of vulnerable communities, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and human health outcomes. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target aiming for a measurable reduction in biodiversity loss and the BFP target seeking to enhance conservation efforts in Zanzibar. The ecosystems are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes marine and coastal areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP No title:: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce biodiversity loss and the BFP target enhancing scientific understanding, which can inform conservation strategies. The ecosystems involved are related, as marine, coastal, and inland waters are part of broader biodiversity and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes through better-informed management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal areas, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader ecosystem categories mentioned in the NBSAP target, aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems through shared stakeholder engagement and management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning across various ecosystems, including forests, while the NCCRS target specifically aims to reduce deforestation and restore degraded forests. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can leverage shared audiences and resources, enhancing the effectiveness of both spatial planning and forest restoration efforts, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the N5YDP target addressing illegal activities that threaten these resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective spatial planning can help mitigate poaching and illegal trade, leading to improved conservation outcomes for both wildlife and broader ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the CCM target focusing on enforcement of laws against illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests and rivers can be part of broader terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes in biodiversity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the NEMP target focusing on restoring degraded landscapes. Since both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and aim to improve ecosystem health, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes in both participatory planning and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem management and enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem management and the CCS target specifically addressing coastal zones. Since coastal zones are part of the broader ecosystem context, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions, particularly in promoting sustainable practices that benefit both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of effective management and integration of biodiversity within planning processes, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, as effective spatial planning can enhance biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments, leading to measurable benefits in environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the BFP target aiming to eliminate harmful incentives. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and support for conservation efforts through shared stakeholder engagement and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management practices in various ecosystems can lead to improved conservation outcomes, creating a synergistic relationship that can optimize resources and enhance implementation efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem management and reducing degradation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed overlap, particularly in coastal and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and better overall management of natural habitats. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning that can include coral reefs as part of broader coastal and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, as effective spatial planning can help mitigate climate change impacts on coral reefs. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and effective management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the BFP target concentrating on critical species management. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management practices in terrestrial and marine areas can support the long-term sustainability of critical species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and improving community well-being, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as healthy ecosystems contribute to both biodiversity and human health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and effective management through community participation, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes various ecosystems that may overlap with the broader categories mentioned in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory spatial planning and the BFP target highlighting scientific information sharing. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective management practices informed by scientific data can lead to improved conservation strategies, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | Both targets focus on the restoration and management of degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal and marine areas, which aligns with the NCCRS target's specific focus on coastal zones. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can optimize resources and create synergies in efforts to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable improvements in both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems, including forests, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses forested areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies for restoring degraded ecosystems, enhancing biodiversity, and reducing deforestation simultaneously. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the N5YDP target addressing illegal activities that threaten these ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as poaching and illegal trade can negatively impact the biodiversity and ecological integrity that the NBSAP target aims to restore, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the CCM target focusing on protection against illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as degraded coastal and marine ecosystems can include areas like mangroves and estuaries that are vital for both biodiversity and resource sustainability, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, focusing on degraded areas, which indicates a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded landscapes can include various types of ecosystems, including those specified in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration while the CCS target specifically promotes mangrove restoration within coastal zones. Since mangroves are a critical component of coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes through integrated management and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the BFP target advocating for the integration of biodiversity valuation into planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can be part of broader sectoral plans, and aligning these targets could lead to improved decision-making and resource efficiency in ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the BFP target highlighting investment in conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective restoration of degraded ecosystems can benefit from increased investments, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems can be affected by pollution and invasive species, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the BFP target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on coral reefs. Since coral reefs are part of coastal and marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience in both terrestrial and marine environments, creating measurable benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the BFP target managing critical species. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can impact critical species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies for conservation and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, while the BFP target highlights ecosystems that contribute to human health and well-being. The ecosystems addressed are related, as healthy ecosystems can improve biodiversity and services, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community well-being through shared resources and integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the BFP target aiming for biodiversity conservation in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community engagement in restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the BFP target aiming to improve scientific understanding of biodiversity. By aligning these targets, the restoration efforts can be informed by better scientific data, leading to more effective conservation strategies and measurable outcomes in both research and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader scope that includes coastal areas, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses degraded coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, enhancing the overall health and sustainability of coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader biodiversity areas that include forests, while the NCCRS target specifically addresses forest conservation. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forested areas that are critical for biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem management and the N5YDP target specifically addressing illegal activities that threaten these ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as poaching and illegal trade can directly impact biodiversity and ecosystem functions, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem management while the CCM target specifically addresses illegal exploitation within certain ecosystems. The ecosystems mentioned in both targets can be interconnected, as forests and rivers are often critical components of broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NEMP target focusing on restoration, which can complement each other. Additionally, the ecosystems involved can overlap, particularly in coastal and marine areas, allowing for resource efficiency and enhanced implementation through shared stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target encompassing broader ecosystems that include coastal areas, which are specifically addressed in the CCS target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, particularly in promoting coastal resilience through integrated management and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the BFP target aims to integrate biodiversity valuation into sectoral plans. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP encompasses various ecosystems that can benefit from the incorporation of biodiversity valuation in sectoral planning, leading to measurable improvements in environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the management of biodiversity areas and the BFP target aiming to eliminate harmful incentives that hinder conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NBSAP target encompasses various ecosystems, including those relevant to the BFP target, and aligning these efforts could lead to more effective resource use and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management of specific ecosystems while the BFP target seeks to increase investments in biodiversity initiatives. Aligning these targets could enhance funding for the conservation measures outlined in the NBSAP, leading to more effective implementation and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management across the specified ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to improve ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on conservation and management of biodiversity, while the BFP target addresses habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NBSAP encompasses areas that may include those affected by degradation and pollution, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing broader areas that include coral reefs as part of coastal and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, as actions to reduce climate change impacts on coral reefs can complement broader conservation measures in related ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem management while the BFP target zeroes in on critical species. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as managing biodiversity in conservation areas can enhance the sustainability of critical species, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, which are interconnected. By aligning their actions and target audiences, particularly in vulnerable communities, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and human well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader scope of ecosystems while the BFP target is specific to Zanzibar. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as effective community participation in Zanzibar can enhance the implementation of conservation measures across the wider ecosystems identified in the NBSAP target, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the BFP target aims to enhance scientific understanding, which can inform conservation strategies. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target includes various ecosystems that are critical for biodiversity, and the BFP target's focus on biodiversity encompasses these ecosystems, suggesting that aligning efforts could lead to improved conservation outcomes through better-informed policies and practices. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity and the NCCRS target focusing on rehabilitating coastal zones, which can include ecosystems like mangroves that support genetic diversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both genetic diversity and the sustainability of coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce genetic diversity loss and the N5YDP target addressing poaching and illegal trade, which can directly impact genetic diversity. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and functionality, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing genetic diversity, which is crucial for ecosystem resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded landscapes can include areas where genetic diversity loss is a concern, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both conservation and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically aiming to reduce genetic diversity loss, while the BFP target seeks to integrate biodiversity valuation into sectoral plans. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits by ensuring that biodiversity considerations are incorporated into planning processes, ultimately supporting the conservation of genetic diversity. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing genetic diversity and the BFP target aiming to eliminate harmful incentives that could undermine such diversity. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits by promoting positive conservation incentives that directly support genetic diversity initiatives. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to enhanced conservation efforts, resource efficiency, and measurable improvements in biodiversity and habitat quality. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic diversity and the BFP target focusing on coral reefs, which are part of broader coastal and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, as measures to conserve genetic diversity can also support the resilience of coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | Both targets aim to reduce genetic diversity loss and manage critical species, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems they address are related, as the NBSAP target encompasses broader ecosystems that include those in the BFP target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing genetic diversity, which is crucial for ecosystem resilience. By aligning their actions and target audiences, both policies can create synergies that improve overall ecosystem health and contribute to the well-being of vulnerable communities, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and human health. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the BFP target aiming for a comprehensive strategy in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance community engagement and resource efficiency in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-1: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing genetic diversity and the BFP target emphasizing the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity. By aligning these targets, the research and data collection efforts from the BFP can directly support the conservation measures outlined in the NBSAP, leading to improved strategies and measurable outcomes in genetic diversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of threatened species and the NCCRS target addressing forest conservation. Since forests are critical habitats for many threatened species, aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on improving the conservation status of threatened species and combating illegal activities that threaten wildlife. The ecosystems involved are related, as poaching and illegal trade directly impact the conservation of threatened species, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and enhanced conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on the protection and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species and the CCM target emphasizing the protection of wildlife and natural resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as forests and rivers are critical habitats for many threatened species, and aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity preservation and sustainable use of natural resources. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of threatened species and the NEMP target aiming to restore degraded landscapes. Since threatened species often inhabit degraded ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and lead to measurable improvements in both species status and ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species and the CCS target promoting coastal ecosystem resilience. Since coastal zones can include habitats for threatened species, aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency through integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically aimed at protecting threatened species while the BFP target seeks to integrate biodiversity into sectoral plans. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective conservation measures for threatened species can be supported by the incorporation of biodiversity valuation in decision-making, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target aiming to protect threatened species and the BFP target seeking to eliminate harmful incentives that hinder conservation. Their ecosystems are related, as both pertain to biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by promoting positive incentives that support the conservation of threatened species. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species and the BFP target emphasizing increased investments in biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as investments in biodiversity conservation can directly support the conservation measures for threatened species, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving the conservation status of ecosystems and species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation, which can impact those species. By aligning these targets, conservation efforts can be more efficient, as reducing habitat degradation and pollution directly supports the conservation of threatened species, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and improving the status of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing threatened species and the BFP target focusing on coral reefs, which can be part of broader marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced conservation efforts, as protecting threatened species can improve the resilience of coral reefs and vice versa, creating measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | Both targets aim to enhance the conservation status of species, with the NBSAP target focusing on preventing extinction and the BFP target emphasizing long-term sustainability and genetic diversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity and conservation areas, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the BFP target addressing human health and well-being. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support both biodiversity and the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of threatened species and the BFP target aiming for a comprehensive strategy in Zanzibar. The ecosystems involved are related, as Zanzibar's biodiversity includes threatened species, and aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts through shared resources and community engagement, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 4-2: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of threatened species and the BFP target enhancing scientific understanding of biodiversity. By aligning these targets, conservation measures can be informed by improved scientific data, leading to more effective strategies for protecting threatened species and their habitats. |
| NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity in agricultural systems and the NEMP target aiming to restore degraded landscapes. Since agricultural ecosystems can be considered part of broader degraded landscapes, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both genetic diversity and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity in agricultural systems and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution in natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved agricultural practices that enhance genetic diversity while simultaneously reducing habitat degradation, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | Both targets aim to conserve genetic diversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on cultivated plants and domesticated animals, while the BFP target addresses critical species. The ecosystems of agricultural and natural ecosystems and biodiversity and conservation areas are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in genetic conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and diversity, which can lead to improved resilience and productivity in agricultural systems while also benefiting vulnerable communities. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural ecosystems can influence the health and well-being of communities, suggesting that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create measurable benefits for both agricultural productivity and community health. |
| NBSAP Target 4-3: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity in agricultural systems and the BFP target promoting scientific information on biodiversity. By aligning these targets, efforts to conserve genetic diversity can be informed by improved scientific understanding, leading to more effective conservation strategies and resource efficiency in both agricultural and broader biodiversity contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 4-4: By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 40%. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on wildlife conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing human-wildlife conflicts and the N5YDP target tackling poaching and illegal trade, both of which can impact wildlife populations. Additionally, the target audiences overlap, including conservation organizations and local communities, suggesting that collaborative efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in wildlife protection. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NCCRS target specifically targets coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to improved management practices that benefit both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and reducing deforestation, which are interconnected objectives. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests, can be seen as nested within broader terrestrial and coastal-marine environments, allowing for synergies in implementation that could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and combating illegal activities related to wildlife and natural resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target encompasses broader environments that include those specified in the N5YDP target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and ensuring sustainable use of natural resources, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed by both targets overlap, as forests and rivers can be part of broader terrestrial and freshwater environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and restoring ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in degraded landscapes that may include terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of enhancing ecological integrity and expanding integrated coastal zone management are interconnected, as both aim to improve ecosystem health. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (coastal zones and broader marine environments) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity and resilience through shared practices in sustainable harvesting and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in terrestrial and coastal environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable harvesting practices and the BFP target on eliminating harmful incentives. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in harvesting can directly support broader conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable harvesting practices and the BFP target emphasizing sustainable investments. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in biodiversity conservation can support regulated harvesting, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and improve habitat quality, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable harvesting and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine environments contribute to overall habitat quality, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecological integrity and the BFP target specifically targeting coral reefs, which are part of coastal-marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both terrestrial and marine environments, as sustainable harvesting practices can support coral reef conservation efforts by reducing overall ecosystem pressures. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing regulated harvesting and the BFP target focusing on managing critical species. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes, particularly in biodiversity-rich areas where sustainable practices are essential for both ecological integrity and species preservation. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological integrity and the BFP target highlighting human health and well-being. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved ecological integrity through sustainable practices can directly benefit vulnerable communities reliant on those ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in health and livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine for NBSAP and biodiversity in Zanzibar) can overlap, particularly in coastal and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5-1: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and understanding biodiversity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the sustainable harvesting of flora and fauna can contribute to better biodiversity data and conservation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species that can impact coastal zones, which are part of the NCCRS target's focus area. By aligning these targets, efforts to manage invasive species can enhance the rehabilitation and sustainable management of degraded coastal zones, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem functions. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species that can hinder ecosystem restoration efforts outlined in the NEMP target. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized to tackle both the introduction of invasive species and the restoration of degraded landscapes, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing invasive alien species, which can be influenced by harmful incentives identified in the BFP target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits through the removal of harmful practices that contribute to the introduction of invasive species, thereby optimizing resources and enhancing conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets address the management of invasive species, which is a common element in their goals and actions. Additionally, the ecosystems they focus on are related, as invasive species can impact both biodiversity and natural habitats, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved habitat quality and biodiversity outcomes through shared strategies and resources. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | Both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the BFP target managing critical species, which can be interconnected. By aligning these targets, strategies to mitigate the impacts of invasive species could enhance the long-term sustainability of critical species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species that can negatively impact biodiversity, which in turn affects human health and well-being as highlighted in the BFP target. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized to improve ecosystem functions that support both biodiversity and the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the BFP target enhancing scientific information on biodiversity. By aligning these targets, the research and data collection efforts from the BFP can inform strategies to mitigate the impacts of invasive species, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction that can benefit coastal zones, while the NCCRS target emphasizes the rehabilitation of degraded coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions that enhance both pollution reduction and sustainable management of coastal zones, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on protecting ecosystems and promoting sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution and the CCM target focusing on illegal exploitation. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and freshwater systems, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced ecosystem health through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction and the NEMP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as reducing pollution can enhance the health of degraded landscapes, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and overall ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction that can benefit coastal ecosystems, while the CCS target emphasizes coastal zone management through restoration efforts. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits such as improved ecosystem health and resource efficiency, as reducing pollution can enhance the effectiveness of mangrove restoration and shoreline protection efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental outcomes, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction and the BFP target emphasizing biodiversity valuation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthier ecosystems resulting from reduced pollution can enhance biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on reducing harmful practices and promoting positive outcomes for ecosystems, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, as reducing pollution and harmful incentives can enhance conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to reduce pollution and improve ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific pollutants and the BFP target addressing broader pollution levels and habitat degradation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in both pollution reduction and habitat quality. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on reducing environmental pressures, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution that can impact coral reefs and other ecosystems, while the BFP target aims to minimize climate change impacts on coral reefs. Since coral reefs are part of coastal and marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance ecosystem resilience and health. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and supporting human well-being, with a shared emphasis on vulnerable communities. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both environmental health and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and resilience of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions, as the rehabilitation of degraded coastal zones directly supports the overall resilience and integrity of coastal habitats. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem resilience and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystems while the NCCRS target specifically addresses forests. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, such as enhanced forest management practices that contribute to the overall resilience of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, thereby optimizing resource use and avoiding duplication of efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing resilience and the N5YDP target addressing illegal activities that threaten these ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and wildlife, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes, ultimately benefiting both initiatives. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing resilience against climate change and the CCM target addressing illegal exploitation and sustainable resource use. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as forests and rivers can be part of broader terrestrial and freshwater habitats, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing resilience against climate change and the NEMP target focusing on restoration of degraded landscapes. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded landscapes can include areas that are also vulnerable to climate change impacts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the CCS target specifically targets coastal zones. The actions of promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers can directly contribute to the resilience of coastal ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and recognizing biodiversity, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions of integrating biodiversity valuation into sectoral plans with measures to build resilience in ecosystems, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and promoting conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions to eliminate harmful incentives while building resilience in ecosystems, there is potential for measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes across the targeted ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning investments in biodiversity conservation with measures to build ecosystem resilience, stakeholders can optimize resources and achieve complementary outcomes in both areas. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on minimizing climate change impacts and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved habitat quality and resilience, optimizing resource use and creating synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on minimizing the impact of climate change on vulnerable ecosystems, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of habitats, including coral reefs. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced resilience for both coral reefs and other ecosystems, as actions taken to support one can directly benefit the other. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem integrity and the BFP target addressing the management of critical species. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as maintaining the integrity of habitats can support the long-term sustainability of critical species, creating a synergistic relationship that can enhance conservation efforts and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and health, which are interconnected. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both ecosystem integrity and community well-being, particularly in vulnerable areas. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and understanding biodiversity, which are interconnected. By aligning efforts in resilience-building and scientific information sharing, stakeholders can optimize resources and create synergies that lead to improved conservation strategies and measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of wildlife, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the needs of vulnerable communities and the N5YDP target addressing illegal activities threatening these resources. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets pertain to wildlife management, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, benefiting both wildlife and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and protection of natural resources, with an emphasis on wildlife and community needs. The ecosystems addressed are related, as wildlife management is a component of broader forest and river ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing the needs of local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—wildlife management and degraded landscapes—can be related, as restoring degraded landscapes can support wildlife sustainability, leading to measurable benefits for both ecosystems and vulnerable populations. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions aimed at managing wild species and eliminating harmful incentives, there is potential for measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes for vulnerable communities. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and improvement of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the needs of vulnerable communities and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are related, as wildlife management can benefit from improved habitat quality and reduced pollution, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of species and biodiversity, with a shared emphasis on community involvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, as wildlife management and biodiversity conservation overlap, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both species sustainability and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | Both targets focus on enhancing the well-being of vulnerable communities through sustainable management of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as wildlife and biodiversity management can contribute to overall ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for the target audiences. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and the well-being of local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (wildlife management and biodiversity in Zanzibar) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance community engagement and resource efficiency in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture and forestry, while the NCCRS target aims to rehabilitate coastal zones. The ecosystems involved, although distinct, can be interconnected, as healthy coastal zones can benefit from sustainable practices in adjacent agricultural areas, leading to measurable improvements in both food security and coastal ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the NCCRS target aims to reduce deforestation and restore forest areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity and can support agricultural practices, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the CCM target aiming to protect natural resources from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems involved (forests and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes, benefiting both food security and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the NEMP target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, such as agriculture and degraded landscapes, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in implementation that could lead to improved outcomes in both food security and ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture and the CCS target promoting coastal zone management. The ecosystems are related, as coastal zones can be influenced by agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and its integration into practices and decision-making processes, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry for the NBSAP target and broader sectoral plans for the BFP target) can be seen as related, allowing for potential synergies that enhance resource efficiency and improve environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the BFP target aims to eliminate harmful incentives and promote positive conservation incentives. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture and fisheries can impact biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the BFP target aims to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries can contribute to broader biodiversity conservation efforts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved—agriculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and natural habitats in the BFP target—are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture and fisheries, while the BFP target aims to manage critical species. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, which can lead to improved food security and well-being for vulnerable communities. The ecosystems addressed, such as agriculture and fisheries, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could optimize resource use and create synergies that enhance both biodiversity and community health outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and supporting sustainable practices, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and biodiversity in Zanzibar) can be seen as interrelated, allowing for potential synergies in community engagement and biodiversity conservation efforts that could lead to measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing practical applications in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the BFP target aims to improve scientific understanding of biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices and fisheries can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency in both research and implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and functionality, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem services and the NCCRS target specifically addressing coastal zones. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal zones can provide provisioning and regulating services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both ecosystem management and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring degraded areas, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests and broader ecosystems providing services) can complement each other, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the N5YDP target addressing illegal activities that threaten these ecosystems. By aligning efforts to restore and protect ecosystems while combating poaching and illegal trade, there is potential for measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative strategies among stakeholders. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, while the CCM target aims to protect these ecosystems from illegal exploitation. Both targets address ecosystems that provide essential services, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and enforcement of regulations, ultimately benefiting both conservation efforts and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with a focus on improving health and functionality. The NBSAP target emphasizes ecosystem services broadly, while the NEMP target specifically addresses degraded landscapes, suggesting a nested relationship that could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem health and the CCS target specifically addressing coastal zones. By promoting mangrove restoration within the context of integrated coastal zone management, both targets can create synergies that improve ecosystem functionality and community well-being, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets are related, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better environmental outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target focusing on restoring and maintaining these services while the BFP target seeks to eliminate harmful incentives and promote positive conservation practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved ecosystem management (NBSAP) can support the elimination of harmful practices (BFP), leading to measurable benefits in conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning investments in biodiversity conservation with actions to restore and maintain ecosystem services, there is potential for measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and functionality, with actions aimed at restoration and management of ecosystem services and habitat quality. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets pertain to natural habitats, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem services and the BFP target specifically addressing coral reefs, which are part of coastal-marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating efforts to restore and maintain ecosystem services while simultaneously minimizing climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems like coral reefs, thus optimizing resource use and enhancing overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the BFP target focusing on critical species management. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity and ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and services, with a focus on human well-being, which creates a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits for both vulnerable communities and broader ecosystem management efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in Zanzibar, where biodiversity conservation efforts can directly support the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits for both community engagement and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, which are interconnected. By aligning efforts in ecosystem management and scientific research, stakeholders can improve conservation strategies and outcomes, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NBSAP Target 13: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, which can be integral to restoring degraded landscapes. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can leverage genetic resources in restoration efforts, leading to improved biodiversity outcomes and more effective ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 13: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable access to genetic resources and the BFP target integrating biodiversity valuation into sectoral plans. Their actions can complement each other, as implementing guidelines for genetic resource access can inform sectoral plans that incorporate ecosystem service payments, leading to improved environmental outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 13: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ensuring equitable management of resources, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions of developing guidelines for benefit-sharing with the removal of harmful incentives, there is potential for measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 13: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | Both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable access to genetic resources and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced funding to support the implementation of guidelines and regulations that ensure fair benefit-sharing, ultimately leading to improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 13: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and genetic resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable benefit-sharing and access, while the BFP target aims to manage critical species and reduce genetic erosion. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, leading to measurable outcomes in conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources. |
| NBSAP Target 13: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and equitable resource management, which can complement each other. By aligning efforts to improve access to genetic resources while enhancing ecosystem services, both targets can create measurable benefits for vulnerable communities and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 13: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable sharing of genetic resources and the BFP target enhancing scientific information on biodiversity. Their actions can complement each other, as improved scientific understanding can inform better guidelines and regulations for access and benefit-sharing, leading to measurable outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the integration of biodiversity values into national strategies, while the N5YDP target aims to combat illegal activities that threaten these resources. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective national development strategies can support the reduction of poaching and illegal trade, leading to improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved can be related, as restoring degraded landscapes can contribute to broader national development strategies that incorporate biodiversity values, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the integration of biodiversity values into national strategies, while the CCS target aims to improve coastal resilience and biodiversity through specific interventions. The ecosystems are related, as coastal zones can encompass areas where biodiversity values are integrated into broader national development strategies, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | Both targets aim to integrate biodiversity values into decision-making processes, with the NBSAP focusing on national development strategies and the BFP targeting sectoral plans. Their ecosystems are related, as sectoral plans can fall under broader national development strategies, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve environmental outcomes through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and integrating it into decision-making processes, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource allocation and more effective conservation strategies, resulting in measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into national development strategies and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in conservation. Both targets address policymakers as a target audience, and aligning them could lead to improved resource allocation and funding for biodiversity initiatives, creating measurable benefits in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the integration of biodiversity into national strategies and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. The ecosystems involved are related, as national development strategies can influence natural habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource allocation and more effective management practices that benefit both biodiversity and habitat quality. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into national strategies and the BFP target focusing on managing critical species. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource allocation and decision-making that supports the long-term sustainability of critical species while integrating biodiversity values into broader development processes. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem health and integrating biodiversity values, which can lead to improved decision-making and resource allocation. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, particularly in how biodiversity contributes to human health and well-being, creating potential for measurable benefits through aligned actions and shared resources. |
| NBSAP Target 14: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into national development strategies and the BFP target focusing on generating scientific information. Their actions can complement each other, as improved scientific understanding can inform better decision-making in national strategies, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | NCCRS Objective 7 (Adaptation): Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing knowledge sharing that can support the NCCRS target's rehabilitation efforts. Additionally, coastal zones, including mangroves and reefs, are part of broader biodiversity ecosystems, suggesting that enhanced knowledge of biodiversity can directly inform and improve sustainable management practices in these areas. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | N5YDP Wildlife Conservation Strategies: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing knowledge and understanding, while the N5YDP target addresses the direct threats to biodiversity through combating illegal activities. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as poaching and illegal trade directly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared knowledge and strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource use, which are interconnected. By aligning efforts to improve knowledge about biodiversity while enforcing laws to protect ecosystems, there is potential for measurable benefits in conservation practices and resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and knowledge, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity understanding and the NEMP target on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems addressed are related, as enhanced knowledge of biodiversity can directly support restoration efforts in degraded landscapes, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | CCS CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation): Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing knowledge sharing and the CCS target promoting specific interventions like mangrove restoration. Since coastal zones can encompass biodiversity-rich areas such as mangroves, aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation practices and resource efficiency, ultimately enhancing coastal resilience and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Biodiversity Valuation: Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans | Both targets aim to enhance the understanding and integration of biodiversity into decision-making processes, with the NBSAP target focusing on knowledge sharing and the BFP target on incorporating biodiversity valuation into sectoral plans. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity and ecosystem services are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved environmental outcomes through shared knowledge and integrated planning. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Policy and Incentive Reform: Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target focusing on knowledge sharing and the BFP target on eliminating harmful incentives. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning them could lead to improved conservation practices and more effective policy implementation, ultimately benefiting both knowledge dissemination and incentive structures in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on knowledge and understanding, while the BFP target emphasizes investment in conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved funding for knowledge-sharing initiatives, ultimately enhancing conservation outcomes through informed practices. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | The goals of both targets focus on improving biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing knowledge enhancement and the BFP target addressing habitat degradation and pollution. Their ecosystems are related, as improved knowledge can inform better management practices that directly support the BFP's objectives, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Climate Change Impact Management: Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity knowledge and the BFP target addressing climate change impacts on coral reefs. Since coral reefs are part of broader marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and coral reef resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Species and Genetic Diversity: Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion | Both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing knowledge sharing and the BFP target concentrating on managing critical species. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning them could enhance conservation efforts by integrating knowledge application with species management, leading to improved outcomes in biodiversity preservation and sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Ecosystem Services Enhancement: Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity knowledge and the BFP target aiming to improve ecosystem health for vulnerable communities. By aligning these targets, there is potential for shared knowledge and resources that can lead to improved conservation practices and better health outcomes for communities reliant on those ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Governance and Participation: Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity knowledge and conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing knowledge sharing and the BFP target focusing on community participation. Both targets address biodiversity, with the BFP target specifically situated in Zanzibar, which can be seen as part of broader biodiversity efforts, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 21-1: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. | BFP Knowledge Sharing: Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity | Both targets aim to enhance knowledge and sharing of scientific information related to biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. They focus on the same ecosystem and target audience, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for better conservation outcomes. |

