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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.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

# Introduction

## Goals of the Alignment Assessment

This **Pilot Nature-Climate Alignment Assessment** is developed through Artificial Intelligence (AI) to support Sri Lanka 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 Sri Lanka’s Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, Draft NBTs, and Draft NDCs shared by the country and found in 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.**). 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, Sri Lanka 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.** **:** 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 .

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 Sri Lanka

This section provides an overview of the primary findings from the analysis on targets from Sri Lanka’s Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, Draft NBTs, and Draft NDCs. These targets were identified by the UNDP Country Office and can be found in , 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

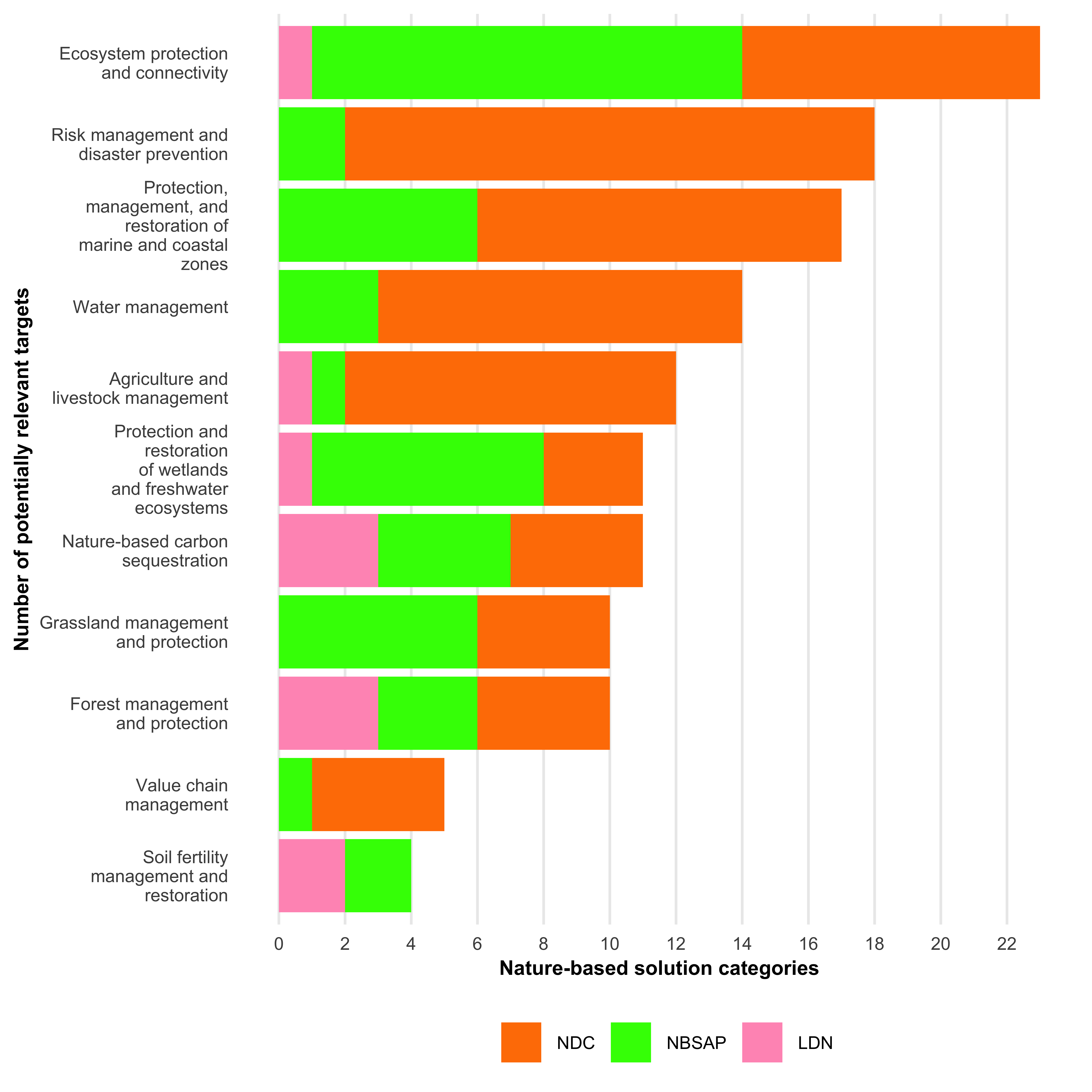
At the recommendation of a UNDP working group, consisting of representatives from the Nature and Climate Hubs, these 11 nature-based solutions categories were identified from the [IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/) and [Natural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

For this assessment report, Sri Lanka’s 118 targets from three strategic documents (Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka (LDN), Draft NBTs (NBSAP), and Draft NDCs (NDC)) were analyzed against these categories and their descriptions. Through comparing these, the AI model identifies that 64 of Sri Lanka’s 118 targets appear to pertain to at least one nature-based solution category:

* **5 of 5 LDN targets (100%)**
* **13 of 25 NBSAP targets (52%)**
* **46 of 88 NDC targets (52%)**

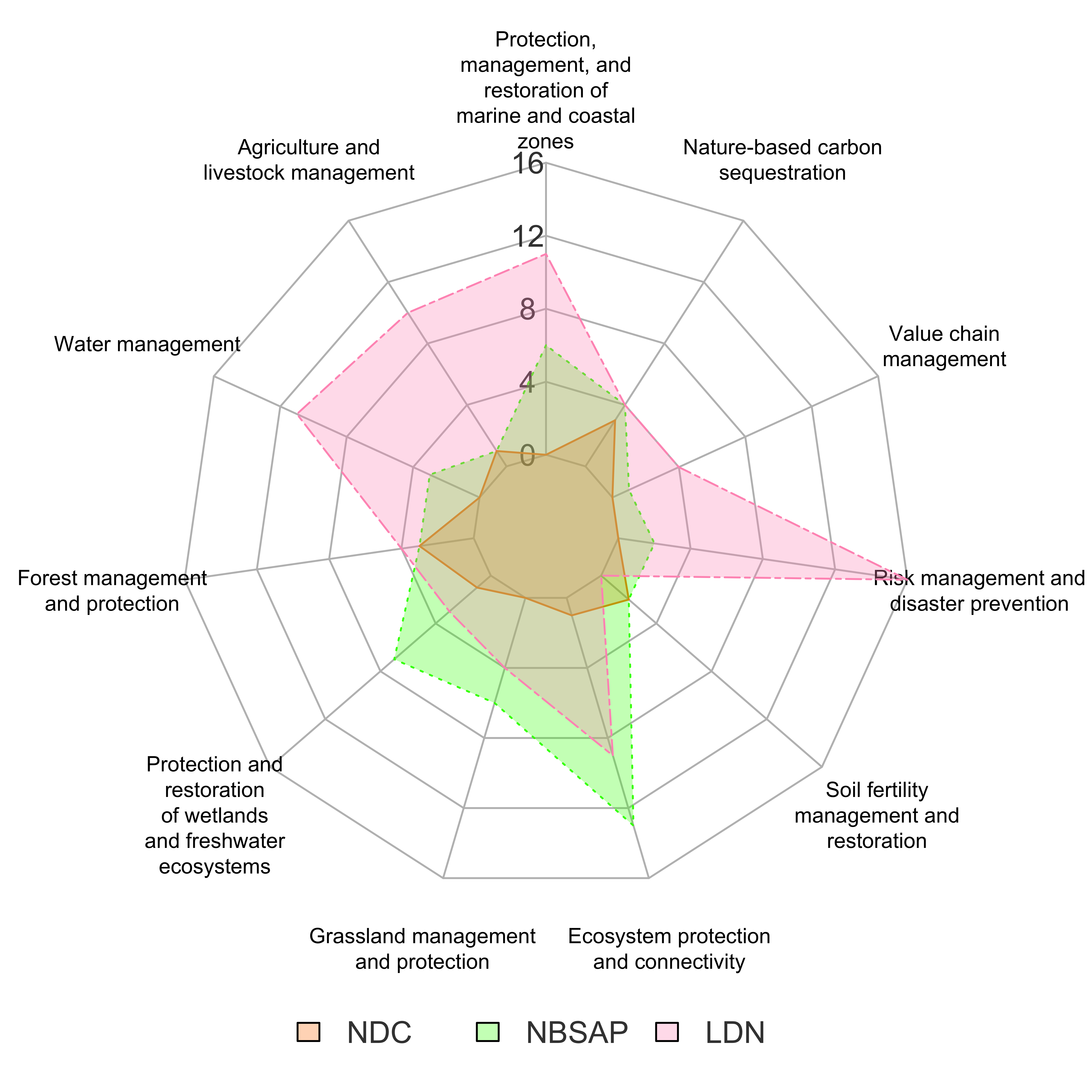
The most common categories of nature-based solutions detected among the country’s targets appears to be Ecosystem protection and connectivity (23 targets), and Risk management and disaster prevention (18 targets). The categories that were the least frequently detected Soil fertility management and restoration (four targets), and Value chain management (five targets). The results are described further in **Figures 2.** and **2.**, and more information, including opportunities for further alignment between targets, can be found in **Section** .

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



**Figure 2.** 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.** but provide an additional way to visualize the relationships between targets.

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



## Cross-cutting themes

In addition, Sri Lanka’s 118 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.*

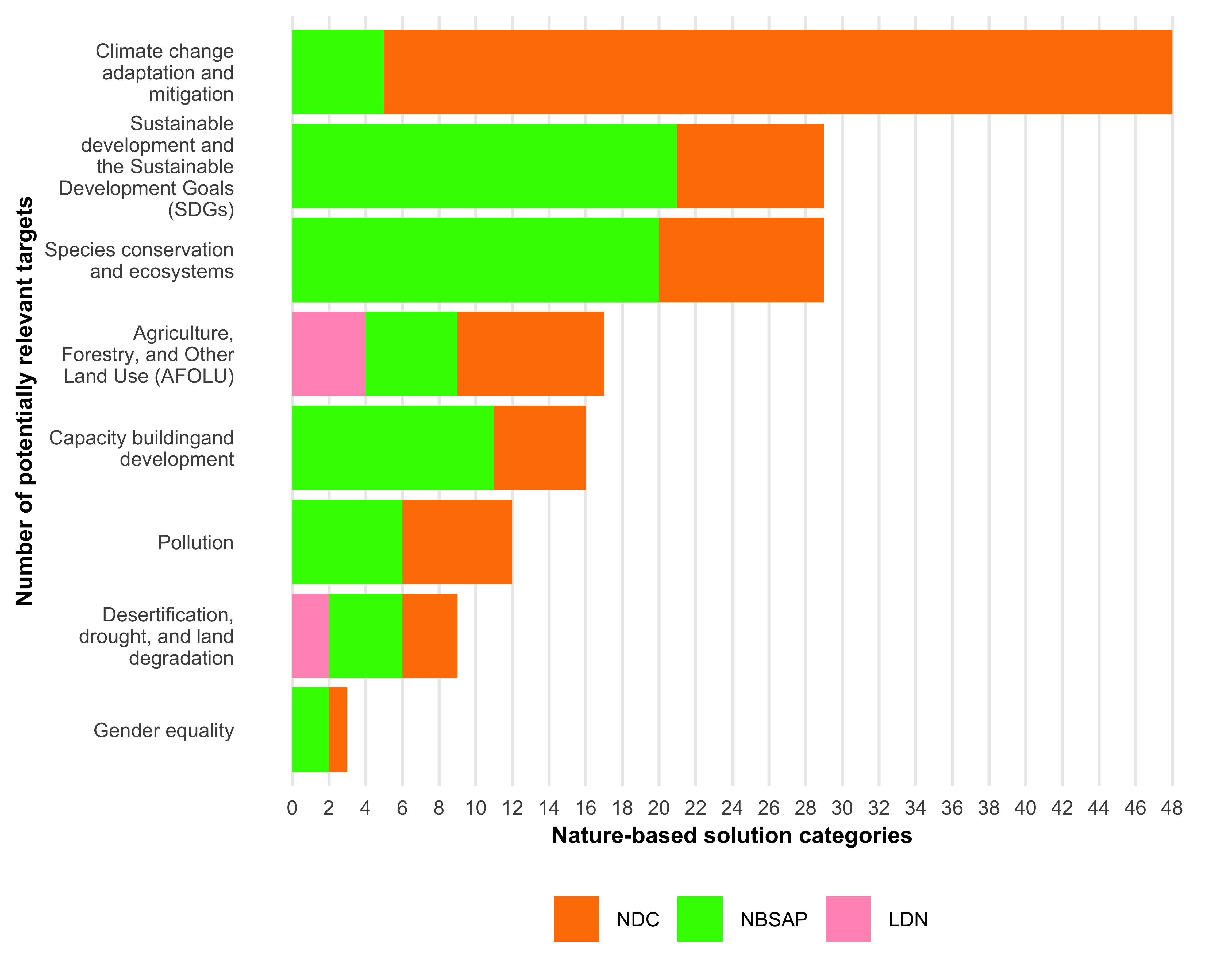
By comparing the national targets with these cross-cutting themes, the AI model identified that 86 of Sri Lanka’s 118 appear to pertain to at least one theme:

* **4 of 5 LDN targets (80%)**
* **25 of 25 NBSAP targets (100%)**
* **57 of 88 NDC targets (65%)**

Across the targets provided by Sri Lanka, the theme of Climate change adaptation and mitigation (48 targets), Species conservation and ecosystems (29 targets), and Sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (29 targets) while the theme of Gender equality (three targets), and Desertification, drought, and land degradation (nine targets).

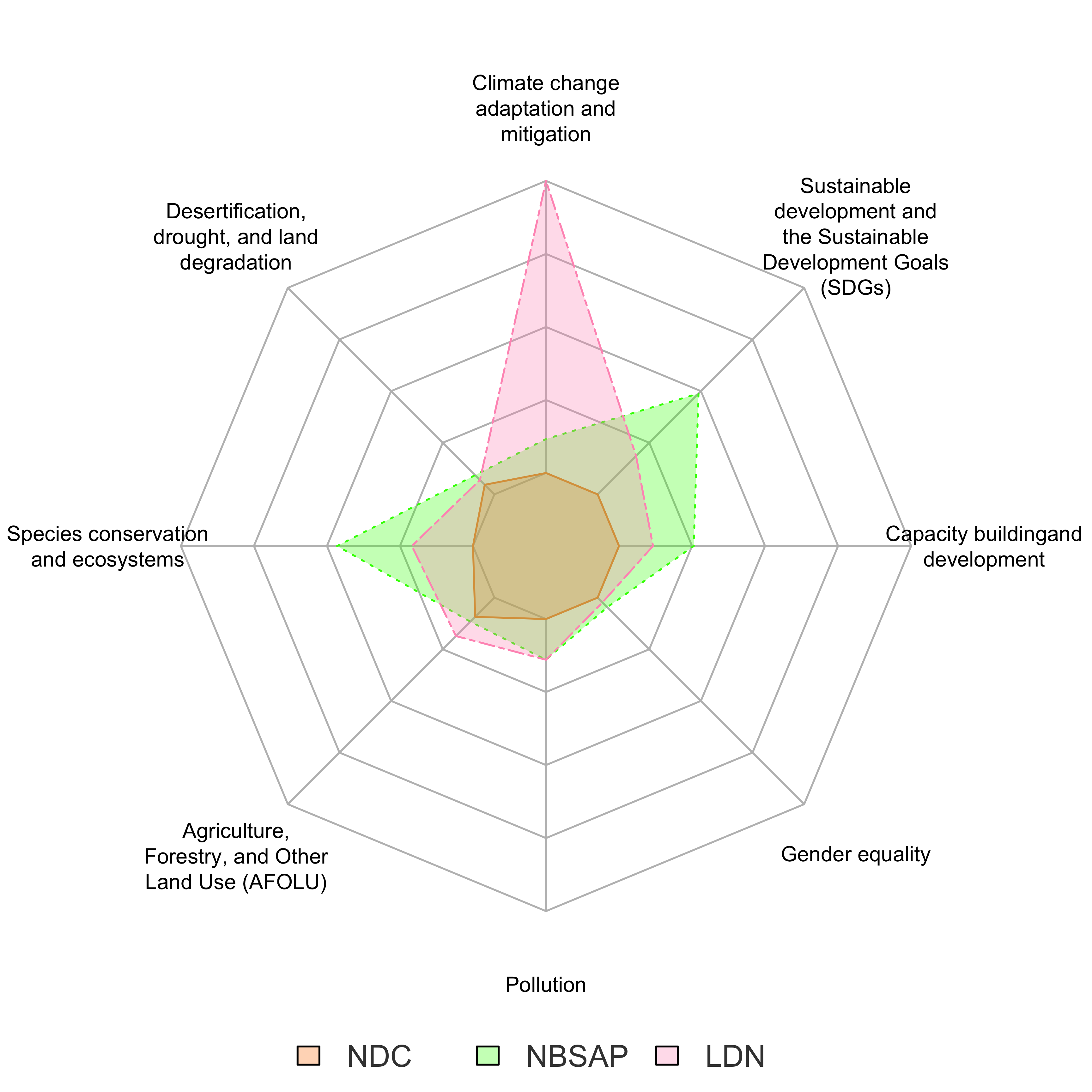
The results are described in **Figures 2.** and **2.**, where the colors indicate whether relevant targets come from LDN, NBSAP, or NDC. Section of this document provides more information on these themes and identifies potential opportunities for further target alignment.