The targets related to species conservation and ecosystems demonstrate significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. For instance, the NDC target to “safeguard ecosystem services” aligns closely with multiple National Biodiversity Targets aimed at reducing biodiversity loss, enhancing ecosystem management, and restoring degraded areas. Additionally, targets focused on managing invasive species and reducing pollution levels complement efforts to maintain genetic diversity and prevent species extinction. However, while there is a strong thematic connection, some targets do not appear to have direct synergies, indicating potential areas for further integration. Overall, the targets collectively emphasize the importance of sustainable practices and ecosystem resilience in achieving conservation goals.

#### Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

This includes reforestation, afforestation and forest restoration, sustainable forest management, enhancement of forest carbon stocks, reduce deforestation, REDD+, land management, agroforestry, and improved soil carbon sequestration.

The AI model identified 23 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **NBSAP Target 3**: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **NBSAP Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.
* **NBSAP Target 10-1**: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **NBSAP Target 10-2**: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security.
* **NBSAP Target 11**: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced

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**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NDC Agriculture 1**: Scale up climate-smart agriculture
* **NDC Forestry A1**: Enhance participatory forest management
* **NDC Forestry M1**: Implement participatory forest management & conservation
* **NDC Forestry M2**: Engage in afforestation/reforestation
* **NDC Forestry M3**: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration
* **NDC Supporting Measures 2**: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms

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**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation)**: Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification)
* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **CCMEM Environmental Protection and Sustainability**: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources
* **CCMEM Climate-Resilient Agriculture**: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change
* **NEMP Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **NEMP Land Management**: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation
* **NEMP Reforestation Initiative**: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation).
* **ZCCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation)**: Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures.
* **DGLDZ Community Forestry**: Enhance community participation in forestry conservation
* **BFP Investment in Biodiversity**: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, 125 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**[**16**](#tbl12). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

**Table 3.** **16:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and productivity in ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural resilience and the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem functions. The ecosystems are related, as improved agricultural practices can contribute to the restoration of degraded areas, leading to measurable benefits such as increased yields and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of enhancing agricultural resilience and conserving biodiversity can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders who can collaborate on practices that improve both agricultural outputs and ecosystem management, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and sustainability. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The agricultural sector is nested within the broader ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both agricultural and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and food security while addressing environmental concerns, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through the implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices that enhance agricultural resilience and productivity. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience and food security, with a focus on improving practices within the agricultural sector. The actions proposed in both targets, while different in specifics, can complement each other, and their shared audience of farmers and local communities suggests potential for resource efficiency and collaborative implementation. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and functionality within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural productivity and the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem services. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved agricultural practices that support ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits such as increased yields and enhanced ecosystem services for communities. |
|  | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing community involvement in forest management and the NBSAP target aiming for effective restoration of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in restoration and management practices. |
|  | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem management and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing community involvement in forest management and the NBSAP target aiming for broader biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of terrestrial areas that contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing community involvement in forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem integrity against climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are part of terrestrial habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in ecosystem management. |
|  | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing community involvement in forest management and the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity-friendly practices across multiple ecosystems, including forestry. Since both targets address forestry and aim to improve ecosystem health and community livelihoods, aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary practices in forest management. |
|  | NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community involvement and improving sustainability, albeit in different ecosystems. The ecosystems of forests and agriculture can be interconnected through agroforestry practices, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary benefits in both forest management and crop productivity. |
|  | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and community involvement, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests are integral to broader ecosystem services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits for both local communities and ecosystem functionality. |
|  | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of the larger terrestrial ecosystem, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for conservation and restoration efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory forest management and the NBSAP target aiming for broader biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of terrestrial areas that contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance community engagement and resource efficiency in conservation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are part of terrestrial habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies that benefit both forest ecosystems and other vulnerable habitats. |
|  | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices that support conservation and biodiversity, with a shared emphasis on forestry. The ecosystems involved are related, as forestry is a component of both targets, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and community engagement. |
|  | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and community engagement, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests provide essential provisioning and regulating services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both forest conservation and ecosystem service enhancement. |
|  | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest cover and carbon sequestration, while the NBSAP target aims at restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary restoration efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest cover and carbon sequestration, while the NBSAP target aims for broader conservation of biodiversity across various ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are part of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary conservation efforts. |
|  | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity in the face of climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest ecosystems, which are a subset of the broader ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in afforestation and ecosystem management, ultimately enhancing both carbon sequestration and ecosystem resilience. |
|  | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest cover and carbon sequestration, while the NBSAP target promotes biodiversity-friendly practices in forestry. Both targets operate within the forestry ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved biodiversity and carbon sequestration outcomes, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
|  | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and services, with the NDC target focusing on forest cover and carbon sequestration, while the NBSAP target emphasizes restoring and maintaining ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests provide both provisioning and regulating services, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem restoration, including degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can contribute to the overall health of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services through coordinated restoration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target prioritizing conservation of biodiversity across various ecosystems. Since forests can be integral to broader terrestrial ecosystems and both targets engage similar stakeholders, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest landscapes, which can be considered part of the broader terrestrial ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in ecosystem management, ultimately enhancing both forest restoration and climate resilience. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity-friendly practices across multiple ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits such as improved forest management practices that enhance biodiversity, thereby optimizing resources and creating synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forest landscapes and the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource optimization, as improved forest management can enhance ecosystem services that benefit local communities. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the NBSAP target concentrating on ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems can benefit from climate resilience measures, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions in restoration efforts. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the NBSAP target focusing on conservation of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate resilience efforts can support the conservation of areas important for biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing market and non-market mechanisms while the NBSAP target aims to maintain ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the NDC target's climate and biodiversity sectors can support the resilience of the terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats outlined in the NBSAP target, leading to measurable benefits through collaborative efforts. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity-friendly practices. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to climate resilience, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and climate resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as biodiversity conservation efforts can support the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary outcomes. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience, with a focus on sustainable practices that improve productivity and environmental outcomes. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately enhancing agricultural sustainability and resilience in a complementary manner. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Both targets aim to enhance food security and agricultural resilience in the face of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are the same (agriculture), and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through the promotion of complementary climate-resilient practices, optimizing resources and enhancing overall agricultural productivity. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and health, albeit in different contexts (agriculture vs. ecosystems). The actions proposed can complement each other, as improved agricultural practices can lead to healthier ecosystems, particularly in degraded landscapes, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem functionality. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and halting land degradation, which are interconnected objectives. The ecosystems involved (agricultural sector and land) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved land health and productivity, creating measurable benefits through shared practices and resources. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural resilience in the face of climate change, with complementary actions focused on improving soil health and water management. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and sustainability, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. |
| NDC Agriculture 1: Scale up climate-smart agriculture | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of enhancing agricultural resilience and increasing investments in biodiversity conservation can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to biodiversity. Both targets focus on policymakers, suggesting potential for collaborative efforts that could lead to improved outcomes in both agricultural productivity and biodiversity conservation. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems and aim to improve forest management and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing community involvement and the NCCRS target focusing on reducing deforestation and restoring degraded areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as community engagement in forest management can directly support efforts to reduce deforestation and restore degraded forests, leading to measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and livelihoods. |
|  | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | Both targets aim to enhance the sustainability of forest resources, with the NDC target focusing on community involvement and the CCM target emphasizing enforcement against illegal exploitation. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and community engagement, resulting in measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local livelihoods. |
|  | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NEMP target addressing ecosystem restoration. Since forests can be considered a specific type of ecosystem that may be included in broader degraded landscapes, aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both forest health and overall ecosystem functionality. |
|  | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NEMP target addressing land degradation, which can include forested areas. Both targets engage local communities as a key audience, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in sustainable land and forest management practices, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
|  | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing community involvement in forest management and the NEMP target aiming to increase forest cover through reforestation. By aligning these targets, the participatory approaches of the NDC can enhance the effectiveness of the NEMP's reforestation efforts, leading to improved biodiversity and community livelihoods while achieving measurable increases in forest cover. |
|  | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and community involvement, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the CCS target enhancing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems of forests and agriculture are interconnected, as sustainable forest management can support agricultural practices through improved soil health and water conservation, leading to measurable benefits for both local communities and agricultural productivity. |
|  | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | Both targets focus on forest management and sustainability, with a shared goal of engaging local communities. The actions proposed in both targets are complementary, as scaling up community-based management can enhance participatory approaches, leading to improved forest health and reduced deforestation pressures, thus creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
|  | GLD Community Forestry: Enhance community participation in forestry conservation | Both targets aim to enhance community involvement in forestry management and conservation, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to increased community engagement and improved outcomes for forest health and biodiversity, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. |
|  | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing community involvement in forest management and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecosystem management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes through shared community engagement and investment in sustainable practices. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets focus on forest management and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory approaches and the NCCRS target aiming to reduce deforestation and restore degraded forests. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance community engagement while achieving measurable outcomes in forest health and biodiversity restoration. |
|  | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on forest management and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory approaches and the CCM target aiming to protect forests from illegal exploitation. Both targets address forests as a shared ecosystem, and aligning them could enhance community engagement while enforcing regulations, leading to improved sustainability and measurable outcomes in forest health and biodiversity. |
|  | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing forest ecosystems and the NEMP target dealing with degraded landscapes, which can include forest areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to improved biodiversity and ecosystem functionality in both forests and degraded landscapes. |
|  | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and the NEMP target addressing land degradation, which can include forested areas. By implementing participatory forest management practices alongside sustainable land management, both targets can create synergies that improve overall ecosystem health and community engagement, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and land productivity. |
|  | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory management and conservation, while the NEMP target aims to increase forest cover through reforestation. Aligning these targets could enhance community engagement in reforestation efforts, leading to improved forest health and biodiversity, thus creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration. |
|  | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | Both targets focus on forest management and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory approaches and the CCS target aiming to reduce deforestation pressures through community-based initiatives. The shared ecosystem of forests and overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these efforts could enhance community engagement and improve forest health, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and forest cover. |
|  | GLD Community Forestry: Enhance community participation in forestry conservation | Both targets aim to enhance community participation in forestry conservation, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to increased resource efficiency and measurable benefits through shared initiatives and community engagement strategies. |
|  | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NDC target emphasizing participatory forest management and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved funding and community engagement in forest management practices, resulting in measurable benefits for both forest health and biodiversity outcomes. |
|  | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets aim to enhance forest ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on increasing forest cover through afforestation and reforestation, while the NCCRS target seeks to reduce deforestation and restore degraded forests. The shared goal of improving forest health and the overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced climate resilience. |
|  | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing afforestation and reforestation, while the CCM target aims to protect these ecosystems from illegal exploitation. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits, such as enhanced biodiversity and improved sustainability of natural resource use, as both actions can complement each other in promoting healthier forest ecosystems. |
|  | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest cover and carbon sequestration, while the NEMP target aims to restore degraded landscapes. Since forests can be considered a specific type of ecosystem that may exist within broader degraded landscapes, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary restoration efforts. |
|  | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target aiming to increase forest cover and the NEMP target seeking to halt land degradation, which can be interconnected. Both targets address similar audiences, including local communities and policymakers, and aligning them could lead to improved land management practices that enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity, resulting in measurable environmental benefits. |
|  | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | Both targets share a common goal of increasing forest cover, with the NDC target focusing on enhancing carbon sequestration through afforestation and reforestation, while the NEMP target specifies a measurable action of reforesting 15,000 hectares annually. The ecosystems involved are both forests, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity and carbon sequestration, enhancing overall effectiveness in implementation. |
|  | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | Both targets aim to enhance forest cover through afforestation and community-based management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved forest management practices and increased biodiversity, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication. |
|  | GLD Community Forestry: Enhance community participation in forestry conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing carbon sequestration through afforestation and reforestation, while the GLD target aims to boost community participation in forestry conservation. By aligning these targets, community engagement can directly support the implementation of afforestation and reforestation activities, leading to increased biodiversity and improved climate resilience. |
|  | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing forest cover and carbon sequestration, while the BFP target aims to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. Both targets can benefit from shared audiences and complementary actions, as afforestation and reforestation can enhance biodiversity, leading to measurable improvements in conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | Both targets aim to restore forest landscapes and reduce deforestation, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as increased forest cover and improved biodiversity, optimizing resources and enhancing overall effectiveness in forest management. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration and the CCM target focusing on protection, which are complementary actions. Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for forest management, as protecting existing forests can create a more conducive environment for restoration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target aiming to restore forest landscapes and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. Since forests and agriculture can be interconnected ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved land management practices that enhance both forest restoration and agricultural resilience, resulting in measurable benefits for biodiversity and food security. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing on forest landscapes and the NEMP target addressing degraded landscapes. Since forests can be considered a specific type of ecosystem within broader degraded landscapes, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary efforts in ecosystem restoration, ultimately enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the NEMP target addressing land degradation. Since forests are a critical component of land ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | Both targets aim to enhance forest cover, with the NDC target focusing on large-scale restoration and the NEMP target specifying reforestation efforts. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and carbon sequestration, optimizing resources and enhancing overall forest management efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | Both targets aim to enhance forest cover and improve forest management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions, ultimately supporting both restoration and deforestation reduction efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | GLD Community Forestry: Enhance community participation in forestry conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest management and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing large-scale restoration and the GLD target promoting community participation in conservation efforts. The ecosystems involved are related, as community engagement can directly support the restoration measures, leading to increased forest cover and improved biodiversity through collaborative efforts. |
| NDC Forestry M3: Support large-scale forest landscape restoration | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing forest restoration and the BFP target aiming to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. Since forests are critical ecosystems that support biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to improved funding and implementation of sustainable practices that benefit both forest landscapes and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the NCCRS target aims to reduce deforestation and restore forests. The ecosystems involved are related, as forest conservation contributes to broader biodiversity and climate resilience efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the CCM target aims to protect natural resources from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as healthy forests and rivers contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enforcement of regulations that benefit both climate and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the CCM target focusing on food security through climate-resilient agriculture. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both climate resilience and food security. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the NEMP target aims to restore and enhance ecosystems. Both targets address stakeholders involved in ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both climate and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental health, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the NEMP target aims to halt land degradation through sustainable land management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved land health can contribute to biodiversity and climate resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the NEMP target aims to increase forest cover, which can contribute to both. The ecosystems are related, as forests play a crucial role in biodiversity and climate resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in reforestation and biodiversity initiatives. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, while the CCS target aims to reduce deforestation pressures. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of forests and biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared community engagement and resource management strategies, ultimately enhancing both climate resilience and forest conservation efforts. |
| NDC Supporting Measures 2: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience as a complementary aspect. The ecosystems involved are related, as climate resilience efforts can support biodiversity conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes through shared investments and practices. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and enhancing ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include forests. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in restoring degraded areas that overlap between terrestrial and forest ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and the CCM target focusing on protection from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can include forest and river areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific degraded ecosystems, including coastal and marine areas, which can be considered a subset of the broader category of degraded landscapes in the NEMP target. Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions, as stakeholders involved in ecosystem restoration can collaborate to achieve improved biodiversity and ecosystem functionality across overlapping areas. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the NEMP target aiming to halt land degradation through sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded terrestrial areas can impact land health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration of degraded ecosystems and the CCS target aiming to reduce deforestation pressures in forests. Since forests can be considered a subset of broader ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in ecosystem management and restoration initiatives. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the BFP target promoting investments in conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as restored ecosystems can benefit from increased funding and sustainable practices, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader biodiversity areas while the CCM target specifically addresses forests, rivers, and wildlife. Since these ecosystems can be interconnected, aligning the targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in enforcement and conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management while the NEMP target aims at restoration and enhancement. The ecosystems involved can be related, as degraded landscapes may include areas that are important for biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NEMP target addressing land degradation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy land management practices can support biodiversity in terrestrial and coastal areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The NBSAP target focuses on conserving and managing biodiversity across various ecosystems, including coastal and marine areas, which can directly benefit from enhanced agricultural practices that improve soil and water conservation. By aligning these targets, there is potential for increased resilience in both biodiversity and agricultural systems, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The NBSAP target focuses on conserving and managing areas important for biodiversity, which includes forests as part of the broader ecosystem. The CCS target aims to reduce deforestation pressures through community-based forest management, which directly supports the conservation goals of the NBSAP, creating synergies that enhance both targets' implementation and outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | GLD Community Forestry: Enhance community participation in forestry conservation | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader biodiversity and ecosystem management, while the GLD target specifically enhances community participation in forestry conservation. Since forestry ecosystems can be considered a subset of broader terrestrial ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to increased community engagement in conservation efforts, optimizing resources and enhancing overall biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the management of specific ecosystems while the BFP target seeks to increase investments in biodiversity initiatives. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced funding to support the conservation and management measures outlined in the NBSAP, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes across the specified ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include forests, while the NCCRS target specifically targets forested areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies for ecosystem management, particularly in forested ecosystems that contribute to overall ecological health and resilience against climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing resilience against climate change and the CCM target addressing illegal exploitation. The ecosystems involved (e.g., forests and freshwater) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource management and regulatory enforcement, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the CCM target specifically targets agricultural systems. Since agriculture can be influenced by the health of surrounding ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both ecosystem integrity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NEMP target specifically targets land management. Aligning these targets could lead to improved land health and productivity, which would support the integrity and resilience of terrestrial ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared practices and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the CCS target specifically targets agricultural systems. Given that agricultural practices can significantly impact surrounding ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem integrity, particularly in areas where agriculture intersects with terrestrial and freshwater habitats. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and management, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include forests. By aligning the actions of community-based forest management and ecosystem integrity measures, there is potential for increased resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both forest and broader ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity-friendly practices and the NCCRS target emphasizing climate-smart practices. Since both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences (farmers), aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the NCCRS target aims to reduce deforestation and restore forest areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as forestry practices can impact forest conservation and biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land and forest management. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the CCM target aiming to protect natural resources from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems involved (forests and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in promoting sustainable practices across both sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Both targets aim to enhance food security, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity-friendly practices and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. Since both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the NEMP target aiming to restore ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specificity, can be seen as interconnected, as improved practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to the restoration of degraded landscapes, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and sustainability within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the NEMP target aiming to halt land degradation through sustainable land management. The ecosystems of agriculture and land management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved land health and biodiversity outcomes, creating measurable benefits through shared practices and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices and the NEMP target aiming to increase forest cover. The ecosystems involved are related, as forestry practices can contribute to biodiversity conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both food security and forest health. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the CCS target focusing on climate resilience. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and reducing pressures on ecosystems, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (forests and agriculture) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation practices that benefit both food security and forest health. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | GLD Community Forestry: Enhance community participation in forestry conservation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing practices that support conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the GLD target aims to enhance community participation specifically in forestry conservation. Since both targets address the forestry ecosystem and involve stakeholders who can benefit from collaborative efforts, aligning them could lead to increased community engagement in biodiversity-friendly practices, optimizing resources and enhancing overall conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 10-1: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the BFP target aims to increase investments in biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries can contribute to broader biodiversity conservation efforts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | Both targets aim to enhance agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on agro-ecological methods and the NCCRS emphasizing climate-smart practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within agricultural land, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in crop productivity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Both targets aim to enhance food security, with the NBSAP target focusing on agro-ecological practices and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in agricultural resilience and productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and restoring ecosystems, which can be interconnected through sustainable agricultural practices. By implementing agro-ecological practices in degraded landscapes, both targets can achieve improved ecosystem health and food security, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agro-ecological practices and the NEMP target addressing sustainable land management. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in land health and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 10-2: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices to improve productivity and resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as resource efficiency and complementary practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 4 (Adaptation): Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem health and the NCCRS target specifically addressing agricultural resilience. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary practices that can improve both ecosystem functionality and agricultural sustainability, particularly in areas where agricultural land intersects with natural ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NCCRS Objective 5 (Mitigation): Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring degraded areas, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem services and the NCCRS target specifically addressing forest restoration. Since forests provide critical ecosystem services and are a specific type of ecosystem, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in forest management and restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCM Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, while the CCM target aims to protect these ecosystems from illegal exploitation. The ecosystems involved (forests, rivers, and wildlife) can be seen as part of broader categories that include provisioning and regulating services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCM Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem health and the CCM target promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices. Since agriculture can be influenced by broader ecosystem health, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NEMP Ecosystem Restoration: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with actions that directly complement each other. The ecosystems targeted by both policies are related, as the NBSAP focuses on ecosystems providing provisioning and regulating services, which can include degraded landscapes, thus creating potential for measurable benefits through coordinated efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NEMP Land Management: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and maintenance, while the NEMP target aims to halt land degradation through sustainable practices. Both targets address land ecosystems and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved land health and productivity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | NEMP Reforestation Initiative: Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the restoration and maintenance of these services and the NEMP target aiming to increase forest cover, which contributes to ecosystem health. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and local communities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem functionality. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCS CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation): Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the CCS target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as agricultural practices can benefit from improved ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in productivity and environmental health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | CCS CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation): Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and reducing deforestation pressures, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (forests and broader ecosystems providing services) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved forest management practices that enhance overall ecosystem health and functionality, resulting in measurable benefits for both people and nature. |
| NBSAP Target 11: By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced | BFP Investment in Biodiversity: Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. By aligning investments in biodiversity conservation with actions to restore and maintain ecosystem services, there is potential for measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |

The targets related to Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) demonstrate significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. Notably, the NDC targets emphasizing climate-smart agriculture and participatory forest management align closely with National Biodiversity Targets focused on ecosystem restoration and conservation. For instance, the commitment to scale up climate-smart agriculture could consider enhancing biodiversity-friendly practices, as indicated in several aligned pairs. Additionally, targets aimed at reducing deforestation rates and restoring degraded landscapes reflect a shared objective of promoting sustainable land management. Overall, these synergies suggest a cohesive approach to achieving both climate and biodiversity goals within the AFOLU sector.