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



**Figure 2.** 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.** but provide an additional way to visualize the relationships between targets.

**Figure 2.****:** 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.**, when comparing the country’s nature targets from the NBSAP with the country’s climate targets from the LDN and NDC, the model found **298 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**  and 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 Sri Lanka, 8% of targets were identified as quantitative and 11% as time-bound. Of these, 15 are Draft NBTs targets, five are Draft NDCs targets, and three are Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka targets.

In total, 8% of the 118 targets appear to be quantitative (five Draft NBTs targets, three Draft NDCs targets, and two Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka 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, 11% of all 118 targets appear to be time-bound (10 Draft NBTs targets, two Draft NDCs targets, and one Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka 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 118 policy targets from Sri Lanka, including those from Sri Lanka’s Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, Draft NBTs, and Draft NDCs, found in .

## 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 . 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:

* **5 of 5 LDN targets (100%)**
* **13 of 25 NBSAP targets (52%)**
* **46 of 88 NDC targets (52%)**

The nature-based solution categories that appear most referenced across the targets are Ecosystem protection and connectivity, and Risk management and disaster prevention. In addition, the nature-based solution categories that appear least referenced are Soil fertility management and restoration and Value chain management. 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 17 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 1**: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices.
* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and inter\_x0002\_agency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature

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**NDC targets**:

* **Biodiversity NDC 3**: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 2**: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 3**: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 4**: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 5**: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species
* **Fisheries NDC 1**: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience
* **Fisheries NDC 2**: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change.
* **Fisheries NDC 4**: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels
* **Fisheries NDC 5**: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions
* **Forestry NDC 4**: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh.
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 66 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal and marine areas. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by integrating protected area management with broader spatial planning efforts, optimizing resources, and enhancing ecosystem resilience against climate change. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. Both targets address similar audiences and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functionality. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on expanding protected areas and the NBT target emphasizing the conservation of key areas. The ecosystems addressed are related, as protected areas can include key terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced governance in conservation efforts. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on protected areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity more broadly. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices can support the resilience of protected areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functions, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 2: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and management of coastal areas, with the NDC target emphasizing hazard assessment and the NBT target prioritizing biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. Both targets operate within the coastal ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better planning outcomes, ultimately supporting sustainable coastal management and reducing biodiversity loss. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 2: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental resilience, with the NDC target addressing coastal hazards and the NBT target aiming to restore ecosystems, including coastal areas. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as improved knowledge of coastal vulnerabilities can inform restoration efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 2: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the understanding and conservation of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing hazard assessment and the NBT target focusing on biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal areas are part of broader marine and terrestrial systems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management practices that benefit both biodiversity and hazard mitigation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 2: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and understanding vulnerabilities, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal hazards and the NBT target addressing biodiversity affected by climate change. Since coastal ecosystems are critical for biodiversity and both targets aim to improve management and planning, aligning them could lead to more efficient resource use and better outcomes for both coastal and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 2: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on assessing coastal hazards, which directly relates to the sustainable management of coastal ecosystems outlined in the NBT target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved data on coastal vulnerabilities to inform sustainable practices in agriculture, fisheries, and tourism, leading to enhanced resilience and resource efficiency in coastal areas. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 2: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The NDC target focuses on assessing coastal hazards, which directly relates to the NBT target's goal of enhancing ecosystem functions in coastal environments. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved data on coastal vulnerabilities to inform nature-based solutions, leading to better resource management and enhanced ecosystem services in coastal areas. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices in coastal areas, with the NDC target specifically addressing climate hazards and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. Since coastal areas are a subset of the broader ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target, aligning these targets could lead to improved resilience and reduced biodiversity loss through integrated management strategies, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecological integrity within coastal areas, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as coastal areas are part of broader marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both climate resilience and biodiversity restoration. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation in coastal areas, indicating a meaningful connection. By aligning the actions of incorporating climate hazard information into coastal management and conserving biodiversity in these areas, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes that enhance both ecological resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate hazards, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal areas and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity and ecosystems. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through integrated coastal management that supports biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in both ecosystem resilience and climate adaptation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on enhancing coastal management to address climate hazards, while the NBT target emphasizes sustainable management across various sectors, including those impacting coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to improved resilience in coastal areas through sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity and food security, creating measurable outcomes in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecosystem functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing climate hazards in coastal areas, which can be linked to the broader ecosystem functions mentioned in the NBT target. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and the implementation of nature-based solutions can directly support the resilience of coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits for both people and nature. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and biodiversity of coastal and marine areas, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management and resource efficiency in spatial planning and ecosystem resilience efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which are included in the broader ecosystem scope of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in management efforts, as both aim to engage similar stakeholders and enhance ecosystem functions in overlapping areas. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing management plans for these areas, while the NBT target emphasizes conservation of biodiversity within them. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both resilience and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, while the NBT target encompasses broader biodiversity affected by climate change. Given that coastal and marine ecosystems are critical components of overall biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management strategies that enhance both ecosystem resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, coastal and marine ecosystems are nested within broader ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which can be considered part of the broader category of natural ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared management strategies and resource optimization, as both aim to improve ecosystem services and resilience in interconnected environments. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target encompassing both coastal and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal and marine environments. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both aim to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets focus on the conservation of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration and the NBT target aiming for the conservation of key areas. Their shared goal of enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, along with overlapping target audiences, suggests that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in marine and coastal management. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity affected by climate change. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and strategies that enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems, which are critical for marine biodiversity, thereby optimizing resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem conservation and management, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are included within the broader ecosystem categories of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation actions, particularly in managing marine and coastal resources sustainably while promoting biodiversity. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and enhancement, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are a subset of the broader natural ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and improved ecosystem services, ultimately enhancing the health of both coastal and broader natural ecosystems. |
| Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and minimizing biodiversity loss, which are interconnected objectives. The ecosystems addressed (fisheries and broader inland, coastal, and marine areas) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management strategies that enhance both fisheries resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 fisheries management in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as fisheries are part of coastal and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity and fisheries resilience. |
| Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation in ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing broader coastal and marine areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and ecological connectivity, as the conservation of marine areas can directly support the resilience of fisheries, creating measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries are part of the larger biodiversity framework, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance resilience in both fisheries and biodiversity management. |
| Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience in ecosystems, particularly fisheries, which are explicitly mentioned in both. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance food security and biodiversity conservation in climate-vulnerable areas. |
| Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target emphasizing broader natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating ecosystem-based approaches that enhance fisheries management while simultaneously restoring and maintaining ecosystem services, thus optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and food security, with the NDC target focusing on sustainable fisheries and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning in marine areas. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target addressing food security through sustainable fisheries and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems (marine and freshwater), and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity. |
| Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and conserving biodiversity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (marine and freshwater for the NDC target and coastal and marine for the NBT target) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience against climate change impacts, benefiting both food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of climate change, with the NDC target specifically aiming to enhance food security through sustainable fisheries, while the NBT target seeks to bolster biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as marine and freshwater ecosystems are critical for biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | Both targets aim to enhance food security while addressing sustainability in fisheries and aquaculture, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as aquaculture and fisheries fall under broader categories of marine and freshwater ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
| Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing food security, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved (marine and freshwater) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience against climate change impacts, benefiting both food security and ecosystem services. |
| Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries resilience and the NBT target addressing biodiversity loss in broader aquatic areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as lagoons are part of coastal ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared strategies that benefit both fisheries productivity and biodiversity conservation. |
| Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and productivity of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in lagoons and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem restoration, including coastal and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both fisheries productivity and biodiversity, particularly in interconnected lagoon and coastal environments. |
| Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in lagoons and the NBT target addressing broader coastal and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved management practices that can benefit both fisheries productivity and biodiversity conservation in interconnected ecosystems. |
| Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries in lagoons and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as lagoons are part of coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both fisheries productivity and overall biodiversity resilience. |
| Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of aquatic resources and ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries in lagoons, which are part of the broader ecosystem mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing measures that promote resilience in fisheries while also supporting biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and functionality of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries in lagoons and the NBT target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions. Since lagoons are part of natural ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits for both fisheries and overall ecosystem health. |
| Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing safety and sustainability in coastal areas, with the NDC target emphasizing safety against extreme weather and the NBT target aiming to minimize biodiversity loss. Both targets operate within the coastal ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better preparedness for climate impacts, ultimately benefiting both fishermen and biodiversity management efforts. |
| Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing safety and ecological integrity within coastal ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness for extreme weather events, as restoration initiatives could enhance the resilience of coastal fisheries against climatic impacts. |
| Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing safety and conservation in coastal areas, with the NDC target emphasizing safety against extreme weather and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal fisheries are part of the broader coastal and marine ecosystem, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience in the face of climate change, benefiting both fishermen and conservation efforts. |
| Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing safety in coastal fisheries, which falls under the broader ecosystem category of biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness for extreme weather events, benefiting both fishermen and biodiversity conservation efforts in coastal areas. |
| Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing safety and sustainability in coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing safety in coastal fisheries, which falls under the broader ecosystem management outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness for extreme weather events, benefiting both fishermen and broader ecosystem management efforts. |
| Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing safety and ecosystem functions, which can be interconnected through the implementation of nature-based solutions that improve resilience against extreme weather in coastal fisheries. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and the expected outcomes of improved safety and ecosystem services can be achieved more effectively in coastal areas. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine areas mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated spatial planning that incorporates blue carbon ecosystems, optimizing resource use and enhancing coastal resilience while minimizing biodiversity loss. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are included within the broader category of coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative restoration efforts, particularly in coastal areas where both blue carbon and broader ecosystem restoration initiatives can complement each other. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader category of coastal and marine areas highlighted in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in managing and protecting ecosystems like mangroves and seagrass that contribute to both carbon sequestration and biodiversity. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are a subset of broader biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions in habitat conservation and restoration, optimizing resources and creating synergies in coastal management and biodiversity efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems relevant to the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary actions that improve biodiversity and carbon sequestration, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and food security. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are a subset of natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in carbon sequestration and biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in coastal management efforts. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | Both targets focus on addressing environmental challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by climate-related loss and damage, while the NBT target aims to minimize biodiversity loss through integrated spatial planning. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sectors like Agriculture and Fisheries under the NDC target can directly benefit from biodiversity-inclusive planning in coastal and marine areas, leading to enhanced resource efficiency and informed decision-making. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing progress in various sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing progress in sectors related to Loss and Damage, which includes biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to conserve key biodiversity areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, particularly in coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced strategies for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved strategies and resource efficiency in managing both biodiversity and sectoral impacts of climate change. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of progress in sectors that impact ecosystems and biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and biodiversity, are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved strategies for addressing climate-related challenges while promoting food security and conservation. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing climate-related challenges, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, such as biodiversity and natural ecosystems, are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing Loss and Damage while restoring nature's contributions. |

The targets from the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the Nature-Based Targets (NBT) exhibit significant alignment in their focus on the protection, management, and restoration of marine and coastal zones. For instance, both policies emphasize the importance of expanding protected areas and ensuring integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, which could enhance resilience to climate change. Additionally, the NDC’s commitment to restoring coastal ecosystems aligns with the NBT’s targets for identifying and restoring degraded ecosystems. However, while the NDC includes specific actions related to fisheries management and technological advancements for climate resilience, the NBT appears to focus more broadly on participatory planning and sustainable management practices. Overall, these synergies present opportunities for cohesive implementation strategies that could strengthen marine and coastal conservation efforts.

#### 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 12 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**LDN targets**:

* **LDN Target 4**: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people

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**NDC targets**:

* **Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation)**: Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture
* **Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation)**: Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios
* **Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation)**: Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity
* **Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation)**: Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate
* **Agriculture NDC 2 (mitigation)**: Increase crop productivity and production through efficient resource management
* **Fisheries NDC 3**: Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine
* **Livestock NDC 1 (mitigation)**: Improve dairy sector productivity by introducing Good Animal Husbandry practices (GAHP) in consideration of managing herd, herd health, feed and by improving animal comfort and welfare
* **Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation)**: Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock
* **Livestock NDC 2 (adaptation)**: Introduce technological innovations and interventions, especially by improved feeding, disease surveillance and management strategies, to build resilience in poultry and swine farming

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 19 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and land productivity, which are interconnected. By aligning efforts to integrate climate resilience in agriculture with soil productivity improvements, there is potential for measurable benefits such as increased sustainability and food security, as well as improved soil health. |
| Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation): Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on improving agricultural practices and land management, which are interconnected. By updating the Agroecological Map, the NDC target can provide essential data that supports the Land Degradation target's aim to enhance land productivity and SOC stocks, creating measurable benefits in resource management and agricultural planning. |
| Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on improving land productivity and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems related to land use and soil, suggesting that aligning them could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in sustainable practices. |
| Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and reducing losses, which are interconnected. By aligning efforts to reduce post-harvest losses with improving soil productivity, resources can be optimized, leading to increased economic value and sustainability in the agricultural sector. |
| Agriculture NDC 2 (mitigation): Increase crop productivity and production through efficient resource management | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity, with the NDC target emphasizing crop productivity and the Land Degradation target aiming to improve land productivity and SOC stocks. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource management and soil health, ultimately resulting in higher agricultural yields and sustainability. |
| Fisheries NDC 3: Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience, which are interconnected. By developing climate-resilient varieties, the NDC target can directly support the Land Degradation target's aim of improving land productivity and SOC stocks, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in the agricultural sector. |
| Livestock NDC 1 (mitigation): Improve dairy sector productivity by introducing Good Animal Husbandry practices (GAHP) in consideration of managing herd, herd health, feed and by improving animal comfort and welfare | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on improving productivity, with the NDC target emphasizing dairy sector productivity and the Land Degradation target aiming to enhance land productivity and SOC stocks. The ecosystems are related, as healthy soil and land management practices can directly benefit dairy farming, leading to measurable improvements in both sectors through shared practices and resources. |
| Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation): Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and productivity, with the NDC target addressing climate impacts on ruminant livestock and the Land Degradation target aiming to improve land productivity. The ecosystems are related, as healthy soil and improved land management can directly benefit livestock production, creating measurable synergies in resource use and implementation strategies. |
| Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security while integrating sustainable practices in agriculture, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap significantly, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation): Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable agricultural practices and ecosystem management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as the NDC target addresses agricultural land use, which falls under the broader category of sustainable management outlined in the NBT target, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for both agricultural planning and biodiversity conservation. |
| Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and improved productivity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in agriculture and resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to enhanced food security and biodiversity conservation through shared actions and stakeholder engagement. |
| Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and promoting sustainable practices within the agricultural sector, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can directly contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| Agriculture NDC 2 (mitigation): Increase crop productivity and production through efficient resource management | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation, benefiting both agricultural productivity and biodiversity conservation. |
| Fisheries NDC 3: Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and resilience within the agricultural sector, with the NDC target specifically addressing climate resilience in agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to broader ecosystem health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of various sectors, with a shared emphasis on ecosystems and biodiversity. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in addressing climate-related challenges while promoting food security and conservation efforts. |
| Livestock NDC 1 (mitigation): Improve dairy sector productivity by introducing Good Animal Husbandry practices (GAHP) in consideration of managing herd, herd health, feed and by improving animal comfort and welfare | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goal of improving dairy sector productivity aligns with the broader aim of sustainable management in the NBT target, as enhanced dairy practices can contribute to food security and biodiversity conservation. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in agriculture, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation): Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on improving the resilience of ruminant livestock, which falls under the broader agricultural ecosystem addressed in the NBT target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both food security and biodiversity conservation through sustainable livestock management practices. |
| Livestock NDC 2 (adaptation): Introduce technological innovations and interventions, especially by improved feeding, disease surveillance and management strategies, to build resilience in poultry and swine farming | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability, with the NDC target specifically addressing poultry and swine farming, which falls under the broader agricultural ecosystem mentioned in the NBT target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that can enhance resilience in farming while promoting biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing land productivity and ensuring sustainable management of ecosystems, which are interconnected. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health, particularly in agricultural contexts where soil management directly impacts biodiversity and food security. |

The targets across the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and the Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) policy exhibit significant alignment in promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Notably, the NDC’s emphasis on mainstreaming climate change considerations and developing climate-resilient varieties aligns well with the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets’ focus on improving soil productivity and organic carbon stocks. Additionally, the NBT’s commitment to sustainable management of agricultural areas complements the NDC’s goals of enhancing crop productivity and reducing post-harvest losses. This synergy suggests a cohesive approach to addressing climate resilience and sustainable land use within the agricultural sector. Overall, these policies collectively support the overarching theme of sustainable agriculture and livestock management.