#### Pollution

This includes improved waste management, reduced industrial pollution, reduced nutrient loss, reduced single-use plastics, reduced air pollution, sustainable consumption, and reduced pesticide and chemical risk.

The AI model identified nine targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 7**: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods

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**NDC targets**:

* **NDC Waste Management 1**: Enhance reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices
* **NDC Waste Management 2**: Develop waste-to-energy programs & landfill gas recovery

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**NDC targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 6 (Mitigation)**: Develop modern waste management in all major urban centers (3R—reduce, reuse, recycle) and pilot waste-to-energy projects
* **NBPIS Ecosystem Stability Enhancement**: Promote integrated pest management (IPM) and environmental impact assessments (EIA) for beekeeping areas to enhance ecosystem stability
* **NSWMS Waste Reduction Target**: Achieve 30% waste reduction through recycling and reuse by 2025
* **NSWMS Hazardous Waste Treatment Expansion**: Increase hazardous waste treatment facilities to handle all generated hazardous waste by 2025
* **NSWMS Waste Separation Initiative**: Develop and implement waste separation at source in 50% of municipalities by 2025
* **BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection**: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, nine pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**[**17**](#tbl13). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

**Table 3.** **17:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Waste Management 1: Enhance reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices | NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental health through waste management and pollution reduction, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved overlap, as effective waste management can directly influence pollution levels in terrestrial and aquatic environments, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Waste Management 1: Enhance reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices | NCCRS Objective 6 (Mitigation): Develop modern waste management in all major urban centers (3R—reduce, reuse, recycle) and pilot waste-to-energy projects | Both targets aim to enhance waste management practices, with a shared focus on the 3R strategy (reduce, reuse, recycle). The ecosystems are related, as urban waste management falls under the broader category of waste management and resource recovery, and aligning these targets could lead to improved efficiency and increased recycling rates in urban centers. |
| NDC Waste Management 1: Enhance reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices | NSWMS Waste Reduction Target: Achieve 30% waste reduction through recycling and reuse by 2025 | Both targets aim to enhance waste management practices through recycling and reuse, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as increased resource efficiency and improved recycling infrastructure, ultimately contributing to a significant reduction in waste generation. |
| NDC Waste Management 1: Enhance reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices | NSWMS Hazardous Waste Treatment Expansion: Increase hazardous waste treatment facilities to handle all generated hazardous waste by 2025 | The goals of both targets focus on improving waste management practices, with the NDC target emphasizing overall waste reduction and recycling, while the NSWMS target specifically addresses the treatment of hazardous waste. Both targets operate within the waste management ecosystem and target audiences that include authorities and businesses, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in waste treatment and recycling efforts. |
| NDC Waste Management 1: Enhance reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices | NSWMS Waste Separation Initiative: Develop and implement waste separation at source in 50% of municipalities by 2025 | Both targets aim to enhance waste management practices, with the NDC target focusing on increasing reuse, reduction, and recycling, while the NSWMS target emphasizes waste separation at source. The ecosystems are related as both fall under the waste management sector, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in waste reduction and recycling rates. |
| NDC Waste Management 2: Develop waste-to-energy programs & landfill gas recovery | NCCRS Objective 6 (Mitigation): Develop modern waste management in all major urban centers (3R—reduce, reuse, recycle) and pilot waste-to-energy projects | Both targets focus on improving waste management and energy production, with the NDC target emphasizing waste-to-energy programs and landfill gas recovery, while the NCCRS target incorporates the 3R strategy and also includes waste-to-energy projects. The ecosystems of waste management and urban waste management are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in waste reduction and energy generation. |
| NDC Waste Management 2: Develop waste-to-energy programs & landfill gas recovery | NSWMS Waste Reduction Target: Achieve 30% waste reduction through recycling and reuse by 2025 | Both targets focus on waste management, with the NDC target emphasizing energy recovery from waste and the NSWMS target aiming for waste reduction through recycling and reuse. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as improved waste management practices can support both energy production and recycling efforts, leading to measurable reductions in waste and emissions. |
| NDC Waste Management 2: Develop waste-to-energy programs & landfill gas recovery | NSWMS Waste Separation Initiative: Develop and implement waste separation at source in 50% of municipalities by 2025 | Both targets aim to improve waste management practices, with the NDC target focusing on energy recovery from waste and the NSWMS target emphasizing waste separation. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in reducing landfill waste and emissions. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods | BFP Pollution and Habitat Protection: Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species | Both targets aim to reduce pollution and improve ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific pollutants and the BFP target addressing broader pollution levels and habitat degradation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in pollution management and ecosystem restoration. |

The targets related to pollution demonstrate significant alignment opportunities across different frameworks. The NDC targets focusing on enhancing reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices align well with the National Biodiversity Targets aimed at reducing plastic and pesticide pollution, highlighting a shared commitment to sustainable waste management. Additionally, the NDC’s waste-to-energy initiatives complement the broader goals of modern waste management and waste reduction outlined in other targets. The emphasis on waste separation at the source further supports these efforts, indicating a cohesive strategy towards improved waste management. Overall, these synergies suggest a robust framework for addressing pollution through integrated approaches across various target types.

#### Gender equality

This includes gender mainstreaming, gender-responsive decision-making, ensuring women’s rights and participation, reducing gender-based violence, and implementation of the KMGBF Gender Plan of Action, UNCCD Gender Action Plan, and the Lima work programme on gender.

The AI model identified five targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NBSAP Target 9**: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups.
* **NBSAP Target 23-1**: By 2030, informed participation, leadership, and gender-responsiveness in biodiversity conservation and management improved
* **NBSAP Target 23-2**: By 2030, equal rights and access to land and natural resources enhanced.

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**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NDC Gender Mainstreaming**: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups

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**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **NCCRS Objective 5 (Cross-cutting)**: Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Climate (NCCRS, NDC and ZCCS), all targets that pertain to Other (TNFYDP, CCMEM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, DGLDZ and BFP), and all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP). Of these, six pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**[**18**](#tbl14). The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

**Table 3.** **18:** Targets that show opportunities for further alignment

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Gender Mainstreaming: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups | NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | Both targets aim to address the needs of vulnerable groups, with the NDC target focusing on climate adaptation and the NBSAP target on sustainable management of wild species. The ecosystems of climate adaptation and wildlife management can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to resilience against climate impacts, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for the targeted communities. |
| NDC Gender Mainstreaming: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups | NBSAP Target 23-1: By 2030, informed participation, leadership, and gender-responsiveness in biodiversity conservation and management improved | The goals of both targets emphasize addressing inequalities and enhancing participation, which can complement each other in promoting inclusivity in climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. Additionally, both targets focus on vulnerable groups and stakeholders, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both climate adaptation and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Gender Mainstreaming: Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups | NCCRS Objective 5 (Cross-cutting): Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing | The goals of both targets focus on addressing inequalities and ensuring equitable participation in climate actions, which are interconnected. Additionally, both targets aim to enhance the resilience of vulnerable groups and promote gender mainstreaming within climate adaptation strategies, indicating a complementary relationship that could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation effectiveness. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Cross-cutting): Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of equitable participation and sustainable management, with a focus on vulnerable groups. The ecosystems of wildlife management and climate actions can be interconnected, as sustainable management of wild species can contribute to climate resilience, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 23-1: By 2030, informed participation, leadership, and gender-responsiveness in biodiversity conservation and management improved | NCCRS Objective 5 (Cross-cutting): Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing | The goals of both targets emphasize improved participation and gender responsiveness, which are crucial for effective biodiversity conservation and climate actions. Additionally, both ecosystems are interconnected, as biodiversity conservation can significantly influence climate resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NBSAP Target 23-2: By 2030, equal rights and access to land and natural resources enhanced. | NCCRS Objective 5 (Cross-cutting): Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing | Both targets aim to enhance equity and access, with the NBSAP target focusing on land and natural resources while the NCCRS target emphasizes equitable participation in climate actions through gender mainstreaming. The ecosystems of land and natural resources can be related to climate actions, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in promoting gender equity in both contexts. |

The targets related to gender equality across different frameworks exhibit notable alignment opportunities. The NDC target emphasizing adaptation actions that address inequalities affecting women and other vulnerable groups aligns well with several National Biodiversity Targets, particularly those focused on sustainable management of wild species and enhancing informed participation and leadership in biodiversity conservation. Additionally, the emphasis on gender mainstreaming in climate actions complements these biodiversity targets, reinforcing the need for equitable participation and benefit-sharing. Overall, these synergies suggest a cohesive approach to integrating gender considerations across climate and biodiversity initiatives, which could enhance the effectiveness of both sectors in promoting gender equality.

# Quantitative information

Defining explicit numerical targets, such as safeguarding a specific percentage or number of terrestrial or marine ecosystems, is pivotal for establishing and monitoring progress toward clear conservation and climate benchmarks. Equally, assigning specific timelines for achieving these targets ensures a structured and time-sensitive approach, fostering a sense of urgency and facilitating systematic progress monitoring. Countries are encouraged to ensure that their targets are “S.M.A.R.T.”, which stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound.

In total, 22% of the 165 targets appear to be quantitative (11 National Biodiversity Targets, two NDC targets, and 23 Other targets), meaning that these targets may be more specific and measurable than others. Of the quantitative targets, those that pertain to {{fill}}, while those of the LT-LEDS are more connected to {{fill}}.

In addition, 30% of all 165 targets appear to be time-bound (33 National Biodiversity Targets, two NDC targets, and 15 Other targets). Of the time-bound targets, the {{fill}}, while those of {{fill}}. The country might find it valuable to consider aligning timeframes across its policies.

## Quantitative

The targets identified as quantitative for Tanzania include:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **No title:**: By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced ***by 10%*** through effective planning and management
* **Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that ***at least 30%*** of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **Target 3**: By 2030 ***at least 40%*** of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **Target 4-1**: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced ***by 30%***.
* **Target 4-4**: By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts reduced ***by 40%***.
* **Target 5-2**: Assess and ensure long term sustainability of ***at least 3 out of 5*** priority fisheries in Tanzania by 2030.
* **Target 5-3**: Installation or deployment of electronic monitoring systems and improving existing human observer systems on ***100%*** of Tanzania’s industrial flagged vessels by 2030.
* **Target 6**: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species ***by 50%*** and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030
* **Target 7**: By 2030, reduce ***50%*** of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods
* **Target 16**: By 2030 post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced ***by 30%***.
* **Target 19**: By 2030, at least $300 million per year mobilized from public and private sector for effective implementation of National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025-2030).

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**NDC targets**:

* **Overall Resilience & Water Access 2**: Increase access to safe water from ***86%*** (urban) / ***67.7%*** (rural) to ***100%*** by 2030
* **Economy-Wide Emission Reduction**: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e)

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**Other targets**:

* **Objective 1 (Adaptation)**: Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026
* **Objective 2 (Adaptation)**: Demarcate and protect ***60%*** of major water sources in all ***9*** basins to strengthen water resilience
* **Objective 3 (Adaptation)**: Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins
* **Objective 4 (Adaptation)**: Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification)
* **Objective 5 (Adaptation)**: Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition
* **Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Promote livestock resilience by adopting improved rangeland management in ≥ 40% of pastoral communities
* **Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs)
* **Objective 9 (Adaptation)**: Equip ***70%*** of health facilities with climate-resilient water and power systems, expanding disease surveillance to all regions
* **Objective 10 (Adaptation)**: Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems
* **Objective 1 (Mitigation)**: Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC)
* **Objective 2 (Mitigation)**: Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix
* **Objective 3 (Mitigation)**: Adopt energy-efficient technologies (efficient cookstoves, industrial retrofits) in ≥ 40% of households and ***20%*** of factories
* **Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (***~469,420*** ***ha***/year), restoring 2 million ***ha*** of degraded forests
* **Objective 2 (Cross-cutting)**: Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA)
* **Waste Reduction Target**: Achieve ***30%*** waste reduction through recycling and reuse by 2025
* **Modern Landfill Development**: Establish ***at least one*** modern landfill in each region by 2027
* **Waste Separation Initiative**: Develop and implement waste separation at source in ***50%*** of municipalities by 2025
* **Reforestation Initiative**: Increase forest cover by reforesting ***15,000 hectares annually***
* **Electricity Connectivity Increase**: Increase electricity connectivity to ***75 percent*** by 2030
* **Clean Cooking Access Target**: Achieve ***80 percent*** access to clean cooking by 2034
* **Renewable Energy Share Increase**: Increase the share of renewable energy to ***65 percent*** by 2030
* **Private Sector Investment Mobilization**: Mobilize ***US$ 3,097.28 million*** from the private sector for energy projects
* **Awareness and Education**: Increase public awareness about the importance of biodiversity to ***20%*** of the population

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## Time-bound

The targets identified as time-bound for Tanzania include:

**National Biodiversity Targets**:

* **No title:**: ***By 2030***, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management
* **Target 1**: ***By 2030***, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured.
* **Target 2**: ***By 2030***, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **Target 3**: ***By 2030*** at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **Target 4-1**: ***By 2030*** genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%.
* **Target 4-2**: ***By 2030*** the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained.
* **Target 4-3**: ***By 2030***, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained
* **Target 4-4**: ***By 2030***, human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 40%.
* **Target 5-1**: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity ***by 2030***.
* **Target 5-2**: Assess and ensure long term sustainability of at least 3 out of 5 priority fisheries in Tanzania ***by 2030***.
* **Target 5-3**: Installation or deployment of electronic monitoring systems and improving existing human observer systems on 100% of Tanzania’s industrial flagged vessels ***by 2030***.
* **Target 6**: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services ***by 2030***
* **Target 7**: ***By 2030***, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods
* **Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience ***by 2030***.
* **Target 9**: ***By 2030***, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups.
* **Target 10-1**: ***By 2030***, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **Target 10-2**: ***By 2030*** agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security.
* **Target 11**: ***By 2030***, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced
* **Target 12**: Development and implementation of urban plans including the promotion of green and blue spaces for human well-being and biodiversity conservation are enhanced ***by 2030***.
* **Target 13**: ***By 2030*** guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented.
* **Target 14**: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems ***by 2030***
* **Target 15**: ***By 2030***, all businesses are compelled to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts in compliance with existing legal frameworks.
* **Target 16**: ***By 2030*** post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced by 30%.
* **Target 17**: Awareness on biosafety and bio-rights in utilization and biotechnology benefits sharing strengthened ***by 2030***
* **Target 18**: ***By 2030***, all incentives and subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity are identified, mapped, assessed and prioritized for reform, redesign, promotion or elimination, and action plan prepared and implemented.
* **Target 19**: ***By 2030***, at least $300 million per year mobilized from public and private sector for effective implementation of National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025-2030).
* **Target 20**: ***By 2030***, a significant increase in the contribution of knowledge, capacity-building, technology and scientifically based information generated and shared.
* **Target 21-1**: ***By 2030***, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied.
* **Target 21-2**: ***By 2030***, best data, information, and knowledge are accessible to decision-makers and practitioners to guide effective biodiversity governance.
* **Target 22-1**: ***By 2030***, participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all is ensured.
* **Target 22-2**: ***By 2030*** traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies promoted and applied.
* **Target 23-1**: ***By 2030***, informed participation, leadership, and gender-responsiveness in biodiversity conservation and management improved
* **Target 23-2**: ***By 2030***, equal rights and access to land and natural resources enhanced.

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**NDC targets**:

* **Overall Resilience & Water Access 2**: Increase access to safe water from 86% (urban) / 67.7% (rural) to 100% ***by 2030***
* **Economy-Wide Emission Reduction**: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU ***by 2030*** (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e)

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**Other targets**:

* **Objective 1 (Adaptation)**: Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets ***by 2026***
* **Objective 1 (Mitigation)**: Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU ***by 2030*** (aligned with updated NDC)
* **Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/***year***), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **Objective 1 (Cross-cutting)**: Integrate climate change curricula into primary, secondary, and tertiary education, with ***annual*** climate forums
* **Renewable Energy Production**: Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources ***by 2025***
* **Water Resource Management**: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all ***by 2025***
* **Green Technology Investments**: Develop policies and initiatives to increase public and private sector investments in green technologies ***by 2025***
* **Waste Reduction Target**: Achieve 30% waste reduction through recycling and reuse ***by 2025***
* **Modern Landfill Development**: Establish at least one modern landfill in each region ***by 2027***
* **Hazardous Waste Treatment Expansion**: Increase hazardous waste treatment facilities to handle all generated hazardous waste ***by 2025***
* **Waste Separation Initiative**: Develop and implement waste separation at source in 50% of municipalities ***by 2025***
* **Electricity Connectivity Increase**: Increase electricity connectivity to 75 percent ***by 2030***
* **Clean Cooking Access Target**: Achieve 80 percent access to clean cooking ***by 2034***
* **Renewable Energy Share Increase**: Increase the share of renewable energy to 65 percent ***by 2030***
* **Renewable Energy Procurement**: Develop and operationalize competitive procurement frameworks for renewable energy ***by 2026***

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Considerations for Tanzania and additional considerations

In this section, the country is encouraged to provide its own reflection on the results and provide suggestions within the context of the country’s NDC update process. Gaps could be highlighted from the assessment, as well as further considerations. For example, recommendations could focus on aligning measures and targets for easier funding and implementation, avoiding overlap of activities and double funding.

### National targets provided

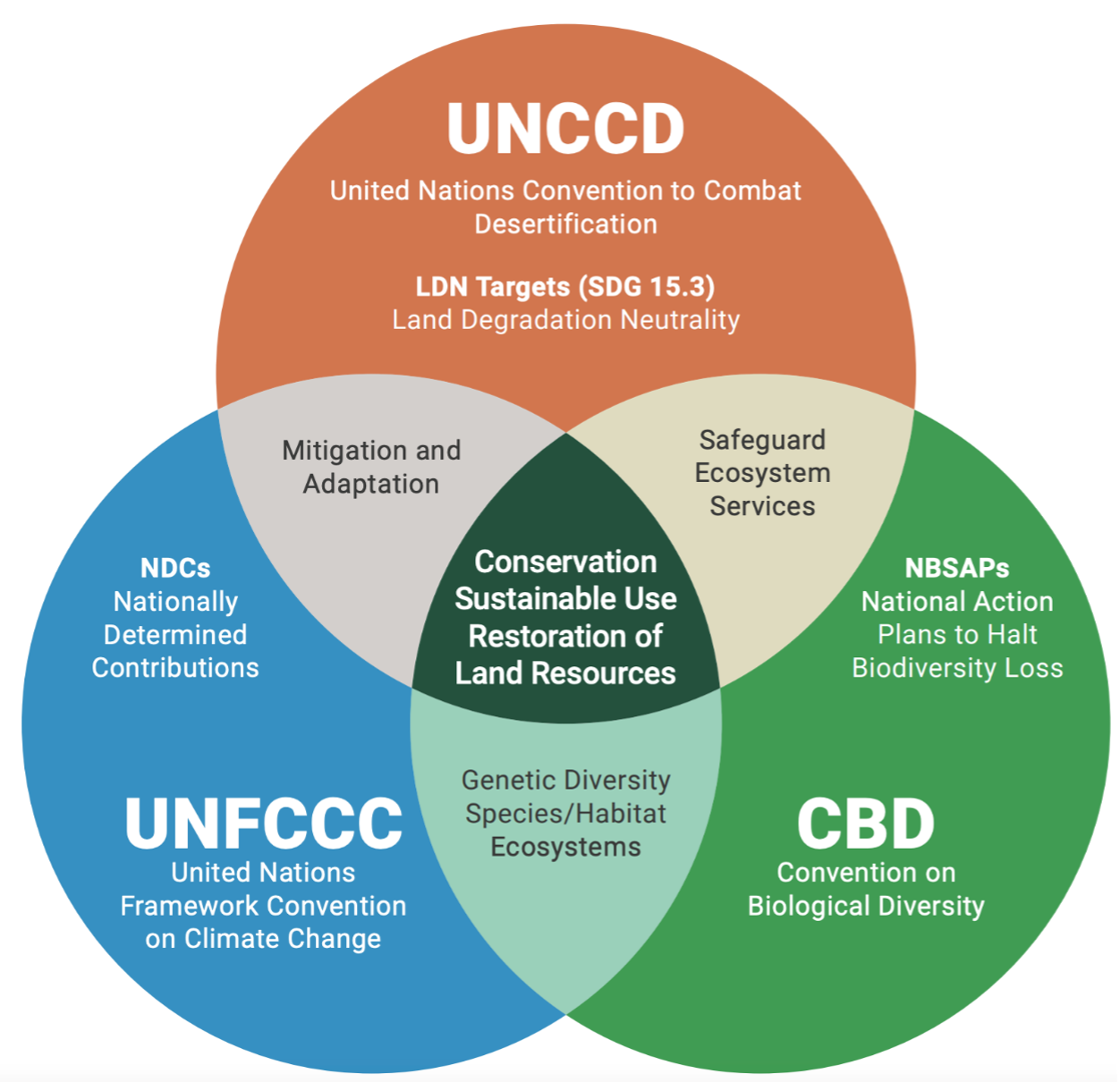
**Annex Table** **1:** Targets provided by the country