#### 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:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and inter\_x0002\_agency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature

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**NDC targets**:

* **Forestry NDC 3**: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine
* **Waste NDC 5**: Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas
* **Water NDC 1**: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka
* **Water NDC 2**: Ground water and surface water monitoring and vulnerability assessment in high sensitive and drought-prone areas of the country and implementing remedial measures
* **Water NDC 3**: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation
* **Water NDC 4**: Promote water conservation, efficient water use, and re-use of treated wastewater for other purposes
* **Water NDC 5**: Establish and improve salinity barriers in 3 rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought
* **Water NDC 7**: Restoration, rehabilitation, and augmentation of existing irrigation systems
* **Water NDC 8**: Enhance water management in irrigation schemes
* **Water NDC 9**: Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 24 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 catchment protection and the NBT target addressing the restoration of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as catchment areas can influence the health of broader terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management and restoration efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment protection and the NBT target aiming for broader conservation of key areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as catchment areas can influence the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas, which can be considered part of broader natural ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in water quality and biodiversity, as tree planting in catchment areas can directly contribute to the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem functions and services outlined in the NBT target. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing progress in various sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing progress in sectors related to Loss and Damage, which includes biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to conserve key biodiversity areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine areas are part of broader biodiversity efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both conservation and climate resilience strategies. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing climate-related challenges, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, such as biodiversity and natural resources, are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for both loss and damage assessment and nature restoration. |
| Waste NDC 5: Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental health, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable wastewater management and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved wastewater management can enhance water quality in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| Waste NDC 5: Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and public health through improved management practices. The ecosystems involved—water management and natural ecosystems—are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and biodiversity, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and public health outcomes. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target focusing on river basins and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystems, including inland waters. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and restoration efforts, as integrated management practices in river basins can complement ecosystem restoration initiatives, creating measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing river basins and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity areas, which can include riverine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in areas where river basins intersect with terrestrial and wetland ecosystems. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing river basins, which are integral to broader natural ecosystems. By implementing integrated management practices in river basins, the NDC target can directly contribute to the restoration and maintenance of nature's contributions to people outlined in the NBT target, leading to measurable benefits in water quality and biodiversity. |
| Water NDC 2: Ground water and surface water monitoring and vulnerability assessment in high sensitive and drought-prone areas of the country and implementing remedial measures | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 water resource vulnerabilities and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water management can enhance the health of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| Water NDC 2: Ground water and surface water monitoring and vulnerability assessment in high sensitive and drought-prone areas of the country and implementing remedial measures | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation in vulnerable ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing water resources in drought-prone areas and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in key areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and ecological health, as effective water management is crucial for the conservation of terrestrial and wetland ecosystems, thereby creating measurable benefits through integrated approaches. |
| Water NDC 3: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 and sanitation systems and the NBT target addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to reliable water supply, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both water management and biodiversity. |
| Water NDC 3: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation in ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing water supply and sanitation systems, which can be influenced by the conservation of coastal and marine areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and ecological health, benefiting both water systems and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Water NDC 3: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving services, with the NDC target emphasizing water supply and sanitation and the NBT target addressing ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy natural ecosystems can support water supply and sanitation systems, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary approaches. |
| Water NDC 4: Promote water conservation, efficient water use, and re-use of treated wastewater for other purposes | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 promoting sustainable water management that can support the biodiversity and ecosystem functions emphasized in the NBT target. Additionally, both targets address overlapping ecosystems, particularly in inland waters and coastal areas, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem restoration and water management. |
| Water NDC 4: Promote water conservation, efficient water use, and re-use of treated wastewater for other purposes | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable water management and the NBT target promoting nature-based solutions. Both targets address water resources and natural ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved water efficiency and ecosystem health, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| Water NDC 5: Establish and improve salinity barriers in 3 rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The NDC target focuses on mitigating salinity intrusion in specific freshwater ecosystems, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems, which can include freshwater areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as improved salinity management can support biodiversity and ecosystem functions in the affected river systems. |
| Water NDC 7: Restoration, rehabilitation, and augmentation of existing irrigation systems | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and improvement of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing irrigation systems and agricultural productivity, while the NBT target aims at enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved irrigation can benefit agricultural ecosystems, which in turn can support broader ecological integrity, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| Water NDC 7: Restoration, rehabilitation, and augmentation of existing irrigation systems | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target emphasizing irrigation efficiency and sustainability, which can directly benefit the broader ecosystem health addressed by the NBT target. Additionally, both targets engage with agricultural and natural ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and ecosystem services. |
| Water NDC 8: Enhance water management in irrigation schemes | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of enhancing water management in irrigation schemes and restoring degraded ecosystems can complement each other, as improved irrigation practices can lead to healthier ecosystems by reducing water wastage and promoting biodiversity. Additionally, both targets focus on the agricultural sector and ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning efforts could optimize resource use and enhance overall ecological integrity. |
| Water NDC 8: Enhance water management in irrigation schemes | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing water management in agriculture, which can benefit from nature-based solutions. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved water efficiency in irrigation practices that also support broader ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in both agricultural productivity and natural ecosystem restoration. |
| Water NDC 9: Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 flood mitigation and the NBT target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly in flood-prone areas, can benefit from restoration efforts, leading to improved biodiversity and reduced flood risks, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |

The targets from the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Nature-Based Targets (NBT) policies exhibit several opportunities for alignment in water management. For instance, both policies emphasize the importance of catchment protection and ecosystem restoration, as seen in pairs that link tree planting initiatives with broader restoration goals. Additionally, the NDC’s focus on sustainable wastewater management complements the NBT’s targets for enhancing ecosystem functions and services. However, while the NDC outlines specific actions such as groundwater monitoring and climate-resilient water supply, the NBT targets are more oriented towards broader ecological outcomes. Overall, these synergies suggest a potential for integrated approaches that could enhance both water quality and ecosystem health.

#### 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.

The AI model identified 10 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**LDN targets**:

* **LDN Target 1**: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes
* **LDN Target 2**: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone)
* **LDN Target 3**: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32%

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people

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**NDC targets**:

* **Biodiversity NDC 1**: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change
* **Forestry NDC 1**: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035
* **Forestry NDC 2**: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF)
* **Forestry NDC 3**: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 31 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and preservation of vulnerable ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the Land Degradation target focusing on forests and wetlands. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as managing climate-sensitive areas can also contribute to halting the conversion of forests and wetlands, leading to improved resilience and biodiversity outcomes. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the Land Degradation target focusing on forest restoration. Since forests can be considered a critical component of climate-sensitive ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on the preservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration and the Land Degradation target focusing on preventing conversion. The ecosystems involved (forests) are directly related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and sustainability. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | Both targets focus on the restoration and management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing a broader approach to sustainable management while the Land Degradation target specifies restoration efforts in different zones. The alignment of these targets can lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in forest health and biodiversity, as they address overlapping ecosystems and target audiences involved in land management and restoration. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | Both targets aim to enhance forest management and restoration, with the NDC target focusing on sustainable management and the Land Degradation target emphasizing increasing forest cover. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary initiatives, ultimately improving forest health and increasing forested areas. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target promoting tree management outside forests and the Land Degradation target aiming to halt the conversion of forests and wetlands. These ecosystems are interconnected, as the sustainable management of trees can contribute to the preservation of adjacent forest and wetland areas, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with a shared emphasis on improving carbon sequestration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct (non-forest areas vs. forest areas), can be seen as complementary, as restoration efforts in one can positively influence the other, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem protection, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment areas and the Land Degradation target focusing on forests and wetlands, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and biodiversity, as tree planting in catchment areas can enhance the health of adjacent forest and wetland ecosystems, creating measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with tree planting in catchment areas complementing forest restoration efforts. The ecosystems involved (catchment areas and forests) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and forest health, creating measurable benefits in ecosystem services and resilience. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment protection and the Land Degradation target aiming to increase forest cover. Since catchment areas can include forested regions, aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and biodiversity while optimizing resources through shared stakeholder engagement and complementary actions. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing degraded ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to improved ecological integrity and resilience across related ecosystems. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing vulnerable habitats and the NBT target encompassing all levels of biodiversity. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as habitat conservation under the NBT target can directly support the management and restoration efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. Their actions can complement each other, as sustainable management practices in various sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and management of degraded ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and marine. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in restoration efforts, as improved forest management can contribute to overall biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target addresses biodiversity resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land management and biodiversity conservation. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems including forestry. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both forest health and biodiversity conservation across multiple sectors. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NDC target focusing on tree management in non-forest areas and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems across various environments. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as tree cover in non-forest areas can contribute to the overall health of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem restoration. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased tree cover in non-forest areas can support broader biodiversity goals, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing tree cover in non-forest areas, which can complement the broader ecosystem management goals of the NBT target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, as both aim to improve environmental outcomes while engaging similar target audiences. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 catchment protection and the NBT target addressing the restoration of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as catchment areas can influence the health of broader terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment protection and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy catchments contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both water quality and biodiversity conservation. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts, as sustainable practices in agriculture and forestry can directly support the health of catchment areas, improving water quality and ecosystem resilience. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem preservation and restoration, with the Land Degradation target aiming to halt conversion of forests and wetlands, while the NBT target seeks to restore degraded ecosystems, which can include forests and wetlands. Aligning these targets can lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes, as both aim to improve ecological integrity and connectivity, creating synergies in implementation efforts. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on preserving ecosystems and enhancing resilience, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing the protection of forests and wetlands, which are critical for biodiversity. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through integrated conservation efforts that address both land use and climate change impacts, optimizing resources and enhancing overall ecosystem health. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem preservation and sustainable management, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forests and wetlands, which are included in the broader ecosystem context of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation efforts, as sustainable management practices in agriculture and forestry can directly support the preservation of forest and wetland ecosystems. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and improvement of ecosystems, with a shared emphasis on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which can contribute to the broader biodiversity goals of the NBT target. Additionally, both targets involve similar stakeholders, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which falls under the broader ecosystem management outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that promote sustainable forestry practices while also supporting food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target specifically aiming to increase forest cover, which can contribute to the broader biodiversity and ecosystem functions sought by the NBT target. Additionally, both targets involve similar audiences and actions that can complement each other, such as reforestation initiatives that can enhance ecological integrity and connectivity in restored ecosystems. |
| LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goal of increasing forest cover aligns with the broader aim of enhancing biodiversity resilience to climate change, as forests play a crucial role in supporting diverse ecosystems. Additionally, both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that collaborative efforts in reforestation can contribute to habitat conservation and climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goal of increasing forest cover aligns with the broader aim of sustainable management of forestry within the NBT target. Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary actions that benefit biodiversity conservation and food security. |

The targets across the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and the Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) policies exhibit significant alignment in their focus on forest management and protection. For instance, both the NDC and Land Degradation Neutrality Targets emphasize the restoration of degraded forests and the sustainable management of forest resources, highlighting a shared commitment to increasing forest cover and enhancing ecosystem resilience. Additionally, the NDC’s focus on climate-sensitive areas complements the NBT’s objectives of minimizing climate change impacts on biodiversity, suggesting potential synergies in implementation strategies. Overall, these policies collectively reinforce the importance of sustainable forestry practices and ecosystem restoration, presenting opportunities for integrated approaches to forest management.

#### 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.

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

**LDN targets**:

* **LDN Target 1**: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 1**: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices.
* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and inter\_x0002\_agency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 4**: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature

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**NDC targets**:

* **Biodiversity NDC 1**: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change
* **Forestry NDC 3**: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting
* **Water NDC 1**: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 30 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and preservation of vulnerable ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the Land Degradation target focusing on forests and wetlands. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as managing climate-sensitive areas can also contribute to halting the conversion of forests and wetlands, leading to improved resilience and biodiversity outcomes. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem protection, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment areas and the Land Degradation target focusing on forests and wetlands, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and biodiversity, as tree planting in catchment areas can enhance the health of adjacent forest and wetland ecosystems, creating measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with the NDC target emphasizing river basins and the Land Degradation target focusing on forests and wetlands, which can be interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and biodiversity, as integrated management practices in river basins can benefit from the preservation of surrounding forests and wetlands, creating measurable benefits for both ecosystems. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader inland, coastal, and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and enhanced implementation, as managing climate-sensitive areas can contribute to the integrated spatial planning needed to minimize biodiversity loss in these ecosystems. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing degraded ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to improved ecological integrity and resilience across related ecosystems. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to conserve biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target emphasizing key areas of biodiversity importance. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can be part of the broader categories of terrestrial, wetland, and coastal-marine areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and ecological connectivity through integrated management strategies. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target addressing species recovery within those habitats. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as conserving climate-sensitive habitats can directly support the recovery of threatened species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource efficiency. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing vulnerable habitats and the NBT target encompassing all levels of biodiversity. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as habitat conservation under the NBT target can directly support the management and restoration efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. Their actions can complement each other, as sustainable management practices in various sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as climate-sensitive habitats may also provide essential ecosystem functions and services, leading to potential synergies in implementation and measurable benefits. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 catchment protection and the NBT target addressing the restoration of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as catchment areas can influence the health of broader terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management and restoration efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment areas and the NBT target addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated conservation efforts, as improved catchment management can enhance the health of adjacent ecosystems, thereby supporting the overarching goal of conserving 30% of key biodiversity areas. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment protection and the NBT target addressing species conservation within key ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as healthy catchment areas can support the habitats of threatened species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity affected by climate change. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as tree planting in catchment areas can contribute to overall biodiversity resilience and climate adaptation efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts, as sustainable practices in agriculture and forestry can directly support the health of catchment areas, improving water quality and ecosystem resilience. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target focusing on catchment areas and the NBT target addressing natural ecosystems more broadly. The actions of tree planting in catchment areas can complement nature-based solutions, leading to improved water quality and biodiversity, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared goals. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing river basins and the NBT target addressing broader inland, coastal, and marine areas, which can include river basins. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced biodiversity outcomes, as integrated management practices in river basins can support the overarching goal of minimizing biodiversity loss in interconnected ecosystems. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target focusing on river basins and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystems, including inland waters. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and restoration efforts, as integrated management practices in river basins can complement ecosystem restoration initiatives, creating measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing river basins and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity areas, which can include riverine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in areas where river basins intersect with terrestrial and wetland ecosystems. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management, with the NDC target emphasizing river basins and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystems that include habitats for threatened species. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in areas where river basins intersect with key ecosystems for threatened species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of river basins and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as river basins are critical for maintaining biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing both water resources and biodiversity in the face of climate change. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | Both targets aim for sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC focusing specifically on river basins and the NBT encompassing a broader range of sectors that impact various ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote integrated management practices that benefit both water quality and biodiversity conservation across multiple sectors. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing river basins, which are integral to broader natural ecosystems. By implementing integrated management practices in river basins, the NDC target can directly contribute to the restoration and maintenance of nature’s contributions to people outlined in the NBT target, leading to measurable benefits in water quality and biodiversity. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on preserving ecosystems and minimizing biodiversity loss, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing forests and wetlands, while the NBT target encompasses broader inland, coastal, and marine areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as effective spatial planning in coastal and marine areas can support the preservation of adjacent forest and wetland ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem preservation and restoration, with the Land Degradation target aiming to halt conversion of forests and wetlands, while the NBT target seeks to restore degraded ecosystems, which can include forests and wetlands. Aligning these targets can lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits through coordinated efforts in ecosystem management and restoration initiatives. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation of ecosystems, specifically wetlands, which are included in both the Land Degradation target and the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, as both aim to protect and manage critical ecosystems while engaging similar target audiences. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on the preservation and recovery of ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing the protection of forests and wetlands, while the NBT target aims to conserve species within key ecosystems. Both targets address similar audiences involved in conservation and land management, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on preserving ecosystems and enhancing resilience, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing the protection of forests and wetlands, which are critical for biodiversity. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through integrated conservation efforts that address both land use and climate change impacts, optimizing resources and enhancing overall ecosystem health. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem preservation and sustainable management, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forests and wetlands, which are included in the broader ecosystem management of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem preservation and enhancement, with the Land Degradation target aiming to halt conversion of forests and wetlands, while the NBT target seeks to restore and enhance ecosystem functions. Both targets address related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem services, as the preservation of forests and wetlands directly contributes to enhancing nature's contributions to people. |

The targets across the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT), and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) exhibit significant alignment in their focus on the protection and restoration of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems. For instance, the NDC’s emphasis on the identification and management of climate-sensitive areas aligns well with the NBT’s goal of ensuring that 30% of degraded ecosystems are under restoration initiatives. Additionally, the commitment to halt the conversion of forests and wetlands in the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets complements the NBT’s objectives of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. Overall, these synergies suggest opportunities for coordinated efforts in achieving sustainable management and restoration of vital ecosystems.

#### 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.

The AI model identified 10 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 1**: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices.
* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and inter\_x0002\_agency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature

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**NDC targets**:

* **Forestry NDC 3**: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting
* **Forestry NDC 4**: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh.
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine
* **Water NDC 1**: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 24 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment protection and the NBT target addressing broader spatial planning for biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as catchment areas can influence inland and coastal ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 catchment protection and the NBT target addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as catchment areas can influence the health of broader terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment protection and the NBT target aiming for broader conservation of key areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as catchment areas can influence the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity affected by climate change. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as tree planting in catchment areas can contribute to overall biodiversity resilience and climate adaptation efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts, as sustainable practices in agriculture and forestry can directly support the health of catchment areas, improving water quality and ecosystem resilience. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target focusing on catchment areas and the NBT target addressing natural ecosystems broadly. The actions of tree planting in catchment areas can complement nature-based solutions, leading to improved water quality and biodiversity, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared goals. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine areas mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated spatial planning that includes the protection and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems, optimizing resources and enhancing coastal resilience while minimizing biodiversity loss. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative restoration efforts, particularly in coastal areas where both mangroves and other ecosystems can be restored simultaneously. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader category of coastal and marine areas highlighted in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in managing and protecting ecosystems like mangroves and seagrasses that contribute to both carbon sequestration and biodiversity. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are integral to broader biodiversity efforts. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions in habitat conservation and restoration, optimizing resources and enhancing the overall effectiveness of climate and biodiversity strategies. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems relevant to the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing conservation measures that benefit both biodiversity and food security. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are a subset of natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in carbon sequestration and biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in coastal management efforts. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | Both targets focus on enhancing environmental resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine areas are critical for both biodiversity and the sectors impacted by climate-related challenges, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making in managing biodiversity and climate impacts. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing progress in various sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing progress in various sectors related to Loss and Damage, including biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to conserve key biodiversity areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, particularly in coastal and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both conservation and climate resilience efforts. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors impacted by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved strategies and resource efficiency in managing both biodiversity and sectoral impacts of climate change. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of various sectors, with a shared emphasis on ecosystems and biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and informed decision-making, as both aim to address climate-related challenges and promote ecosystem health. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing climate-related challenges, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, such as biodiversity and natural resources, are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for both loss and damage assessment and nature restoration. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing river basins and the NBT target addressing broader inland, coastal, and marine areas, which can include river basins. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced biodiversity outcomes, as integrated management practices in river basins can support the overarching goal of minimizing biodiversity loss in interconnected ecosystems. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 sustainable management of river basins and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as river basins can be part of broader terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in ecosystem management and restoration. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing river basins and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity areas, which can include riverine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in areas where river basins intersect with terrestrial and wetland ecosystems, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and water quality. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of river basins and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as river basins are critical for maintaining biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing both water resources and biodiversity in the face of climate change. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation, with the NDC focusing specifically on river basins and the NBT encompassing a broader range of ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced biodiversity conservation, as integrated management practices in river basins can support sustainable practices in agriculture and other sectors highlighted in the NBT. |
| Water NDC 1: Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing river basins, which are integral to broader natural ecosystems. By implementing integrated management practices in river basins, the NDC target can directly contribute to the restoration and maintenance of nature’s contributions to people outlined in the NBT target, leading to measurable benefits in water quality and biodiversity. |

The targets from the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the Nature-Based Targets (NBT) exhibit significant alignment in the context of grassland management and protection. For instance, the NDC’s emphasis on promoting catchment protection through tree planting aligns well with the NBT’s commitment to participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. Additionally, both policies advocate for the restoration of degraded ecosystems, with the NDC focusing on blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT targeting a broader range of terrestrial and marine areas. However, while the NDC outlines specific actions, the NBT appears to encompass a more comprehensive framework for ecosystem management. Overall, these synergies present opportunities for enhanced collaboration and integrated approaches to ecosystem conservation and restoration.

#### 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 23 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**LDN targets**:

* **LDN Target 2**: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone)

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 1**: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices.
* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and inter\_x0002\_agency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 4**: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
* **NBT 5**: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.
* **NBT 6**: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature
* **NBT 12**: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life
* **NBT 14**: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication
* **NBT 24**: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision
* **NBT 25**: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030

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**NDC targets**:

* **Biodiversity NDC 1**: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change
* **Biodiversity NDC 2**: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches
* **Biodiversity NDC 3**: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 4**: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 5**: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species
* **Forestry NDC 1**: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035
* **Forestry NDC 2**: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF)
* **Forestry NDC 4**: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh.
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 122 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the Land Degradation target focusing on forest restoration. Since forests can be considered a critical component of climate-sensitive ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing connectivity in landscapes affected by climate change and the Land Degradation target aiming to restore degraded forests. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved forest health can contribute to overall landscape connectivity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the Land Degradation target focusing on forest restoration. Since forests can be integral components of protected areas, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | Both targets focus on the restoration and management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing a broader approach to sustainable management and the Land Degradation target specifying restoration efforts in different zones. The alignment of these targets can lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in forest health and biodiversity, as they address overlapping ecosystems and target audiences involved in forest management and restoration. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with a shared emphasis on improving carbon sequestration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct (non-forest areas vs. forest areas), can be seen as complementary, as restoration efforts in one can positively influence the other, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader inland, coastal, and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and enhanced implementation, as managing climate-sensitive areas can contribute to the integrated spatial planning needed to minimize biodiversity loss in these ecosystems. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing degraded ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to improved ecological integrity and resilience across related ecosystems. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on conserving vulnerable ecosystems and enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target aiming for broader conservation of key areas. Their actions can complement each other, as the management of climate-sensitive areas can be integrated into the larger framework of protected areas and OECMs, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target focusing on species recovery within those habitats. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as conserving climate-sensitive habitats can directly support the recovery of threatened species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource efficiency. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat resilience and the NBT target addressing sustainable use of wild species. Both targets involve similar target audiences and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance biodiversity conservation and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and sustainability. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of vulnerable habitats and the NBT target addressing the management of invasive species that threaten these ecosystems. By aligning their actions, such as integrating habitat restoration with invasive species management, both targets can create synergies that improve overall ecosystem resilience and resource efficiency. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing vulnerable habitats and the NBT target encompassing all levels of biodiversity. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as habitat conservation under the NDC can support broader biodiversity resilience efforts outlined in the NBT target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. Their actions can complement each other, as sustainable management practices in various sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and services, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can be integral to maintaining broader natural ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (climate-sensitive habitats vs. urban areas). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as sustainable urban planning can incorporate conservation strategies that improve resilience in urban ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity integration in national policies. Their ecosystems are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can be part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making processes that benefit both climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can enhance biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and effective management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing conservation strategies, as both aim to improve resilience and biodiversity outcomes in related ecosystems. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological resilience and minimizing biodiversity loss, which are interconnected objectives. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (landscapes affected by climate change and coastal/marine areas) can overlap, particularly in regions where land and water ecosystems interact, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and integrated management practices. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance ecological connectivity, with the NDC target focusing on climate-driven changes and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as landscapes affected by climate change can include degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to enhance ecological connectivity and resilience, with the NDC target focusing on landscapes affected by climate change and the NBT target emphasizing the conservation of key biodiversity areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as landscapes can include areas that are critical for biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological resilience and conserving biodiversity, which are interconnected objectives. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in landscapes affected by climate change that also serve as habitats for threatened species, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation outcomes. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing connectivity in landscapes affected by climate change and the NBT target ensuring sustainable use of wild species and their ecosystems. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NDC focusing on landscapes that may include habitats for wild species, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes through shared stakeholder engagement and complementary actions. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target aiming to improve ecological connectivity and the NBT target seeking to mitigate the impacts of invasive species on biodiversity. Both targets address stakeholders involved in land and biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem resilience and health. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing connectivity and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved connectivity can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land management and conservation efforts. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing connectivity in climate-affected landscapes and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management practices in agriculture, forestry, and other sectors can enhance ecological connectivity, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological functions and connectivity, which are interconnected concepts. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can overlap in areas where climate-driven changes affect natural ecosystems, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both targets' outcomes. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing connectivity and conservation, albeit in different ecosystems. The NDC target's emphasis on landscapes affected by climate change can complement the NBT target's focus on urban areas, as urban planning can incorporate landscape approaches to improve connectivity and resilience, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and urban quality of life. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing connectivity in climate-affected landscapes and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity integration in national policies. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved connectivity can support biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and informed decision-making that benefits both ecological resilience and biodiversity. |
| Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological resilience and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved—landscapes affected by climate change and biodiversity conservation areas—can overlap, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both targets' implementation. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance biodiversity outcomes in both protected areas and broader spatial planning contexts. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. Both targets address similar audiences and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functionality. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on expanding protected areas and the NBT target emphasizing the conservation of key areas. The ecosystems addressed are related, as protected areas can include key terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced governance in conservation efforts. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing threatened species within key ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits, such as improved conservation strategies that support both the expansion of protected areas and the recovery of threatened species, ultimately enhancing overall ecosystem health. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and biodiversity conservation, while the NBT target addresses the sustainable use of wild species and their ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of wild species, ultimately improving ecosystem health and resilience. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change and the NBT target addressing invasive alien species. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecosystem resilience and management practices. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on protected areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity more broadly. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices can support the resilience of protected areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functions, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (protected areas vs. urban settings). The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can impact surrounding protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for conservation and urban planning. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity integration in national policies. The ecosystems involved are related, as protected areas contribute to national biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making processes that support both conservation and policy development. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change and the NBT target aiming to build capacity for sustainable use of bioresources. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes. |
| Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the resilience of protected areas and the NBT target aiming for effective implementation of biodiversity strategies. Both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and biodiversity of coastal and marine areas, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management and resource efficiency in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which are included in the broader ecosystem scope of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in management efforts, as both aim to engage similar stakeholders and achieve complementary outcomes in ecosystem restoration and resilience. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing management plans and the NBT target focusing on conservation measures. The overlapping ecosystems and target audiences suggest that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and conserving biodiversity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal and marine environments can host threatened species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal and marine areas and the NBT target addressing wild species and their ecosystems, which can include coastal species. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation efforts, as actions taken to enhance coastal resilience can also support sustainable practices for wild species within those ecosystems. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience in coastal and marine areas and the NBT target addressing the management of invasive species that can impact these ecosystems. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can implement integrated management plans that enhance resilience while simultaneously reducing the threat of invasive species, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, while the NBT target encompasses broader biodiversity affected by climate change. Given that coastal and marine ecosystems are critical components of overall biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared management strategies and resource optimization, ultimately enhancing resilience across both ecosystems. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, coastal and marine ecosystems are nested within broader ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which can be considered part of the broader category of natural ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through the implementation of nature-based solutions that improve both coastal resilience and overall ecosystem services, creating synergies in resource management and stakeholder engagement. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and conservation, albeit in different contexts (coastal/marine vs. urban). The ecosystems are related, as urban areas can impact coastal and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both ecosystems. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrating biodiversity considerations, which are interconnected. The coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NDC target can be seen as a subset of the broader national biodiversity management addressed in the NBT target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and more informed decision-making in coastal management. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal and marine areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. Given that coastal and marine ecosystems can encompass biodiversity conservation efforts, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource optimization in managing these interconnected environments. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and effective management, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which are part of the broader biodiversity and nature conservation ecosystem targeted by the NBT. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in implementing management plans that benefit both coastal ecosystems and broader biodiversity objectives. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target encompassing both coastal and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal and marine environments. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both aim to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets focus on the conservation of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration and the NBT target focusing on protection. Their shared goal of enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, along with overlapping target audiences, suggests that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and recovery of threatened species, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target addresses broader ecosystems and species conservation. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in coastal areas where both marine and terrestrial species may be affected by similar threats. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing wild species and their ecosystems, which can include coastal areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, particularly in managing marine mammals and other species that inhabit coastal environments, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and species populations. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing the restoration of coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing the management of invasive species that can threaten these ecosystems. Since coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves and coral reefs, are critical for biodiversity and can be impacted by invasive species, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems that are directly impacted by climate change, which is the broader concern of the NBT target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and resource optimization, particularly in coastal areas where biodiversity and climate resilience intersect. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem conservation and management, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are included within the broader ecosystem categories of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes, as actions taken to restore coastal ecosystems can complement sustainable management practices across various sectors outlined in the NBT target. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and enhancement, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are a subset of the broader natural ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and improved ecosystem services, optimizing resources and creating synergies in marine and coastal management efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing urban areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating coastal ecosystem restoration efforts into urban planning, enhancing biodiversity and resilience in both coastal and urban environments. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are included in the broader biodiversity considerations of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance conservation efforts and decision-making processes at both local and national levels. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target addresses broader biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems are related, as coastal ecosystems include specific habitats like coral reefs and mangroves, which are critical for biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader biodiversity context of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in conservation efforts, as both aim to engage similar stakeholders and enhance the overall effectiveness of biodiversity and marine conservation initiatives. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and management of degraded ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and marine. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in restoration efforts, as improved forest management can contribute to overall biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target focusing on forest and degraded land management and the NBT target emphasizing the conservation of key biodiversity areas, which can include forests. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes through integrated management strategies. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to conserve threatened species within key ecosystems. Both targets address overlapping ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target addresses the sustainable use of wild species and their ecosystems. Both targets involve stakeholders in land and resource management, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and sustainability. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to mitigate the impacts of invasive species on biodiversity. Since forests can be affected by invasive species, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health through integrated management strategies. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to bolster biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land management and biodiversity conservation. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration, with the NDC target specifically addressing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem health, as sustainable forestry practices can directly contribute to the restoration and management of forest ecosystems outlined in the NDC target. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target focusing on forest management and restoration, while the NBT target emphasizes broader natural ecosystems and their contributions to people. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are a critical component of natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem services and restoration efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to integrate biodiversity considerations into national policies. The ecosystems involved are related, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making that benefits both forest management and biodiversity outcomes. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims at biodiversity conservation. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims for effective biodiversity conservation. Both targets involve stakeholders in land management and conservation, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health by fostering collaboration across sectors. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, albeit in different ecosystems. The NDC target's emphasis on tree management in non-forest areas can complement the NBT target's aim for biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning in coastal and marine areas, potentially leading to improved ecosystem services and resource efficiency through integrated approaches. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NDC target focusing on tree management in non-forest areas and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems, which can include areas where trees are planted. The ecosystems addressed are related, as non-forest areas can contribute to the overall health of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and carbon sequestration. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management in non-forest areas and the NBT target focusing on conserving key biodiversity areas. The ecosystems involved can be related, as non-forest areas may include landscapes that connect to the broader ecosystems targeted by the NBT, allowing for complementary actions that enhance conservation and restoration efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target concentrating on species conservation. The ecosystems involved, particularly in non-forest areas and key habitats, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both tree cover and species recovery efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and protection of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management in non-forest areas and the NBT target addressing the sustainable use of wild species. Both targets engage similar audiences, including local communities and policymakers, and their actions can complement each other by promoting biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased tree cover in non-forest areas can support broader biodiversity goals, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing tree cover and biodiversity in non-forest areas, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of sectors and ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation, as the sustainable management of trees outside forest areas can complement the broader ecosystem management strategies outlined in the NBT target. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management in non-forest areas and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem functions. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by integrating tree management practices into nature-based solutions, thereby improving ecosystem health and carbon sequestration across various landscapes. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different ecosystems (non-forest areas vs. urban areas). The actions of sustainable management and urban planning can complement each other, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health across both landscapes. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target integrating biodiversity into policy. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable tree management can contribute to broader biodiversity goals, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved decision-making processes. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target focusing on biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased tree cover can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine areas mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated spatial planning that incorporates blue carbon ecosystems, optimizing resource use and enhancing coastal resilience while minimizing biodiversity loss. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative restoration efforts, particularly in coastal areas where both mangroves and other ecosystems can be restored simultaneously. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets focus on conservation efforts, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader category of coastal and marine areas highlighted in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation strategies, leading to improved biodiversity and resilience in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader key ecosystems that include habitats for threatened species. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation efforts, as protecting blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves can also support the recovery of threatened species and enhance biodiversity. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem conservation and sustainable use, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing wild species and their ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as protecting blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves can also support the sustainable use of wild species, leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity and ecosystem services, which can include blue carbon areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies for managing invasive species while protecting and restoring critical coastal ecosystems like mangroves and seagrass. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are critical for biodiversity. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions in habitat conservation and restoration, optimizing resources and creating synergies in coastal management efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems relevant to the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary actions that improve biodiversity and carbon sequestration, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and food security. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are a subset of natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in carbon sequestration and biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in coastal management efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing urban biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated urban planning that incorporates coastal ecosystem conservation, enhancing both biodiversity and urban resilience. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which include mangroves that are critical for biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating biodiversity considerations into the conservation and restoration efforts of blue carbon ecosystems, optimizing resources and enhancing coastal resilience. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity conservation. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as protecting blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves contributes to overall biodiversity and sustainable use of bioresources. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which include mangroves that are part of broader biodiversity conservation efforts outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in implementation, as both aim to engage stakeholders in conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing coastal resilience and biodiversity outcomes. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | Both targets focus on enhancing environmental resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine areas are critical for both biodiversity and the sectors impacted by climate-related challenges, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and more effective strategies for managing both biodiversity and climate impacts. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing progress in various sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing progress in various sectors related to Loss and Damage, including biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to conserve key biodiversity areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, particularly in coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on addressing environmental challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by climate change and the NBT target aiming to conserve threatened species. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems, particularly in areas related to biodiversity and natural resources, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in conservation and climate resilience. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both biodiversity and sectoral progress. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of progress in sectors that impact ecosystems and biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and biodiversity, are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved strategies for addressing climate-related challenges while promoting food security and conservation. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing climate-related challenges, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, such as biodiversity and natural resources, are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing Loss and Damage while restoring nature's contributions. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing decision-making related to environmental challenges, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes integrating biodiversity into national policies. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity considerations are crucial for effective management of sectors impacted by climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and capacity in relation to biodiversity and climate-related challenges, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, create a nested relationship that could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies in addressing both loss and damage and biodiversity conservation. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and improvement of ecosystems, with a shared emphasis on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBT target aiming for conservation of key areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of broader terrestrial and wetland areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the Land Degradation target aiming to restore forests and the NBT target seeking to recover threatened species. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, as healthy forests can provide critical habitats for various species, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which can contribute to the broader biodiversity goals of the NBT target. Additionally, both targets involve similar stakeholders, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which falls under the broader ecosystem management outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in sustainable forestry practices that support both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement of ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest ecosystems while the NBT target encompasses broader natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forest management practices that enhance ecosystem functions and services. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (forests vs. urban areas). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as improved forest health can contribute to urban biodiversity through green spaces, while sustainable urban planning can help protect surrounding forest ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which can contribute to broader biodiversity objectives. Additionally, the target audiences overlap, as stakeholders involved in forest management can also influence national biodiversity policies, creating potential synergies for resource efficiency and informed decision-making. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing forest restoration and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |

The targets across the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka and the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) exhibit significant alignment in their focus on ecosystem restoration and connectivity. For instance, both policies emphasize the restoration of degraded ecosystems, with the NDC highlighting the restoration of forest areas and the NBT advocating for the identification and restoration of degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Additionally, the NDC’s commitment to enhancing connectivity in climate-sensitive zones complements the NBT’s goals of establishing ecologically representative and connected protected areas. However, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) could consider further integration with the NBT to enhance synergies in biodiversity conservation efforts, particularly regarding invasive species management and sustainable land use practices. Overall, the alignment presents opportunities for cohesive action towards ecosystem protection and connectivity.