| **Target Name** | **Target Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Objective 1 (Adaptation) | Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 |
| Objective 2 (Adaptation) | Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience |
| Objective 3 (Adaptation) | Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins |
| Objective 4 (Adaptation) | Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) |
| Objective 5 (Adaptation) | Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition |
| Objective 6 (Adaptation) | Promote livestock resilience by adopting improved rangeland management in ≥ 40% of pastoral communities |
| Objective 7 (Adaptation) | Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) |
| Objective 8 (Adaptation) | Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) |
| Objective 9 (Adaptation) | Equip 70% of health facilities with climate-resilient water and power systems, expanding disease surveillance to all regions |
| Objective 10 (Adaptation) | Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems |
| Objective 1 (Mitigation) | Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC) |
| Objective 2 (Mitigation) | Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix |
| Objective 3 (Mitigation) | Adopt energy-efficient technologies (efficient cookstoves, industrial retrofits) in ≥ 40% of households and 20% of factories |
| Objective 4 (Mitigation) | Introduce or scale up mass transit systems (BRT, rail) and non-motorized transport in major cities |
| Objective 5 (Mitigation) | Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests |
| Objective 6 (Mitigation) | Develop modern waste management in all major urban centers (3R—reduce, reuse, recycle) and pilot waste-to-energy projects |
| Objective 1 (Cross-cutting) | Integrate climate change curricula into primary, secondary, and tertiary education, with annual climate forums |
| Objective 2 (Cross-cutting) | Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) |
| Objective 3 (Cross-cutting) | Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) |
| Objective 4 (Cross-cutting) | Establish a National Climate Change Financing Mechanismand integrate a climate code in national budgets |
| Objective 5 (Cross-cutting) | Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing |
| Overall Resilience & Water Access 1 | Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) |
| Overall Resilience & Water Access 2 | Increase access to safe water from 86% (urban) / 67.7% (rural) to 100% by 2030 |
| Overall Resilience & Water Access 3 | Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) |
| Agriculture 1 | Scale up climate-smart agriculture |
| Agriculture 2 | Promote crop insurance |
| Agriculture 3 | Strengthen R&D and extension services |
| Livestock 1 | Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management |
| Livestock 2 | Promote livestock insurance |
| Livestock 3 | Enhance livestock productivity |
| Forestry A1 | Enhance participatory forest management |
| Forestry A2 | Safeguard ecosystem services |
| Forestry A3 | Support research on forest resilience |
| Energy A1 | Promote climate-resilient energy systems |
| Energy A2 | Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) |
| Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1 | Strengthen coastal resource management |
| Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2 | Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) |
| Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3 | Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1 | Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2 | Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3 | Develop groundwater sustainably |
| Tourism | Advance sustainable tourism practices |
| Land Use & Human Settlements 1 | Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning |
| Land Use & Human Settlements 2 | Promote resilient human settlements development |
| Health 1 | Build climate-resilient public health systems |
| Health 2 | Improve surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases |
| Health 3 | Expand early warning systems |
| Infrastructure 1 | “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) |
| Infrastructure 2 | Integrate climate considerations in engineering curricula |
| Infrastructure 3 | Enhance weather forecasting infrastructure |
| Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1 | Strengthen integrated DRR |
| Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2 | Upgrade early warning systems |
| Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 3 | Enhance emergency response capacities |
| Gender Mainstreaming | Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups |
| Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 1 | Invest in climate modeling & cost analysis |
| Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2 | Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies |
| Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3 | Encourage research on climate resilience |
| Economy-Wide Emission Reduction | Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) |
| Energy M1 | Expand renewables (solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, bioenergy) |
| Energy M2 | Increase use of natural gas (transition fuel) |
| Energy M3 | Reduce charcoal use by promoting affordable alternatives |
| Transport 1 | Improve/expand public mass transit (rapid transport, rail, maritime) |
| Transport 2 | Introduce or scale up non-motorized transport (urban areas) |
| Forestry M1 | Implement participatory forest management & conservation |
| Forestry M2 | Engage in afforestation/reforestation |
| Forestry M3 | Support large-scale forest landscape restoration |
| Waste Management 1 | Enhance reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices |
| Waste Management 2 | Develop waste-to-energy programs & landfill gas recovery |
| Supporting Measures 1 | Strengthen national MRV (Measurement, Reporting & Verification) |
| Supporting Measures 2 | Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms |
| Supporting Measures 3 | Align mitigation with sustainable development (energy access, economic growth) |
| Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation | Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation |
| Climate Capacity Building | Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures |
| Wildlife Conservation Strategies | Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country |
| Environmental Law Enforcement | Enforce the Environmental Management Act, 2004 |
| Beekeeping Sector Development | Increase the contribution of the Beekeeping subsector to the economy |
| Renewable Energy Production | Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources by 2025 |
| Water Resource Management | Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 |
| Environmental Protection and Sustainability | Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources |
| Climate-Resilient Agriculture | Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change |
| Green Technology Investments | Develop policies and initiatives to increase public and private sector investments in green technologies by 2025 |
| Sustainable Bee Reserve Management | Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves |
| Ecosystem Stability Enhancement | Promote integrated pest management (IPM) and environmental impact assessments (EIA) for beekeeping areas to enhance ecosystem stability |
| Bee Reserve Guidelines Development | Develop and disseminate guidelines for the establishment and management of bee reserves and beekeeping zones |
| Honey and Beeswax Production Enhancement | Increase the production and quality of honey and beeswax while ensuring sustainable management of bee resources |
| Beekeeping-based Industry Enhancement | Enhance beekeeping-based industries for national development and poverty alleviation through sustainable supply of bee products |
| Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement | Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems |
| Climate Change Disaster Risk Management | Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks |
| Financing for Disaster Risk Management | Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management |
| Climate Change Technology and Innovation | Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks |
| Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building | Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience |
| Waste Reduction Target | Achieve 30% waste reduction through recycling and reuse by 2025 |
| Full Cost Recovery Implementation | Implement full cost recovery for waste services to enhance sustainability |
| Modern Landfill Development | Establish at least one modern landfill in each region by 2027 |
| Hazardous Waste Treatment Expansion | Increase hazardous waste treatment facilities to handle all generated hazardous waste by 2025 |
| Waste Separation Initiative | Develop and implement waste separation at source in 50% of municipalities by 2025 |
| Ecosystem Restoration | Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes |
| Land Management | Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation |
| Reforestation Initiative | Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually |
| Water Management | Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality |
| Renewable Energy Promotion | Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions |
| Electricity Connectivity Increase | Increase electricity connectivity to 75 percent by 2030 |
| Clean Cooking Access Target | Achieve 80 percent access to clean cooking by 2034 |
| Renewable Energy Share Increase | Increase the share of renewable energy to 65 percent by 2030 |
| Private Sector Investment Mobilization | Mobilize US$ 3,097.28 million from the private sector for energy projects |
| Renewable Energy Procurement | Develop and operationalize competitive procurement frameworks for renewable energy by 2026 |
| No title: | By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management |
| Target 1 | By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. |
| Target 2 | By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity |
| Target 3 | By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. |
| Target 4-1 | By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. |
| Target 4-2 | By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. |
| Target 4-3 | By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained |
| Target 4-4 | By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 40%. |
| Target 5-1 | Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. |
| Target 5-2 | Assess and ensure long term sustainability of at least 3 out of 5 priority fisheries in Tanzania by 2030. |
| Target 5-3 | Installation or deployment of electronic monitoring systems and improving existing human observer systems on 100% of Tanzania’s industrial flagged vessels by 2030. |
| Target 6 | Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 |
| Target 7 | By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods |
| Target 8 | Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. |
| Target 9 | By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. |
| Target 10-1 | By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. |
| Target 10-2 | By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. |
| Target 11 | By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced |
| Target 12 | Development and implementation of urban plans including the promotion of green and blue spaces for human well-being and biodiversity conservation are enhanced by 2030. |
| Target 13 | By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. |
| Target 14 | Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 |
| Target 15 | By 2030, all businesses are compelled to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts in compliance with existing legal frameworks. |
| Target 16 | By 2030 post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced by 30%. |
| Target 17 | Awareness on biosafety and bio-rights in utilization and biotechnology benefits sharing strengthened by 2030 |
| Target 18 | By 2030, all incentives and subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity are identified, mapped, assessed and prioritized for reform, redesign, promotion or elimination, and action plan prepared and implemented. |
| Target 19 | By 2030, at least $300 million per year mobilized from public and private sector for effective implementation of National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025-2030). |
| Target 20 | By 2030, a significant increase in the contribution of knowledge, capacity-building, technology and scientifically based information generated and shared. |
| Target 21-1 | By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. |
| Target 21-2 | By 2030, best data, information, and knowledge are accessible to decision-makers and practitioners to guide effective biodiversity governance. |
| Target 22-1 | By 2030, participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all is ensured. |
| Target 22-2 | By 2030 traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies promoted and applied. |
| Target 23-1 | By 2030, informed participation, leadership, and gender-responsiveness in biodiversity conservation and management improved |
| Target 23-2 | By 2030, equal rights and access to land and natural resources enhanced. |
| CCS Objective 1 (Cross-cutting) | Enhance capacity and coordination on climate change governance (e.g., institutional strengthening, training, awareness). |
| CCS Objective 2 (Cross-cutting) | Improve meteorological data, climate information, and research (e.g., install new stations, strengthen TMA-Zanzibar). |
| CCS Objective 3 (Adaptation) | Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach. |
| CCS Objective 4 (Adaptation) | Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas. |
| CCS Objective 5 (Adaptation) | Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. |
| CCS Objective 6 (Adaptation) | Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). |
| CCS Objective 7 (Adaptation) | Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). |
| CCS Objective 8 (Mitigation) | Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. |
| CCS Objective 9 (Mitigation) | Promote energy efficiency (e.g., efficient cookstoves) and renewable energy (solar, wind) to diversify the energy mix. |
| CCS Objective 10 (Adaptation) | Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. |
| Forest Restoration | Restore natural green cover across the island |
| Community Forestry | Enhance community participation in forestry conservation |
| Tree Nursery Management | Develop and strengthen tree nurseries management |
| Botanical Gardens Development | Upscale botanical gardens to preserve indigenous plant species |
| Alternative Energy Sources | Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce dependency on biomass |
| Awareness and Education | Increase public awareness about the importance of biodiversity to 20% of the population |
| Biodiversity Valuation | Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans |
| Policy and Incentive Reform | Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives |
| Investment in Biodiversity | Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices |
| Pollution and Habitat Protection | Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species |
| Climate Change Impact Management | Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change |
| Species and Genetic Diversity | Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion |
| Ecosystem Services Enhancement | Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities |
| Governance and Participation | Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation |
| Knowledge Sharing | Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity |
| Financial Resources Enhancement | Significantly enhance financial resources for biodiversity programs |

### Background on policy coherence between Rio Conventions

Policy coherence between the UNFCCC, UNCBD, and UNCCD is widely acknowledged as critical for the achievement of the conventions, given the implicit connections between nature, climate, and land. Countries are encouraged to consider synergies across these conventions and build strategies that can work hand-in-hand to maximize impact, decrease costs, and reduce trade-offs.

**Annex Figure** **1:** Diagram of Rio Convention, from the UNCCD Global Land Outlook



For example, the KMGBF of the CBD emphasizes climate change mitigation and adaptation as a pathway towards reducing biodiversity loss. In Target 2 of the KMGBF, countries committed to restoring 30% of all degraded ecosystems and in Target 8 countries agreed to minimizing the impacts of climate change and on biodiversity and build resilience by 2030.

Similarly, the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC recognizes the importance of biodiversity in climate actions. For example, Article 5 highlights the need to protect and enhance forests as carbon sinks, supporting REDD+ initiatives. Article 7 promotes ecosystem-based adaptation to enhance climate resilience, while Article 4 encourages countries to integrate nature-based solutions into their N NDCs. At the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27), reference to nature-based solutions was included in a COP cover decision, and at COP29, the importance of biodiversity-positive climate finance and ecosystem restoration was emphasized, further strengthening awareness of the value in alignment between climate action and biodiversity conservation.

Finally, the UNCCD highlights the need to integrate biodiversity conservation into sustainable land management practices (Article 4) while Article 10 focuses on providing financial resources to support land restoration, which directly benefits biodiversity. The UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework emphasizes Nature-Based Solutions for land restoration, benefiting both ecosystems and biodiversity. The LDN goal underscores the need for restoring biodiversity through land rehabilitation.

The importance of integrated action towards was emphasized by the Presidents of UNCBD COP15, UNCCD COP15, and UNFCCC COP27 in 2023 in a [joint statement](https://www.cbd.int/sites/default/files/2023-11/JointStatement-UNCCDCOP15-CBDCOP15-UNFCCC-COP27-Presidents2023.pdf) calling on Parties to collectively work to advance the intertwined objectives of the Rio Conventions in accordance with respective mandates of each Convention to ensure a sustainable future for humanity and the planet. At Sixth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) in 2024, a joint resolution was established on [promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments](https://docs.un.org/en/UNEP/EA.6/RES.4). At the CBD COP16 in October 2024, Parties to the CBD also agreed on a [Biodiversity and Climate decision](https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-22-en.pdf), which recognizes the interlinkages between nature and climate crisis and urges countries to promote synergies in planning processes with the UNFCCC.