#### 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 four targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**LDN targets**:

* **LDN Target 4**: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks
* **LDN Target 5**: Reduce soil erosion of lands cultivated with annual and plantation crops

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people

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**NDC targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, four pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing soil productivity and SOC, while the NBT target aims to restore biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Both targets address related ecosystems, as healthy soil is crucial for overall ecosystem integrity, and aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in both land productivity and biodiversity. |
| LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing land productivity and ensuring sustainable management of ecosystems, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly agricultural land in the Land Degradation target, are nested within the broader ecosystem management framework of the NBT target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and food security. |
| LDN Target 5: Reduce soil erosion of lands cultivated with annual and plantation crops | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on improving land and ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target addressing soil erosion in agricultural lands and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. Since agricultural lands can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in both soil health and biodiversity. |
| LDN Target 5: Reduce soil erosion of lands cultivated with annual and plantation crops | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices in agriculture, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing soil erosion, which is a critical aspect of sustainable land management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced food security, as sustainable management practices can directly contribute to reducing soil erosion and promoting biodiversity conservation. |

The targets outlined in the “Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka” and the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) demonstrate notable alignment in their focus on soil fertility management and restoration. Both policies emphasize the reduction of soil degradation and erosion, which are critical for enhancing soil organic carbon stocks and overall land productivity. Specifically, the NBT’s commitment to restoring degraded ecosystems complements the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets’ objectives, suggesting a synergistic approach to sustainable land management. Furthermore, the NBT’s emphasis on sustainable management practices across various sectors aligns with the goals of improving soil health and mitigating environmental impacts. Overall, these targets collectively support the overarching theme of soil fertility management and restoration, presenting opportunities for integrated implementation strategies.

#### 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 18 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 6**: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

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**NDC targets**:

* **Agriculture NDC 2 (adaptation)**: Develop and Strengthen National Climate & Weather platform for early warning and risk management
* **Biodiversity NDC 5**: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 2**: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country
* **Fisheries NDC 5**: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions
* **Health NDC 4**: Strengthen surveillance and management of climate-sensitive vector and zoonotic borne disease (dengue, malaria, filariasis, leishmaniasis and leptospirosis)
* **Health NDC 5**: Reduce morbidity and mortality from extreme weather/climate events and other climate-related emergencies
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine
* **L&D NDC 2**: Strengthen the existing weather and climate forecasting system including rapid & slow onset events and encompassing economic and non-economic impacts
* **L&D NDC 5**: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing
* **Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation)**: Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock
* **Livestock NDC 2 (adaptation)**: Introduce technological innovations and interventions, especially by improved feeding, disease surveillance and management strategies, to build resilience in poultry and swine farming
* **Tourism NDC 1**: Build resilience through sustainable tourism practices and awareness for improved risk preparedness in destinations of high climate change vulnerability
* **Tourism NDC 2**: Introduce risk reduction and risk transfer mechanisms for climate-induced disasters affecting tourism
* **Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 1**: Enhance the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, regional and local level physical planning
* **Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 2**: Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the urban and human settlement planning/implementation in areas of high vulnerability to climate change risks
* **Water NDC 9**: Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 17 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Agriculture NDC 2 (adaptation): Develop and Strengthen National Climate & Weather platform for early warning and risk management | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing early warning systems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems of climate management and biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both early warning systems and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | Both targets aim to manage the impacts of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) on biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on management in response to climate conditions and the NBT target emphasizing prevention and mitigation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets concern biodiversity and ecosystem services, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation strategies. |
| Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets address the impact of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing specifically on managing Invasive Alien Species (IAS) while the NBT target aims to enhance overall resilience. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning these efforts could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary strategies that enhance biodiversity management and resilience against climate change. |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 2: Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and understanding vulnerabilities, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal hazards and the NBT target addressing biodiversity affected by climate change. Since coastal ecosystems are critical for biodiversity and both targets aim to improve management and planning, aligning them could lead to more efficient resource use and better outcomes for both coastal and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing safety in coastal fisheries, which falls under the broader ecosystem category of biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness for extreme weather events, benefiting both fishermen and broader biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Health NDC 4: Strengthen surveillance and management of climate-sensitive vector and zoonotic borne disease (dengue, malaria, filariasis, leishmaniasis and leptospirosis) | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing public health related to climate-sensitive diseases and the NBT target aiming to enhance biodiversity resilience. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that can improve both public health outcomes and biodiversity conservation, particularly in ecosystems where these diseases are prevalent. |
| Health NDC 5: Reduce morbidity and mortality from extreme weather/climate events and other climate-related emergencies | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing public health and the NBT target focusing on biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to public health outcomes, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both public health and biodiversity management. |
| L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved strategies and resource efficiency in managing both biodiversity and sectoral impacts of climate change. |
| L&D NDC 2: Strengthen the existing weather and climate forecasting system including rapid & slow onset events and encompassing economic and non-economic impacts | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing improved forecasting systems that can inform biodiversity management efforts outlined in the NBT target. Additionally, both targets address overlapping ecosystems affected by climate change, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and better preparedness for climate-related events that impact biodiversity. |
| L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing disaster risk management and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved disaster risk management can directly benefit biodiversity by reducing the impacts of climate-related disasters, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation): Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The NDC target focuses on improving the resilience of ruminant livestock specifically, while the NBT target aims to enhance the resilience of biodiversity more broadly, which includes livestock as part of the ecosystem. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared adaptation strategies and resource efficiency, as improving livestock resilience can contribute to overall biodiversity resilience in agricultural ecosystems. |
| Livestock NDC 2 (adaptation): Introduce technological innovations and interventions, especially by improved feeding, disease surveillance and management strategies, to build resilience in poultry and swine farming | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing resilience in poultry and swine farming, while the NBT target aims to increase resilience in biodiversity affected by climate change. The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural systems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that benefit both farming and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| Tourism NDC 1: Build resilience through sustainable tourism practices and awareness for improved risk preparedness in destinations of high climate change vulnerability | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable tourism practices in vulnerable destinations and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable tourism can positively impact biodiversity in vulnerable areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| Tourism NDC 2: Introduce risk reduction and risk transfer mechanisms for climate-induced disasters affecting tourism | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing the tourism sector and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity. The ecosystems are interconnected, as a resilient tourism sector can benefit from healthy biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both tourism and biodiversity resilience. |
| Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 1: Enhance the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, regional and local level physical planning | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing human settlements and infrastructure, while the NBT target addresses biodiversity and ecosystems. These ecosystems are interconnected, as resilient human settlements can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated planning and resource efficiency. |
| Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 2: Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the urban and human settlement planning/implementation in areas of high vulnerability to climate change risks | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing urban areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity, which can be interconnected. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both urban resilience and biodiversity conservation, particularly in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| Water NDC 9: Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on mitigating impacts related to environmental challenges, with the NDC target specifically addressing flood risks and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy river basins can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and preparedness in managing both floods and biodiversity conservation efforts. |

The targets from the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) exhibit significant alignment in addressing risk management and disaster prevention, particularly concerning climate change impacts and invasive alien species. Both policies emphasize enhancing resilience through early warning systems, effective management of invasive species, and integrating disaster risk reduction into planning processes. Notably, the NDC’s focus on developing a comprehensive risk management framework complements the NBT’s aim to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. However, while the NDC targets are more focused on specific climate-related emergencies and technological advancements, the NBT targets emphasize broader biodiversity conservation strategies. Overall, these synergies present opportunities for integrated approaches to disaster risk management and biodiversity resilience.

#### 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 five targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people

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**NDC targets**:

* **Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation)**: Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity
* **Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation)**: Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate
* **Agriculture NDC 1 (mitigation)**: Reduce post-harvest losses and improve value addition of crops
* **Agriculture NDC 3 (mitigation)**: Improve adoption of renewable energy for crop farming and processing

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, four pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and improved productivity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in agriculture and resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to enhanced food security and biodiversity conservation through shared actions and stakeholder engagement. |
| Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and promoting sustainable practices within the agricultural sector, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can directly contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| Agriculture NDC 1 (mitigation): Reduce post-harvest losses and improve value addition of crops | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and sustainable management of resources, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly agriculture, create a foundation for collaboration, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in reducing post-harvest losses while promoting biodiversity conservation. |
| Agriculture NDC 3 (mitigation): Improve adoption of renewable energy for crop farming and processing | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices within the agriculture sector, with the NDC target specifically promoting renewable energy in crop farming, which aligns with the NBT target's broader aim of sustainable management across various sectors, including renewable energy. Additionally, both targets address similar audiences and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in sustainability and biodiversity conservation. |

The targets outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) policies demonstrate notable alignment in the context of value chain management. Both policies emphasize sustainable land use and resource management, with the NDC specifically focusing on improving production and productivity while the NBT highlights the importance of minimizing ecological impacts. Additionally, the NDC’s targets on reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing value addition resonate with the NBT’s overarching goal of promoting food security and biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, the NDC’s commitment to renewable energy adoption in agriculture complements the NBT’s sustainable management of various sectors, suggesting a cohesive approach to enhancing supply chain resilience and resource efficiency. Overall, these synergies present opportunities for integrated strategies that could strengthen food systems and environmental sustainability.

#### 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 11 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**LDN targets**:

* **LDN Target 2**: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone)
* **LDN Target 3**: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32%
* **LDN Target 4**: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature

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**NDC targets**:

* **Forestry NDC 1**: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035
* **Forestry NDC 2**: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF)
* **Forestry NDC 3**: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting
* **Forestry NDC 4**: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 36 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | Both targets focus on the restoration and management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing a broader approach to sustainable management while the Land Degradation target specifies restoration efforts in both dry and wet zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both aim to improve forest health and sustainability, ultimately leading to measurable outcomes in ecosystem services and carbon sequestration. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | Both targets aim to enhance forest management and restoration, with the NDC target focusing on sustainable management and the Land Degradation target emphasizing increasing forest cover. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary initiatives, ultimately improving forest health and increasing forested areas. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the Land Degradation target aims to enhance soil productivity and SOC stocks. These ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to soil health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies in land management. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with a shared emphasis on improving carbon sequestration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct (non-forest areas vs. forest areas), can be seen as complementary, as restoration efforts in one can positively influence the other, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NDC target emphasizing tree cover and biodiversity, while the Land Degradation target aims to improve soil productivity and SOC stocks. Both targets address agricultural lands and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved land management practices that benefit both tree cover and soil health, resulting in measurable environmental outcomes. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with tree planting in catchment areas complementing forest restoration efforts. The ecosystems involved (catchment areas and forests) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and forest health, creating measurable benefits in ecosystem services and resilience. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment protection and the Land Degradation target aiming to increase forest cover. Since catchment areas can be influenced by forest cover, aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and carbon sequestration, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the Land Degradation target focusing on forest restoration. Since mangroves, a key component of blue carbon ecosystems, can also provide significant benefits in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services, aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies in coastal and forest management efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and management of degraded ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and marine. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in restoration efforts, as improved forest management can contribute to overall biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target addresses biodiversity resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land management and biodiversity conservation. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration, with the NDC target specifically addressing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem health, as sustainable forestry practices can support both biodiversity conservation and food security objectives. |
| Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target focusing on forest management and restoration, while the NBT target emphasizes broader ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are a critical component of natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 tree management and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as non-forest areas can include degraded landscapes that are part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased tree cover in non-forest areas can support broader biodiversity goals, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing tree cover in non-forest areas, which can contribute to the broader ecosystem management goals of the NBT target. Additionally, both targets share a common audience of stakeholders involved in land and resource management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management in non-forest areas and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem contributions. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that promote biodiversity and ecosystem health across various landscapes. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 catchment protection and the NBT target addressing the restoration of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as catchment areas can influence the health of broader terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management and restoration efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity affected by climate change. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as tree planting in catchment areas can contribute to overall biodiversity resilience and climate adaptation efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management practices that enhance water quality and biodiversity across various sectors, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. |
| Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas, which are integral to broader natural ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in water quality and biodiversity, as tree planting in catchment areas can enhance nature's contributions to people and ecosystem functions. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative restoration efforts, particularly in coastal areas where both mangroves and other ecosystems can be restored simultaneously. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are integral to broader biodiversity efforts. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions in habitat conservation and restoration, optimizing resources and enhancing the overall effectiveness of climate and biodiversity strategies. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary actions that lead to improved biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, particularly in coastal areas where both agriculture and blue carbon ecosystems intersect. |
| Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are a subset of natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in carbon sequestration and biodiversity, as the restoration of blue carbon ecosystems can enhance nature's contributions to people while optimizing resources and avoiding duplication in efforts. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to restore degraded ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target focusing on forests and the NBT target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and coastal-marine. The alignment of their goals and actions can lead to enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as improved resource efficiency through shared stakeholder engagement and inter-agency cooperation. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which can contribute to the broader biodiversity goals of the NBT target. Additionally, both targets involve similar stakeholders, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which falls under the broader ecosystem management outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in sustainable forestry practices that support both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement of ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest ecosystems while the NBT target encompasses broader natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forest management practices that enhance ecosystem functions and services. |
| LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target specifically aiming to increase forest cover, which can contribute to the broader biodiversity and ecosystem functions emphasized in the NBT target. Additionally, both targets involve similar audiences and actions that can complement each other, such as reforestation initiatives that can enhance ecological integrity and connectivity in restored ecosystems. |
| LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goal of increasing forest cover aligns with the broader aim of enhancing biodiversity resilience to climate change, as forests play a crucial role in supporting diverse ecosystems. Additionally, both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that collaborative efforts in reforestation can contribute to habitat conservation and climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goal of increasing forest cover directly supports the broader aim of sustainable management of ecosystems, as forests are a critical component of biodiversity and ecosystem services. By implementing reforestation and afforestation initiatives, the Land Degradation target can enhance the outcomes of the NBT target, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem function. |
| LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goal of increasing forest cover directly supports the broader aim of restoring and enhancing ecosystem functions and services. Both targets focus on natural ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in forest health and biodiversity. |
| LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing soil productivity and SOC, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy soil and agricultural land contribute to overall ecosystem functions, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and productivity, with the Land Degradation target aiming to improve soil health, which is foundational for agricultural productivity and biodiversity. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance both soil health and biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change. |
| LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing land productivity and ensuring sustainable management of ecosystems, which are interconnected. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health, particularly in agricultural contexts where soil management directly impacts biodiversity and food security. |
| LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing soil health and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy soil contributes to overall ecosystem services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in land and ecosystem management. |

The targets across the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and the Nature-Based Targets (NBT) exhibit significant alignment in their focus on enhancing forest cover and restoring degraded ecosystems. For instance, both the NDC and Land Degradation Neutrality Targets emphasize sustainable management and restoration of forests, with specific goals of increasing forest cover and improving degraded lands. Additionally, the NBT targets complement these efforts by advocating for the restoration of various ecosystems, thereby enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. However, while the NDC sets a specific timeline for achieving a 32% restoration by 2035, the NBT targets emphasize broader restoration initiatives by 2030, indicating a potential area for synchronization in timelines and methodologies. Overall, these policies collectively support the theme of nature-based carbon sequestration through integrated restoration and sustainable management practices.

## Cross-cutting themes

This section explores how Sri Lanka’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.*

* **4 of 5 LDN targets (80%)**
* **25 of 25 NBSAP targets (100%)**
* **57 of 88 NDC targets (65%)**

#### 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 48 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 4**: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 19**: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance–including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation)**: Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture
* **Agriculture NDC 2 (adaptation)**: Develop and Strengthen National Climate & Weather platform for early warning and risk management
* **Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation)**: Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate
* **Agriculture NDC 3 (mitigation)**: Improve adoption of renewable energy for crop farming and processing
* **Biodiversity NDC 1**: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change
* **Biodiversity NDC 2**: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches
* **Biodiversity NDC 3**: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change
* **Biodiversity NDC 6**: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 3**: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 4**: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 5**: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species
* **Energy NDC 1**: Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation mix by increasing Solar PV, Wind, Hydro and Sustainable Biomass based electricity generations (Develop an additional capacity of 5,386 MW renewables over the period (2025-2035) out of which 1,324 MW is unconditional)
* **Energy NDC 2**: Introduction of grid integrated energy storage systems such as Pumped Storage and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to increase absorption of renewable energy and reduce thermal generation as a conditional measure
* **Energy NDC 5**: Conduct R&D activities to implement pilot-scale projects for renewable energy sources that have not yet reached commercial maturity and develop other grid supporting infrastructures as conditional measures
* **Fisheries NDC 1**: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience
* **Fisheries NDC 2**: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change.
* **Fisheries NDC 3**: Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience
* **Fisheries NDC 4**: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels
* **Fisheries NDC 5**: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions
* **Fisheries NDC 7**: Introduce alternate livelihoods and capacity developments to reduce climate vulnerability
* **Forestry NDC 2**: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF)
* **Forestry NDC 4**: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh.
* **Health NDC 1**: Policy initiatives for enhancing the climate resilience of the health sector promoted and integrated to all related sectors
* **Health NDC 5**: Reduce morbidity and mortality from extreme weather/climate events and other climate-related emergencies
* **Industry NDC 2**: The integration of renewable energy technologies to expand the proportion of renewable energy within industrial energy usage and electrification of industrial heating
* **Industry NDC 5**: The implementation of measures to mitigate GHG emissions under the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) category
* **Industry NDC 6**: Increase innovation and investment in industrial decarbonization
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine
* **L&D NDC 2**: Strengthen the existing weather and climate forecasting system including rapid & slow onset events and encompassing economic and non-economic impacts
* **L&D NDC 5**: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing
* **Livestock NDC 3 (mitigation)**: Adopt renewable energy for livestock and poultry applications
* **Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation)**: Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock
* **Livestock NDC 3 (adaptation)**: Improve research, education, awareness and, capacity building for climate change adaptation through private-public partnerships
* **Tourism NDC 1**: Build resilience through sustainable tourism practices and awareness for improved risk preparedness in destinations of high climate change vulnerability
* **Tourism NDC 3**: Promote climate resilience in the tourism sector by introducing green building design to all new constructions and refurbishments
* **Transport NDC 4**: Promote electric mobility
* **Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 1**: Enhance the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, regional and local level physical planning
* **Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 2**: Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the urban and human settlement planning/implementation in areas of high vulnerability to climate change risks
* **Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 3**: Minimize the impact of slow onset climate events (sea-level rise in coastal settlements, urban heat islands)
* **Water NDC 3**: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation
* **Water NDC 5**: Establish and improve salinity barriers in 3 rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought
* **Water NDC 6**: Capacity building for water, health and educational sectors and public awareness on building resilience to climate change
* **Water NDC 9**: Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 144 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 climate adaptation in agriculture and the NBT target aiming to restore ecosystems, which can include agricultural landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits, as agricultural practices can be designed to support biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, creating synergies that enhance both food security and ecological integrity. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can support biodiversity and conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NBT target addressing biodiversity. Since agriculture and biodiversity are interconnected ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both agricultural sustainability and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security while integrating sustainable practices in agriculture, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap significantly, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience in agricultural practices. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation in agriculture and the NBT target addressing biodiversity finance, which can support climate action. The ecosystems of agriculture and biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in implementing climate and biodiversity initiatives. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 2 (adaptation): Develop and Strengthen National Climate & Weather platform for early warning and risk management | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and management of natural systems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate and weather management and the NBT target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved climate resilience can support biodiversity and ecosystem functions, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 2 (adaptation): Develop and Strengthen National Climate & Weather platform for early warning and risk management | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing early warning systems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems of climate management and biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both early warning systems and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 2 (adaptation): Develop and Strengthen National Climate & Weather platform for early warning and risk management | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing early warning systems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity finance, which is crucial for climate adaptation. The ecosystems of climate management and biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could optimize resource allocation and create synergies that enhance both climate and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and ecosystem health, which can be interconnected. By reducing post-harvest losses, the NDC target can contribute to improved economic value, while the NBT target's restoration of ecosystems can enhance agricultural resilience, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural resilience and value addition, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience. The agricultural sector and biodiversity are interconnected ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that benefit both food security and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation): Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and promoting sustainable practices within the agricultural sector, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can directly contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (mitigation): Improve adoption of renewable energy for crop farming and processing | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 promoting renewable energy in agriculture and the NBT target aiming to restore ecosystems, which can include agricultural landscapes. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can lead to healthier ecosystems, and aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies that enhance both biodiversity and renewable energy adoption. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (mitigation): Improve adoption of renewable energy for crop farming and processing | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NDC target promoting renewable energy in agriculture, which can enhance biodiversity by reducing carbon emissions. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems, with the NDC target potentially benefiting biodiversity through sustainable agricultural practices, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (mitigation): Improve adoption of renewable energy for crop farming and processing | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices within the agriculture sector, with the NDC target emphasizing renewable energy adoption and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across multiple sectors, including agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as enhanced resource efficiency and improved sustainability outcomes in both renewable energy use and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing degraded ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to improved ecological integrity and resilience across related ecosystems. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target focusing on species recovery within those habitats. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as conserving climate-sensitive habitats can directly support the recovery of threatened species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing vulnerable habitats and the NBT target encompassing all levels of biodiversity. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as habitat conservation under the NBT target can directly support the management and restoration efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. Their actions can complement each other, as sustainable management practices in various sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target addressing financial resources for biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective financial mobilization can support the management and restoration of climate-sensitive habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate action. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance ecological connectivity, with the NDC target focusing on climate-driven changes and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as landscapes affected by climate change can include degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological resilience and conserving biodiversity, which are interconnected objectives. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in landscapes affected by climate change that also serve as habitats for threatened species, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing connectivity and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved connectivity can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land management and conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing connectivity in climate-affected landscapes and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management practices in agriculture, forestry, and other sectors can enhance ecological connectivity, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 2: Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological resilience and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing connectivity in climate-affected landscapes and the NBT target aiming to close the biodiversity finance gap. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved financial resources for biodiversity initiatives can support landscape approaches that enhance connectivity, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and climate action. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. Both targets address similar audiences and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functionality. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing threatened species within key ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance conservation efforts, particularly in areas where protected areas overlap with habitats of threatened species. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on protected areas and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity and ecosystems. Their actions and target audiences overlap significantly, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices can support the resilience of protected areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing financial resources for biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective financial support can enhance the management and expansion of protected areas, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity and natural resource management can significantly benefit from the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable improvements in resilience and ecological integrity. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience against climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing policy integration and the NBT target focusing on species conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as effective biodiversity management can support the recovery of threatened species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets aim to enhance the resilience of biodiversity in the face of climate change, with the NDC target focusing on integrating adaptation into existing policies and the NBT target emphasizing a broader approach that includes mitigation and habitat conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets pertain to biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary policy frameworks that enhance overall effectiveness in addressing climate change impacts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and natural resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience of ecosystems, ultimately supporting both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target aiming to close the biodiversity finance gap. Their actions are complementary, as integrating climate considerations into biodiversity policies can optimize financial resources and improve implementation of biodiversity strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and funding efficiency. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecological integrity within coastal areas, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as coastal areas are part of broader marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both climate resilience and biodiversity restoration. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation within ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing climate hazards in coastal areas and the NBT target aiming to conserve species in key ecosystems, which may include coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both coastal management and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate hazards, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal management and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal areas are critical habitats for various biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in managing both coastal and biodiversity resilience. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on enhancing coastal management to address climate hazards, while the NBT target emphasizes sustainable management across various sectors, including those impacting coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to improved resilience in coastal areas through sustainable practices that also promote biodiversity conservation and food security, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 3: Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in coastal and biodiversity ecosystems, which are interconnected. By aligning the financial resources and actions from the NBT target with the implementation of the Coastal Management Plan, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both biodiversity and climate resilience in coastal areas. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity within coastal and marine ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as restoring degraded ecosystems can improve the resilience of coastal and marine areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and conserving biodiversity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal and marine environments can host threatened species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, while the NBT target encompasses broader biodiversity affected by climate change. Given that coastal and marine ecosystems are critical components of overall biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management strategies that enhance both ecosystem resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable management, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which are included within the broader ecosystem categories of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and integrated management plans that enhance both biodiversity conservation and food security in coastal and marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and financial support for coastal and marine ecosystems, which are interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization for biodiversity initiatives while simultaneously enhancing the management and resilience of coastal and marine areas, creating measurable benefits in both biodiversity and climate action. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal and marine environments. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both aim to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and recovery of threatened species, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target addresses broader ecosystems and species conservation. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in coastal areas where both marine and terrestrial species may be affected by similar threats. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems that are directly impacted by climate change, which is the broader concern of the NBT target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and resource optimization, particularly in coastal areas where biodiversity and climate resilience intersect. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem conservation and management, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are included within the broader ecosystem categories of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and food security in coastal and marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader biodiversity context outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to increased financial resources for coastal restoration efforts, thereby improving the implementation of conservation actions and achieving synergies between biodiversity and climate initiatives. |
| NDC Energy NDC 1: Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation mix by increasing Solar PV, Wind, Hydro and Sustainable Biomass based electricity generations (Develop an additional capacity of 5,386 MW renewables over the period (2025-2035) out of which 1,324 MW is unconditional) | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on enhancing renewable energy capacity, which directly relates to the NBT target's goal of sustainable management that includes renewable energy generation. Both targets address the renewable energy ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance the overall impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Energy NDC 2: Introduction of grid integrated energy storage systems such as Pumped Storage and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to increase absorption of renewable energy and reduce thermal generation as a conditional measure | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on increasing renewable energy absorption, which directly supports the NBT target's goal of sustainable management of renewable energy generation. Both targets address the energy sector and share a target audience of stakeholders involved in renewable energy, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary policies for biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NDC Energy NDC 5: Conduct R&D activities to implement pilot-scale projects for renewable energy sources that have not yet reached commercial maturity and develop other grid supporting infrastructures as conditional measures | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on advancing renewable energy technologies and developing grid infrastructure, while the NBT target emphasizes sustainable management of renewable energy alongside other sectors. Both targets share a common ecosystem (renewable energy) and target audience, and aligning them could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both renewable energy development and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 fisheries management in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as fisheries are part of coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both biodiversity and fisheries resilience. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and conserving biodiversity, which are interconnected objectives. The ecosystems involved, particularly fisheries and key ecosystems that support threatened species, can benefit from a collaborative approach, leading to measurable outcomes in resource efficiency and improved conservation strategies. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries are part of the larger biodiversity and ecosystem framework, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance resilience in both fisheries and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience in ecosystems, particularly fisheries, which are explicitly mentioned in both. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by promoting an ecosystem-based approach that enhances food security and biodiversity conservation while optimizing resource use in climate-vulnerable areas. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving management in ecosystems affected by climate change and biodiversity loss. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as fisheries management can benefit from increased financial resources for biodiversity initiatives, leading to measurable improvements in both fisheries resilience and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target addressing food security through sustainable fisheries and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems (marine and freshwater), and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets address critical aspects of ecosystem health and food security, with the NDC target focusing on sustainable fisheries and the NBT target on conserving threatened species within key ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes, as sustainable fisheries practices can support the recovery of threatened species, particularly in marine and freshwater ecosystems. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of climate change, with the NDC target specifically aiming to enhance food security through sustainable fisheries, while the NBT target seeks to bolster biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as marine and freshwater ecosystems are critical for biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security while addressing sustainability in fisheries and aquaculture, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (marine and freshwater for the NDC target and broader ecosystems including aquaculture and fisheries for the NBT target) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 2: Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets address critical environmental issues, with the NDC target focusing on food security through sustainable fisheries and the NBT target aiming to enhance biodiversity finance, which can support sustainable practices in fisheries. Both targets operate within related ecosystems (marine and freshwater ecosystems for NDC and broader biodiversity for NBT), and aligning them could lead to improved resource mobilization and implementation of strategies that benefit both food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 3: Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 agriculture and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The agricultural sector can benefit from improved biodiversity and ecosystem services, creating a synergistic relationship that enhances both agricultural productivity and ecological health. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 3: Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation within ecosystems, with the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural resilience and the NBT target focusing on conserving threatened species within key ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can influence biodiversity and vice versa, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and adaptive capacity in both agriculture and conservation efforts. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 3: Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing agricultural resilience and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies that benefit both agriculture and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 3: Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and resilience within the agricultural sector, with the NDC target specifically addressing climate resilience in agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can directly contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and productivity of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in lagoons and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem restoration, including coastal and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both fisheries productivity and biodiversity, particularly in interconnected lagoon and coastal environments. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainability and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in lagoons and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity, including threatened species in key ecosystems. Both targets involve stakeholders such as local communities and conservation organizations, suggesting that collaborative efforts could enhance resilience and recovery strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries in lagoons, which are part of broader aquatic ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating fisheries management with broader biodiversity conservation efforts, optimizing resources, and creating synergies in implementation strategies. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of aquatic resources and ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries in lagoons, which are part of the broader ecosystem mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing measures that promote resilience in fisheries while also supporting biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 4: Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in lagoons and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity and climate action. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and synergies can be created, particularly in financial mobilization for initiatives that support both fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing safety and ecological integrity within coastal ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness for extreme weather events, as restoration initiatives could enhance the resilience of coastal fisheries against climatic impacts. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience against climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing safety in coastal fisheries, which falls under the broader ecosystem category of biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness for extreme weather events, benefiting both fishermen and biodiversity conservation efforts in coastal areas. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 5: Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing safety and sustainability in fisheries, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (coastal fishery and broader fisheries) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and safety measures that benefit both fishermen and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 7: Introduce alternate livelihoods and capacity developments to reduce climate vulnerability | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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. By aligning the actions of introducing alternate livelihoods with ecosystem restoration, there is potential for improved community resilience and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in both climate adaptation and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 7: Introduce alternate livelihoods and capacity developments to reduce climate vulnerability | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation, with the NDC target aiming to reduce climate vulnerability and the NBT target addressing the conservation of threatened species. Both targets operate within ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved biodiversity outcomes and enhanced community resilience through integrated conservation and adaptation strategies. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 7: Introduce alternate livelihoods and capacity developments to reduce climate vulnerability | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets aim to enhance resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target focusing on community-level adaptation and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support community livelihoods, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both communities and biodiversity. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 7: Introduce alternate livelihoods and capacity developments to reduce climate vulnerability | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate vulnerability reduction and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management practices can enhance climate resilience, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved livelihoods for affected communities. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 7: Introduce alternate livelihoods and capacity developments to reduce climate vulnerability | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate vulnerability reduction and the NBT target addressing biodiversity finance, which is crucial for climate action. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity plays a vital role in climate resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and implementation efficiency in both climate and biodiversity initiatives. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NDC target focusing on tree management in non-forest areas and the NBT target addressing the restoration of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved can be related, as non-forest areas may include degraded landscapes that could benefit from restoration efforts, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem functions. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target concentrating on species conservation. The ecosystems involved, particularly in non-forest areas and key habitats, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both tree cover and species recovery efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased tree cover in non-forest areas can support broader biodiversity goals, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing tree cover in non-forest areas, which can contribute to the broader ecosystem management goals of the NBT target. Additionally, both targets share a common audience of stakeholders involved in land and resource management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target addressing financial resources for biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are related, as increased tree cover can contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in both financial mobilization and on-the-ground implementation. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative restoration efforts, particularly in coastal areas where both mangroves and other ecosystems can be restored simultaneously. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader key ecosystems that include habitats for threatened species. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation efforts, as protecting blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves can also support the recovery of threatened species and enhance biodiversity. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are critical for biodiversity. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions in habitat conservation and restoration, optimizing resources and creating synergies in coastal management efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems relevant to the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary actions that improve biodiversity and carbon sequestration, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and food security. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which include mangroves that are critical for biodiversity and climate action. Aligning these targets could lead to increased financial resources for conservation efforts, optimizing resource use and creating synergies between biodiversity and climate initiatives, ultimately enhancing coastal resilience and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Health NDC 1: Policy initiatives for enhancing the climate resilience of the health sector promoted and integrated to all related sectors | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and integrity within their respective areas, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in the health sector and the NBT target focusing on restoring ecosystems. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as improved ecosystem health can enhance climate resilience in health services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative initiatives. |
| NDC Health NDC 1: Policy initiatives for enhancing the climate resilience of the health sector promoted and integrated to all related sectors | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing the health sector and the NBT target addressing biodiversity, which is crucial for ecosystem health. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by integrating health sector initiatives with biodiversity conservation efforts, ultimately improving climate resilience across both areas. |
| NDC Health NDC 1: Policy initiatives for enhancing the climate resilience of the health sector promoted and integrated to all related sectors | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within their respective sectors, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in health and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of health and biodiversity, can be interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both health services and ecosystem management. |
| NDC Health NDC 1: Policy initiatives for enhancing the climate resilience of the health sector promoted and integrated to all related sectors | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in the health sector and the NBT target addressing biodiversity finance to support climate action. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as health outcomes can be influenced by biodiversity and climate factors, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary initiatives. |
| NDC Health NDC 5: Reduce morbidity and mortality from extreme weather/climate events and other climate-related emergencies | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing public health and the NBT target focusing on biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to public health outcomes, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both public health and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Health NDC 5: Reduce morbidity and mortality from extreme weather/climate events and other climate-related emergencies | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on mitigating impacts related to climate and environmental challenges, with the NDC target addressing health impacts from climate events and the NBT target emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to public health outcomes, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in both public health and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Industry NDC 2: The integration of renewable energy technologies to expand the proportion of renewable energy within industrial energy usage and electrification of industrial heating | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target's focus on increasing renewable energy in industrial processes aligns with the NBT target's goal of sustainable management of renewable energy generation. Both targets address the renewable energy ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and complementary policies that promote both industrial energy transition and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing progress in various sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved strategies and resource efficiency in managing both biodiversity and sectoral impacts of climate change. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of progress in sectors that impact ecosystems and biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and biodiversity, are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both food security and climate resilience. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and implementation related to biodiversity and climate action, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, create a nested relationship that allows for resource optimization and synergies in addressing climate-related challenges, leading to measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NDC L&D NDC 2: Strengthen the existing weather and climate forecasting system including rapid & slow onset events and encompassing economic and non-economic impacts | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing improved forecasting systems that can inform biodiversity management efforts outlined in the NBT target. Additionally, both targets address overlapping ecosystems affected by climate change, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and better preparedness for climate-related events that impact biodiversity. |
| NDC L&D NDC 2: Strengthen the existing weather and climate forecasting system including rapid & slow onset events and encompassing economic and non-economic impacts | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in the face of climate impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing improved forecasting for climate events and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective weather and climate forecasting can support sustainable practices in agriculture, fisheries, and other sectors, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and preparedness. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 addressing climate-related disasters and the NBT target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved biodiversity and ecosystem functions can enhance resilience to climate change impacts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing disaster risk management and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective disaster risk management can support biodiversity conservation, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target addressing climate-related disasters and the NBT target promoting sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of agriculture and disaster risk management, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance both food security and disaster resilience. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and financial mechanisms in the context of climate action, with the NDC target addressing disaster risk management and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity finance. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as effective disaster risk management can support biodiversity conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Livestock NDC 3 (mitigation): Adopt renewable energy for livestock and poultry applications | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and minimizing environmental impact, with the NDC target specifically addressing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture, while the NBT target encompasses broader sustainable management across multiple sectors, including agriculture. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary policies that enhance energy efficiency and biodiversity conservation in agricultural practices. |
| NDC Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation): Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The NDC target focuses on improving the resilience of ruminant livestock specifically, while the NBT target aims to enhance the resilience of biodiversity more broadly, which includes livestock as part of the ecosystem. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared adaptation strategies and resource efficiency, as improving livestock resilience can contribute to overall biodiversity resilience in agricultural ecosystems. |
| NDC Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation): Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on improving the resilience of ruminant livestock, which falls under the broader agricultural ecosystem addressed in the NBT target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both food security and biodiversity conservation through sustainable agricultural practices. |
| NDC Livestock NDC 3 (adaptation): Improve research, education, awareness and, capacity building for climate change adaptation through private-public partnerships | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 change adaptation and the NBT target focusing on restoring degraded ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as improved knowledge and skills in climate adaptation can support effective ecosystem restoration efforts, particularly in vulnerable areas like coastal and marine ecosystems. |
| NDC Livestock NDC 3 (adaptation): Improve research, education, awareness and, capacity building for climate change adaptation through private-public partnerships | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing adaptation and the NBT target focusing on biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as climate change adaptation efforts can enhance biodiversity resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Livestock NDC 3 (adaptation): Improve research, education, awareness and, capacity building for climate change adaptation through private-public partnerships | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective climate adaptation can support biodiversity conservation and food security, creating measurable benefits through shared knowledge and practices among stakeholders. |
| NDC Livestock NDC 3 (adaptation): Improve research, education, awareness and, capacity building for climate change adaptation through private-public partnerships | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing climate resilience and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of climate change adaptation and biodiversity are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both areas. |
| NDC Tourism NDC 1: Build resilience through sustainable tourism practices and awareness for improved risk preparedness in destinations of high climate change vulnerability | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 emphasizing sustainable tourism in vulnerable destinations and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed can be related, as tourism often impacts coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both biodiversity and tourism resilience. |
| NDC Tourism NDC 1: Build resilience through sustainable tourism practices and awareness for improved risk preparedness in destinations of high climate change vulnerability | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable tourism practices in vulnerable destinations and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable tourism can positively impact biodiversity in vulnerable areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Tourism NDC 1: Build resilience through sustainable tourism practices and awareness for improved risk preparedness in destinations of high climate change vulnerability | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices, with the NDC target focusing on sustainable tourism in vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing sustainable management across multiple sectors, including tourism. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable tourism can contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced resilience in vulnerable destinations. |
| NDC Tourism NDC 3: Promote climate resilience in the tourism sector by introducing green building design to all new constructions and refurbishments | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The NDC target focuses on promoting climate resilience in the tourism sector, which can benefit from enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem functions as outlined in the NBT target. By integrating green building designs with ecosystem restoration efforts, both targets can create synergies that improve the resilience of tourism infrastructure while simultaneously restoring and enhancing the ecological integrity of the surrounding environments. |
| NDC Tourism NDC 3: Promote climate resilience in the tourism sector by introducing green building design to all new constructions and refurbishments | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The NDC target focuses on promoting climate resilience specifically within the tourism sector, while the NBT target aims to enhance resilience across biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change. Given that tourism often relies on healthy ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved infrastructure that supports both climate resilience in tourism and the conservation of biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies. |
| NDC Tourism NDC 3: Promote climate resilience in the tourism sector by introducing green building design to all new constructions and refurbishments | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainability and resilience within the tourism sector, with the NDC target specifically addressing climate resilience in tourism infrastructure. The ecosystems involved are related, as tourism impacts broader ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced climate resilience in tourism, ultimately supporting biodiversity conservation efforts outlined in the NBT target. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 1: Enhance the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, regional and local level physical planning | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 can be interconnected through effective planning and restoration efforts. By aligning the actions of mainstreaming climate adaptation with ecosystem restoration, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both human settlements and ecosystems. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 1: Enhance the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, regional and local level physical planning | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing human settlements and infrastructure, while the NBT target addresses biodiversity and ecosystems. Given that human settlements often rely on healthy ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance overall resilience to climate change. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 1: Enhance the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, regional and local level physical planning | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation in human settlements and infrastructure, while the NBT target aims for sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management practices can enhance the resilience of human settlements, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 1: Enhance the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, regional and local level physical planning | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation in human settlements and infrastructure, while the NBT target aims to close the biodiversity finance gap, which can support climate action. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity initiatives can enhance the resilience of human settlements, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 2: Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the urban and human settlement planning/implementation in areas of high vulnerability to climate change risks | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 can be interconnected through urban planning that incorporates biodiversity considerations. Additionally, urban areas often interface with various ecosystems, including coastal and marine environments, creating opportunities for resource efficiency and complementary actions in disaster risk reduction and ecosystem restoration. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 2: Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the urban and human settlement planning/implementation in areas of high vulnerability to climate change risks | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation, with the NDC target addressing climate change impacts in urban areas and the NBT target focusing on species conservation in key ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance urban resilience while also supporting biodiversity, particularly in urban ecosystems that may host threatened species. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 2: Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the urban and human settlement planning/implementation in areas of high vulnerability to climate change risks | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing urban areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity, which can be interconnected. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both urban resilience and biodiversity conservation, particularly in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 3: Minimize the impact of slow onset climate events (sea-level rise in coastal settlements, urban heat islands) | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 areas, with the NDC target addressing climate impacts and the NBT target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal settlements are part of broader coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in addressing both climate change and biodiversity. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 3: Minimize the impact of slow onset climate events (sea-level rise in coastal settlements, urban heat islands) | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on minimizing the impacts of climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing urban and coastal resilience while the NBT target emphasizes biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal settlements can significantly impact local biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both urban environments and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 3: Minimize the impact of slow onset climate events (sea-level rise in coastal settlements, urban heat islands) | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on minimizing environmental impacts and enhancing resilience, with the NDC target addressing climate change effects in coastal areas and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal settlements can be influenced by sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 3: Minimize the impact of slow onset climate events (sea-level rise in coastal settlements, urban heat islands) | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets address climate resilience and biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on minimizing climate impacts in coastal areas and the NBT target aiming to enhance biodiversity finance, which can support climate action. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal settlements often rely on healthy biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and implementation efficiency in addressing both climate and biodiversity challenges. |
| NDC Water NDC 3: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 and sanitation systems and the NBT target addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved can be related, as healthy ecosystems contribute to the reliability of water resources, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both water management and ecosystem restoration. |
| NDC Water NDC 3: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, albeit in different contexts (water supply and biodiversity). The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy water supply systems can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes. |
| NDC Water NDC 3: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the face of climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing water supply and sanitation systems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to reliable water supply and sanitation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management strategies and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Water NDC 3: Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing water supply and sanitation and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable water management is crucial for agriculture and biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| NDC Water NDC 5: Establish and improve salinity barriers in 3 rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The NDC target focuses on mitigating salinity intrusion in specific freshwater ecosystems, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems, which can include freshwater areas. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as improved salinity management can contribute to the overall health and restoration of the ecosystems targeted by the NBT. |
| NDC Water NDC 5: Establish and improve salinity barriers in 3 rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem health, with the NDC target addressing salinity issues that can impact freshwater ecosystems, while the NBT target aims to conserve species within key ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating salinity management with species conservation efforts, thereby enhancing the resilience of both freshwater ecosystems and the species that depend on them. |
| NDC Water NDC 5: Establish and improve salinity barriers in 3 rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The NDC target focuses on mitigating salinity intrusion in specific river ecosystems, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience, which can include freshwater ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and biodiversity outcomes, as effective salinity management can support the overall health of the freshwater ecosystems, benefiting both local communities and biodiversity. |
| NDC Water NDC 5: Establish and improve salinity barriers in 3 rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on mitigating salinity intrusion in specific freshwater ecosystems, while the NBT target emphasizes sustainable management across various sectors, including agriculture and fisheries, which can be impacted by salinity levels. Aligning these targets could lead to improved water management practices that enhance both biodiversity conservation and food security, creating measurable benefits for the ecosystems involved. |
| NDC Water NDC 6: Capacity building for water, health and educational sectors and public awareness on building resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 capacity building in sectors that can support biodiversity efforts. The ecosystems addressed, particularly in the context of water and health, can be interconnected with the restoration of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both climate resilience and biodiversity enhancement. |
| NDC Water NDC 6: Capacity building for water, health and educational sectors and public awareness on building resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing capacity building in specific sectors and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy water, health, and education sectors can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall climate resilience. |
| NDC Water NDC 6: Capacity building for water, health and educational sectors and public awareness on building resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within interconnected sectors, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience and the NBT target promoting sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, particularly in water and agriculture, are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and enhanced public awareness, ultimately supporting both climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Water NDC 9: Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing flood mitigation and the NBT target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly in flood-prone areas, can benefit from restoration efforts that enhance biodiversity and connectivity, leading to improved flood resilience and overall ecosystem health. |
| NDC Water NDC 9: Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on mitigating impacts related to environmental challenges, with the NDC target specifically addressing flood risks and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as flood-prone areas can significantly affect biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and preparedness in managing both flood risks and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Water NDC 9: Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on mitigating flood impacts in river basins, while the NBT target emphasizes sustainable management across various sectors, including agriculture and forestry, which can influence flood dynamics. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and preparedness by integrating flood risk management into broader ecosystem and land-use planning, leading to measurable benefits in both flood resilience and biodiversity conservation. |