**Annex Table** **2:** The Rio Conventions and their planning processes, adopted from the Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-Building Programme’s infobrief 'Integrated planning of strategies and policies under the Rio Conventions'

| **Convention** | **Global frameworks or agreements** | **National planning instruments** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UNFCCC | Paris Agreement: Adopted in 2015, this landmark agreement unites nations under a common cause to combat climate change and adapt to its impacts. It aims to significantly reduce GHG emissions and limit global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, striving for 1.5 degrees Celsius. | Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Part of the UNFCCC framework, NDCs are commitments by countries to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. These are submitted every five years and are central to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.   National Adaption Plans (NAPs): Also under the UNFCCC, NAPs aim to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience. They integrate adaptation into new and existing policies at all levels. NDC 3.0s were due 10 February 2025. |
| UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | KMGBF: Adopted in 2022, this framework sets 23 targets and four goals for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable benefit sharing. It seeks to halt biodiversity loss and ensure that ecosystems are restored, resilient, and adequately protected by the year 2030, emphasizing the integration of biodiversity into all sectors. | National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs): Required by the CBD, NBSAPs are the primary instruments used by countries to implement the KMGBF at the national level. NBSAPs contain national targets, which aim to reflect the 23 targets of the KMGBF, while taking into consideration national circumstances. Updated national biodiversity targets and NBSAPs were requested by the 16th CBD Conference of Parties (COP16) in October 2024, although many countries will submit their NBSAPs later. |
| UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target / Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15.3: LDN target aims to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and achieve a land degradation-neutral world by 2030.   Achieving LDN may involve counterbalancing losses in land-based natural capital with gains over the same timeframe, to achieve neutrality. The land degradation counterbalancing mechanism is a critical element of the LDN principles and helps track progress by providing a standardized way to measure and quantify the net land degradation within a country, region, or land use type. | National Plans to Combat Desertification / National LDN Targets: Under the UNCCD, these plans focus on setting actionable targets to halt and reverse land degradation to achieve a balance where the amount of healthy and productive land resources remains stable or increases. |

### Methodology

Overview of the Analytical Approach

This assessment uses Large Language Models, specifically GPT-4o mini, and Natural Language Processing to identify synergies, overlaps, and gaps between a country’s chosen targets. Four types of analysis are employed to provide an overview of alignment between relevant targets and understand the existence of quantitative and time-bound measures. The pilot approaches were developed and refined based on feedback from a UNDP working group and introductory discussions with countries. Countries are invited to provide additional input to refine the approaches further.

Nature-Based Solutions

The objective of this analysis is to assess the integration of nature-based solutions across nature, climate, and land degradation policies.

**Approach**:

1. Identification of relevant nature-based solutions through a UNDP working group. These nature-based solutions were identified from the [IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/) and [Natural Climate Solutions](https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1710465114) by Griscom et al.
2. Development of descriptions of each type of nature-based solution, as found below:

**Annex Table** **3:** Nature-based Solutions themes

| **Theme** | **Theme Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Protection, management, and restoration of marine and coastal zones | This includes coastal zone risk retention (soft and hard structures), marine ecosystem service management, tidal salt marshes, sustainable coastal management, marine production promotion, coastal environment monitoring and risk assessment, disease management of marine resources, mangrove protection, coral reef protection, seagrass protection, marine protected areas, avoiding coastal impacts, restoring marine ecosystems, coastal wetland, seagrass, coral reef and mangrove restoration, and sustainable fishery. |
| Agriculture and livestock management | This includes climate-resilient crops, climate-resilient livestock management, climate-smart agriculture, insurance, regenerative agriculture, crop diversification, integrated water management, grazing land management, agricultural land and soil management, post-harvest processing, sustainable intensification, agriculture and livestock disease management, agricultural education and consulting, increased food productivity, agroforestry, agricultural diversification, improved grazing land management, and reduced grassland conservation to cropland. |
| Water management | This includes catchment protection, sustainable irrigation, watershed restoration, freshwater ecosystem restoration, integrated water resource management, water management systems, maintaining sustainable water supply, securing water quality, water education and consulting, and monitoring of water resources, and service management of water ecosystems. |
| Forest management and protection | This includes natural forest management, improved plantations, sustainable forestry practices, agro-forestry, avoiding fuelwood harvest, preventing illegal logging, reducing deforestation and forest degradation, fire management, REDD+, reforestation, afforestation, tree planting on degraded land, temperate and tropical forest restoration, forest carbon sink management, and monitoring forest changes. |
| Protection and restoration of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems | This includes avoiding grassland conversion, grassland protection, savanna protection, avoiding shrubland conversion, sustainable grazing, optimal grazing intensity, conservation agriculture, grassland restoration, savanna restoration, degraded land restoration, tree intercropping, land conservation, and avoiding desertification. |
| Grassland management and protection | This includes river, inland water and wetland protection, peatland rewetting, avoiding peat impacts, freshwater ecosystem protection, wetland management, service management of freshwater ecosystems, peatland restoration, dune restoration, freshwater ecosystem restoration, catchment restoration, watershed protection, restoration and reduced conversion of coastal wetlands, restoration and reduced conversion of peatlands, d sustainable fishery. |
| Ecosystem protection and connectivity | This includes establishing protected areas, community reserves, wildlife corridors, restore pollinator habitats, prevent species extinction, habitat rewilding, restricting invasive species and pests, ecosystem change detection, other effective conservation measures (OECM), and increased connectivity between protected areas. |
| Soil fertility management and restoration | This includes increased soil organic carbon, reduced soil erosion, reduced soil salinization, reduced soil compaction, biochar application, improved cropland soil management, soil restoration, soil improvement, and sustainable intensification. |
| Risk management and disaster prevention | This includes agricultural disaster management and invasive alien species and pest control, disease surveillance, wildlife management, fire management, flood control, infrastructure and critical systems resilience, reduced landslides and hazards making human settlement safer, environmental risk monitoring, forecasting and warning systems, resource-based early warnings, reduced pollution, acidification prevention, disaster risk reduction and management in agriculture, security and diversification in critical sectors such as energy, food and water, risk sharing instruments and insurance, livelihood diversification, and management of urban sprawl (green and blue spaces). |
| Value chain management | This includes dietary changes, reducing food waste, reducing post-harvest losses, sustainable sourcing and use of resources, supply-chain diversification, improved food processing and retailing, improved energy use in food systems, reducing food loss, and improved supply chain resilience. |
| Nature-based carbon sequestration | This includes Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), enhanced weathering of minerals, tree planting for carbon sequestration, afforestation, reforestation, proforestation, tree intercropping, silvopasture, restore forests for carbon sequestration, and improved plantations for carbon storage. |

1. Data cleaning by replacing acronyms with their full text and removing country names from the data set.
2. Application of the GPT-4o mini model on UNDP’s secure Azure account to assess whether these nature-based solutions are represented in each of the climate and land degradation targets.
3. Assessment of opportunities for alignment among targets in each category.

Cross-cutting themes

The objective is to identify where seven additional themes are found across targets. These themes represent common elements across both policy types that can stimulate stakeholder conversation towards strong policy alignment.

**Approach**:

1. Identification of relevant themes pertaining to the Rio Conventions through a UNDP working group and discussions with countries.
2. Developed descriptions of each theme, as found below:

**Annex Table** **4:** Cross-cutting themes

| **Theme** | **Theme Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Climate change adaptation and mitigation | This includes actions that help reduce vulnerability to the current or expected impacts of climate change (climate resilience) and prevent global warming from reaching 1.5º Celsius about pre-industrial levels. This can include climate risk assessments, building flood defences, strengthening infrastructure, critical systems, essential services and human settlements, switching to drought-resistant crops, diversifying food production and sources, blue carbon, reducing GHG emissions, recycling, using renewable energy (solar, wind, green hydrogen, waste and others), reducing carbon footprint, expanding low-carbon technology, electrifying transportation, adopting non-motorized transportation, using sustainable or low-carbon fuel, minimizing loss and damage, expand climate forecasting infrastructure, decarbonization, create carbon sinks, and conduct carbon removal, capture and storage. |
| Desertification, drought, and land degradation | This includes actions to address desertification and the effects of drought, especially in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. It also includes the concept of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), which strives for a balance between land degradation and land restoration, ensuring that any land degradation is offset by the restoration of an equivalent area. Avoiding new degradation of land by maintaining existing healthy land, reducing existing degradation by adopting sustainable land management practices (i.e. Nature based Solutions), maintaining soil health, ramping up efforts to restore and return degraded lands to a natural or more productive state. This approach promotes long-term environmental sustainability, supports the restoration of ecosystem services, and contributes to the achievement of Rio Conventions global targets. |
| Species conservation and ecosystems | This includes halting human-induced extinction of species, controlling invasive alien species, sharing of genetic resources and their digital sequence information to ensure genetic diversity, and reducing human-wildlife conflict, for instance, creating reserves. This also includes ecosystem services and ecosystem-based adaptation across deserts, forests, grasslands, shrublands, tropical rainforests, oceans, coral reefs, lakes, marine coastal ecosystems, rivers, savanna, woodlands, sub-tropical, wetlands, and other biomes. |
| Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) | This includes reforestation, afforestation and forest restoration, sustainable forest management, enhancement of forest carbon stocks, reduce deforestation, REDD+, land management, agroforestry, and improved soil carbon sequestration. |
| Pollution | This includes improved waste management, reduced industrial pollution, reduced nutrient loss, reduced single-use plastics, reduced air pollution, sustainable consumption, and reduced pesticide and chemical risk. |
| Gender equality | This includes gender mainstreaming, gender-responsive decision-making, ensuring women’s rights and participation, reducing gender-based violence, and implementation of the KMGBF Gender Plan of Action, UNCCD Gender Action Plan, and the Lima work programme on gender. |
| Capacity building and development | This includes technology transfer, education and learning, south-south exchange, knowledge sharing (including traditional knowledge), scientific cooperation and information networks, developing communities of practice and task forces, access and benefit sharing (ABS) under the Nagoya Protocol, R&D and investment in green technologies, institutional strengthening and establishment of emergency response capabilities, and the development of transparent monitoring and reporting systems, and mainstreaming concepts and values related to biodiversity and climate so that people are aware of their importance and capacitated to deal with their deterioration. |
| Sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | This includes actions that promote inclusive, equitable, and environmentally sustainable development while ensuring that present needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It covers the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, which integrate social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Efforts include poverty eradication, food and water security, universal access to education and healthcare, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure and urbanization, responsible consumption and production, access to clean energy, reduction of inequalities, promotion of peace, justice and strong institutions, and fostering partnerships. It also includes aligning national strategies with the SDGs, strengthening institutions to deliver on them, integrating SDG indicators into monitoring and reporting systems, ensuring policy coherence across sectors, and promoting cross-cutting solutions that address multiple goals simultaneously, including biodiversity conservation, climate action, and gender equality. |

1. Undertake data cleaning by replacing acronyms with their full text and removing country names from the data set.
2. Apply the GPT-4o mini model on UNDP’s secure Azure account to assess whether these themes are represented in each of the targets.
3. Assessment of opportunities for alignment among targets in each category.

**Quantitative and time-bound analysis**

This analysis aims to identify quantitative metrics in the policy targets. These include time-bound references, such as “by 2030”, or specific benchmarks for achievement, such as “reduce by 50%”. These can support enhanced planning, implementation, and monitoring of targets.

**Approach**:

1. Undertake data cleaning by replacing acronyms with their full text and removing country names from the data set.
2. Use Natural Language Processing to break down targets into individual tokens, such as words, numbers, or punctuation marks, and identify both their token role and their contextual grammatical role, such as verb, adjective, and noun. With the combination of both roles, time-bound and numerical benchmark elements in each target can be properly identified. For example, this helps differentiate numbers in titles, such as “Article 2” or “National Plan 2025”, from numeric indicators, such as “create 2 more protected areas” or “restore 60% of degraded areas”.

### Learn more

For further reading and deeper insights into the topics covered in this pilot report, explore the following resources:

[Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD)](https://www.cbd.int/gbf/)

[Paris Agreement (UNFCCC)](https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement)

[UNDP Nature Pledge](https://www.undp.org/nature-pledge)

[IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/)

[UNEP Nature-Based Solutions for Climate](https://www.unep.org/resources/report/nature-based-solutions-climate)

[Checklist for Synergies in NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs](https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/f81c5c73-8757-480d-9fe2-9e9d8316b433.pdf)

[A Guide for Including Nature in Nationally Determined Contributions (Edition 2)](https://nature4climate.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/N4C-Guide-Nature-NDCs.pdf)

[Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-building Programme Infobrief: Synergies between Rio conventions: Context and key concepts](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Infobrief%201_design.pdf)

[Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-building Programme Infobrief: Integrated planning of strategies and policies](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Infobrief%201_design.pdf)

[UNDP Integrated Actions for Accelerated Impact](https://www.undp.org/publications/integrated-actions-accelerated-impact-putting-gender-equality-and-social-inclusion-heart-nbsaps-and-ndcs)

[Synergies Between Biodiversity and Climate Policy Frameworks – A Series of Thematic Papers](https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/publications/synergies-between-biodiversity-and-climate-policy-frameworks-a-series-of-thematic-papers/)

[Synergies between adaptation, biodiversity and mitigation: How Ecosystem-based Adaptation can build bridges between Nationally Determined Contributions and the new Global Biodiversity Framework](https://www.giz.de/fachexpertise/downloads/giz2024-en-eba-synergies.pdf)

These resources offer detailed information, case studies, and actionable insights to further support alignment efforts.