The targets outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) demonstrate significant opportunities for alignment in addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation. For instance, both policies emphasize the importance of sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity, with specific targets aimed at restoring degraded areas and enhancing resilience against climate impacts. Notably, the NDC’s focus on mainstreaming climate considerations in agriculture aligns well with the NBT’s commitment to restoring 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030. Additionally, both policies advocate for increased financial resources to support biodiversity and climate action, indicating a shared recognition of the need for integrated funding strategies. Overall, these synergies could enhance the effectiveness of climate initiatives in Sri Lanka.

#### 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 nine targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**LDN targets**:

* **LDN Target 2**: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone)
* **LDN Target 4**: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks

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**LDN targets**:

* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **Biodiversity NDC 1**: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change
* **Forestry NDC 1**: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035
* **Water NDC 2**: Ground water and surface water monitoring and vulnerability assessment in high sensitive and drought-prone areas of the country and implementing remedial measures

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 22 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the Land Degradation target focusing on forest restoration. Since forests can be considered a critical component of climate-sensitive ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | Both targets focus on the restoration and management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing a broader approach to sustainable management while the Land Degradation target specifies restoration efforts in both dry and wet zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in stakeholder engagement, leading to improved forest health and sustainability outcomes. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest and degraded land management and the Land Degradation target aiming to enhance soil productivity. Since forests play a crucial role in soil health and carbon storage, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in land productivity and ecosystem sustainability through integrated management practices. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target focusing on climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can include areas within the broader categories of terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing vulnerable habitats and the NBT target encompassing all levels of biodiversity. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as habitat conservation under the NBT target can directly support the management and restoration efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. Their actions can complement each other, as sustainable management practices in various sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and services, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can be integral to maintaining broader natural ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and management of degraded ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and marine. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in restoration efforts, as improved forest management can contribute to overall biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target addresses biodiversity resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management, with the NDC target focusing specifically on forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary policies, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the overall goals of biodiversity conservation and food security outlined in the NBT target. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target focusing on forest management and restoration, while the NBT target emphasizes broader ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are a critical component of natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NDC Water NDC 2: Ground water and surface water monitoring and vulnerability assessment in high sensitive and drought-prone areas of the country and implementing remedial measures | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 water resource vulnerabilities and the NBT target aiming to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water management can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Water NDC 2: Ground water and surface water monitoring and vulnerability assessment in high sensitive and drought-prone areas of the country and implementing remedial measures | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target addressing water resources in drought-prone areas and the NBT target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy water resources are crucial for maintaining biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced ecological outcomes. |
| NDC Water NDC 2: Ground water and surface water monitoring and vulnerability assessment in high sensitive and drought-prone areas of the country and implementing remedial measures | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing water resources in drought-prone areas and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in managing water resources while promoting biodiversity and food security, particularly in agricultural contexts where water availability is critical. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to restore degraded ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target focusing specifically on forest areas while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and coastal-marine. The alignment of these targets can lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes, as forest restoration can contribute to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought by the NBT target. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which can contribute to the broader biodiversity goals of the NBT target. Additionally, both targets involve similar stakeholders, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which is a component of the broader sustainable management outlined in the NBT target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, particularly in the forestry sector, which can lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement of ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest ecosystems while the NBT target encompasses broader natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forest management practices that enhance ecosystem functions and services. |
| LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing soil productivity and SOC, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems for enhanced biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as healthy soil and agricultural land contribute to broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary restoration efforts. |
| LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and productivity, with the Land Degradation target aiming to improve soil health, which is crucial for agricultural productivity and biodiversity. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance both soil health and biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change. |
| LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing land productivity and ensuring sustainable management of ecosystems, which are interconnected. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health, particularly in agricultural practices that can enhance both soil productivity and biodiversity conservation. |
| LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing soil health and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy soil contributes to overall ecosystem services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in land and ecosystem management. |

The targets across the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, Nature-Based Tourism (NBT), and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) policies exhibit notable alignment in addressing desertification, drought, and land degradation. For instance, the NDC’s commitment to sustainable forest management and restoration aligns with the Land Degradation Neutrality target of restoring degraded forests, highlighting a shared focus on enhancing land productivity and ecosystem health. Additionally, the NBT’s emphasis on identifying and restoring degraded ecosystems complements the NDC’s approach to managing climate-sensitive areas, suggesting potential synergies in ecosystem restoration efforts. Overall, these policies collectively promote sustainable land management practices, which could enhance resilience against climate change impacts while fostering biodiversity and ecosystem services.

#### 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 29 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 1**: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices.
* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and inter\_x0002\_agency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 4**: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
* **NBT 5**: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.
* **NBT 6**: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building
* **NBT 7**: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 9**: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature
* **NBT 12**: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life
* **NBT 13**: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building action, to mainstream and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non- monetary benefits that arise from the utilization of biological material—including genetic resources and derivative—for commercial use of its genetic material, biochemical features and/or related information value, including DSI and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, within the framework of national laws and policies, with the necessary safety procedures in place
* **NBT 14**: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication
* **NBT 15**: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy
* **NBT 19**: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance–including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action
* **NBT 20**: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity
* **NBT 21**: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities
* **NBT 24**: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision
* **NBT 25**: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **Biodiversity NDC 1**: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change
* **Biodiversity NDC 3**: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change
* **Biodiversity NDC 4**: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa
* **Biodiversity NDC 5**: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 4**: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 5**: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species
* **Fisheries NDC 1**: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience
* **Forestry NDC 4**: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh.
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 165 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on conserving biodiversity and enhancing resilience in vulnerable ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader inland, coastal, and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, particularly in areas where climate-sensitive habitats overlap with coastal and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target focusing on climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can include areas within the broader categories of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to conserve biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target emphasizing key areas of biodiversity importance. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can include areas that fall under the broader categories of terrestrial, wetland, and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes through integrated management strategies. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target focusing on species recovery within those habitats. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as conserving climate-sensitive habitats can directly support the recovery of threatened species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat resilience and the NBT target addressing sustainable use of wild species. Both targets involve similar target audiences and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance biodiversity conservation and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and sustainability. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of vulnerable habitats and the NBT target addressing the management of invasive species that threaten these ecosystems. By aligning their actions, such as integrating habitat restoration with invasive species management, both targets can create synergies that lead to improved resilience and biodiversity outcomes in climate-sensitive areas. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target addressing pollution reduction. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as pollution can adversely affect climate-sensitive habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets share a common goal of enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on vulnerable habitats and the NBT target addressing biodiversity more broadly. The actions proposed in both targets, such as habitat conservation and management, are complementary, and their ecosystems are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing sustainable management of wild species. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity contributes to the resilience of vulnerable habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both conservation and community livelihoods. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target focusing on climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing sustainable management across various sectors that impact ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both habitat resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and services, with the NDC target focusing on climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target on broader natural ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can improve ecosystem functions and services, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (climate-sensitive habitats vs. urban areas). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as sustainable urban planning can incorporate conservation strategies that improve resilience in urban ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity integration in national policies. Their ecosystems are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can be part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making processes that benefit both climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target promoting sustainable business practices that mitigate biodiversity risks. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable production can impact climate-sensitive habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and economic sustainability. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target addressing financial resources for biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective financial mobilization can support the management and restoration of climate-sensitive habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate action. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat resilience to climate change and the NBT target strengthening capacity for biodiversity management. Their ecosystems are related, as climate-sensitive habitats are part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target promoting effective governance in biodiversity management. Their actions can complement each other, as improved governance and data management can support the identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can enhance biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and effective management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing conservation strategies, as both aim to improve resilience and biodiversity outcomes in related ecosystems. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing spatial planning across various ecosystems, including coastal and marine areas. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by integrating protected area management with participatory spatial planning, optimizing resources, and enhancing ecosystem resilience against climate change. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target focusing on restoring degraded ecosystems. Both targets address similar audiences and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on expanding protected areas and the NBT target emphasizing the conservation of key areas. The ecosystems addressed are related, as protected areas can include key terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced governance in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing threatened species within key ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance conservation efforts, particularly in areas where protected areas overlap with habitats of threatened species. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and biodiversity conservation, while the NBT target addresses the sustainable use of wild species and their ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of wild species, ultimately improving ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target focusing on resilience through protected areas and the NBT target addressing invasive species management. The ecosystems involved are related, as protected areas can serve as critical buffers against invasive species, and aligning these efforts could lead to more effective conservation strategies and resource optimization. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target focusing on resilience through protected areas and the NBT target addressing pollution reduction. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved resilience in protected areas can mitigate pollution impacts, and aligning these efforts could lead to more effective conservation strategies and measurable outcomes in biodiversity health. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to climate change, with the NDC target focusing on protected areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity more broadly. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target focusing on sustainable management of wild species. Both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community livelihoods. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are related, as protected areas can support the sustainable management of agriculture, fisheries, and other sectors, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functions, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (protected areas vs. urban settings). The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can impact surrounding protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for conservation and urban planning. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity integration in national policies. The ecosystems involved are related, as protected areas contribute to national biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making processes that support both conservation and policy development. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing business practices that impact biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary policies that promote sustainable practices while conserving protected areas. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target addressing financial resources for biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective financial support can enhance the management and expansion of protected areas, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change and the NBT target focusing on capacity-building for biodiversity management. Both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing protected areas and the NBT target focusing on governance and decision-making in biodiversity management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and governance, ultimately enhancing biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change and the NBT target aiming to build capacity for sustainable use of bioresources. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 3: Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the expansion of protected areas to enhance resilience to climate change, while the NBT target aims to establish a framework for effective biodiversity strategies. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes, as the operationalizing framework could support the implementation of protected area expansions, thereby enhancing overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target aiming to minimize biodiversity loss in various ecosystems. Since the ecosystems addressed by both targets can be interconnected, aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NDC target's focus on biodiversity conservation can complement the NBT target's restoration initiatives, leading to improved survival rates and ecosystem functions through collaborative efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target focusing on climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystems of particular biodiversity importance. The actions of strengthening ex-situ conservation programs can complement the establishment of protected areas and OECMs, leading to improved survival rates and genetic diversity while ensuring effective management of key habitats. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | Both targets aim to enhance the conservation of species and genetic diversity, with the NDC target focusing on climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing nationally threatened species. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation encompasses key ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | Both targets aim to enhance conservation efforts, with the NDC target focusing on climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing the sustainable use of wild species. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation can support the sustainable management of wild species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target enhancing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity. By aligning these efforts, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes, as managing invasive species can directly benefit the survival of vulnerable taxa, creating a synergistic effect in biodiversity management. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing pollution reduction that can harm biodiversity. By aligning these targets, efforts to strengthen ex-situ conservation programs can be complemented by reducing pollution risks, leading to improved ecosystem health and measurable outcomes for biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation in the context of climate change, with the NDC target focusing on climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity resilience. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, suggesting that aligning them could optimize resources and create synergies for improved conservation outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target promoting sustainable management of wild species. Their goals and actions are interconnected, as strengthening ex-situ conservation programs can support sustainable biodiversity-based activities, leading to enhanced biodiversity and improved livelihoods for communities reliant on these resources. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target specifically enhancing conservation for climate-vulnerable taxa, while the NBT target promotes sustainable management across various sectors to protect ecosystems and biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NDC target focusing on climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem services. The actions of strengthening conservation programs and using nature-based solutions can complement each other, leading to improved outcomes for both specific taxa and overall ecosystem health. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (climate-vulnerable taxa vs. urban areas). The actions proposed can complement each other, as strengthening ex-situ conservation programs can support urban biodiversity initiatives, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation efforts and urban planning. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building action, to mainstream and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non- monetary benefits that arise from the utilization of biological material—including genetic resources and derivative—for commercial use of its genetic material, biochemical features and/or related information value, including DSI and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, within the framework of national laws and policies, with the necessary safety procedures in place | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target addressing the equitable sharing of benefits from biological materials. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced resource efficiency and complementary policies that could improve conservation outcomes and benefit-sharing mechanisms in a real-world context. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target aiming for broader biodiversity integration into national policies. Their actions can complement each other, as strengthening ex-situ conservation programs can support the incorporation of biodiversity values into legal frameworks, leading to improved decision-making and resource efficiency in biodiversity management. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target promoting sustainable business practices that support biodiversity. Their actions can complement each other, as strengthening conservation programs can enhance the effectiveness of businesses disclosing and mitigating biodiversity risks, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation outcomes and sustainable economic practices. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target aiming to close the biodiversity finance gap to support broader biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are related, as enhancing conservation efforts for vulnerable taxa can benefit from increased financial resources and synergies created through the NBT target, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target aiming to strengthen capacity-building for biodiversity management. Their shared goal of enhancing biodiversity, along with overlapping target audiences and complementary actions, suggests that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | Both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target aiming for effective governance in biodiversity management. Strengthening ex-situ conservation programs can complement the governance efforts by providing data and evidence for decision-making, thus enhancing the overall management and survival of biodiversity. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target aiming to build capacity for broader biodiversity conservation. The actions of strengthening ex-situ conservation programs and facilitating stakeholder participation can complement each other, leading to improved survival rates and genetic diversity while achieving national biodiversity goals. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 4: Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing the conservation of climate-vulnerable taxa and the NBT target aiming for a broader operational framework for biodiversity and nature conservation. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as strengthening ex-situ conservation programs can support the effective implementation of the NBSAP and NBTs, ultimately leading to improved outcomes for both climate-vulnerable taxa and overall biodiversity. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NDC target addressing the impact of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the NBT target emphasizing integrated spatial planning to minimize biodiversity loss. The ecosystems involved are related, as IAS can affect inland, coastal, and marine areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in managing biodiversity across different ecosystems. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target focusing on managing invasive species and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as managing invasive species can significantly benefit the restoration of degraded areas, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem functions. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target addressing the management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) that threaten native biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to conserve key areas of biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as managing IAS effectively can enhance the conservation efforts in the designated protected areas, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target addressing the management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) that threaten native biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to halt the extinction of threatened species. Both targets operate within ecosystems affected by climate change and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on the management and sustainability of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing the control of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the NBT target ensuring the sustainable use of wild species. Both targets aim to protect biodiversity and ecosystems, and their actions can complement each other by promoting legal and sustainable practices that mitigate the impacts of IAS on native species and ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | Both targets aim to manage the impacts of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) on biodiversity, with the NDC target focusing on effective management in response to climate conditions and the NBT target emphasizing prevention and mitigation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets concern biodiversity and ecosystem services, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation strategies. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target focusing on managing invasive species and the NBT target addressing pollution reduction. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as pollution can exacerbate the spread of invasive species, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved outcomes for biodiversity. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | Both targets address the impact of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystems, with the NDC target focusing specifically on managing Invasive Alien Species (IAS) while the NBT target aims to enhance overall resilience. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning these efforts could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary strategies that enhance biodiversity management and resilience against climate change. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NDC target addressing the control of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the NBT target emphasizing sustainable use of wild species. Both targets aim to benefit local communities and policymakers, and their actions can complement each other by integrating IAS management into broader biodiversity strategies, leading to enhanced ecosystem health and community livelihoods. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on managing ecosystems and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing the impact of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in the context of climate change, while the NBT target emphasizes sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of IAS can enhance biodiversity conservation efforts outlined in the NBT target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing the management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) that threaten native biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to restore and enhance ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of IAS can significantly improve the overall health of natural ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem services and functions. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NDC target addressing the specific issue of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in the context of climate change, while the NBT target emphasizes integrating biodiversity considerations into national policies. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management of IAS contributes to broader biodiversity goals, and aligning these targets could enhance decision-making processes and resource efficiency in addressing biodiversity challenges. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NDC target addressing the management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the NBT target promoting sustainable business practices that benefit biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of IAS can enhance biodiversity, which in turn supports sustainable production, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary policies. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target addressing the management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the NBT target aiming to close the biodiversity finance gap. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized to manage IAS effectively while simultaneously increasing financial support for broader biodiversity initiatives, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NDC target addressing the specific issue of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) influenced by climate change, while the NBT target emphasizes capacity-building for biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management of IAS can enhance overall biodiversity conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and cooperative strategies. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NDC target addressing the specific issue of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) influenced by climate change, while the NBT target emphasizes evidence-based governance in biodiversity management. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective governance and management practices can enhance the control of IAS, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both targets. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 5: Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NDC target addressing the management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) that threaten native biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to build capacity for biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management of IAS can enhance biodiversity conservation efforts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and collaborative stakeholder engagement. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and biodiversity of coastal and marine areas, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management and resource efficiency in biodiversity planning and resilience efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which are included in the broader ecosystem scope of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in management efforts, as both aim to engage similar stakeholders and enhance ecosystem functions in overlapping areas. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing management plans and the NBT target focusing on conservation measures. The overlapping ecosystems and target audiences suggest that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and conserving biodiversity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal and marine environments can support various threatened species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal and marine areas and the NBT target addressing wild species and their ecosystems, which can include coastal species. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation efforts, as actions taken to enhance coastal resilience can also support sustainable practices for wild species within those ecosystems. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience in coastal and marine areas and the NBT target addressing the management of invasive species that can impact these ecosystems. By aligning efforts to manage invasive species in coastal and marine environments, stakeholders can achieve measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem service health, optimizing resources and enhancing overall resilience. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience in coastal and marine areas and the NBT target aiming to reduce pollution that affects biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Since coastal and marine ecosystems are directly impacted by pollution, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem management. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, while the NBT target encompasses broader biodiversity affected by climate change. Given that coastal and marine ecosystems are critical components of overall biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance resilience in both ecosystems and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal and marine areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity management, which can include coastal biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and integrated management plans that enhance both ecosystem resilience and biodiversity, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in coastal and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which can be considered part of the broader category of natural ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared management strategies and resource optimization, as both aim to improve ecosystem services and resilience in interconnected environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and conservation, albeit in different contexts (coastal/marine vs. urban). The ecosystems are related, as urban areas can impact coastal and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both ecosystems. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrating biodiversity considerations, which are interconnected. The coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NDC target can be seen as a subset of the broader national biodiversity management addressed in the NBT target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making processes that benefit both targets. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and promoting sustainable practices, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (coastal/marine and biodiversity) can overlap, particularly in areas like mangroves and coral reefs, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and coastal resilience. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and financial support for coastal and marine ecosystems, which are interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization for biodiversity initiatives while simultaneously enhancing the management and resilience of coastal and marine areas, creating measurable benefits in both biodiversity and climate action. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and effectiveness of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which can include biodiversity management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance both coastal resilience and biodiversity conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management and resilience in ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which can be considered part of the broader biodiversity management context of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved governance and management practices that benefit both coastal ecosystems and biodiversity, creating measurable outcomes through shared resources and stakeholder engagement. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal and marine areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. Given that coastal and marine ecosystems can encompass various biodiversity elements, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource optimization in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 4: Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and effective management, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal and marine areas, which are part of the broader biodiversity and nature conservation ecosystem targeted by the NBT. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in implementing management plans that benefit both coastal ecosystems and broader biodiversity objectives. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target encompassing both coastal and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including coastal and marine environments. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both aim to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets focus on the conservation of coastal ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration and the NBT target focusing on protection. Their shared goal of enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, along with overlapping target audiences, suggests that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and recovery of threatened species, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target addresses broader ecosystems and species conservation. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in coastal areas where both marine and terrestrial species may be affected by similar threats. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing wild species and their ecosystems, which can include coastal areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance the protection of marine mammals and other species while ensuring sustainable practices in their habitats. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing the restoration of coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing the management of invasive species that can threaten these ecosystems. Since coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves and coral reefs, are critical for biodiversity and can be impacted by invasive species, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration of coastal ecosystems and the NBT target aiming to reduce pollution that affects these ecosystems. By aligning their actions, such as implementing conservation measures alongside pollution reduction strategies, both targets can enhance the resilience of coastal and marine environments, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem functions. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader biodiversity context outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and strategies that address both coastal ecosystem restoration and climate change impacts on biodiversity. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity management. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and stakeholder engagement, particularly in coastal areas where marine biodiversity is critical for local communities' livelihoods. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem conservation and management, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and food security in coastal and marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and enhancement, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are a subset of the broader natural ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and improved ecosystem services, optimizing resources and creating synergies in marine and coastal management efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building action, to mainstream and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non- monetary benefits that arise from the utilization of biological material—including genetic resources and derivative—for commercial use of its genetic material, biochemical features and/or related information value, including DSI and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, within the framework of national laws and policies, with the necessary safety procedures in place | The NDC target focuses on restoring coastal ecosystems, which includes specific ecosystems like mangroves and coral reefs that are part of the broader biodiversity and genetic resources management addressed by the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and benefit-sharing mechanisms, leading to improved health of marine ecosystems and equitable sharing of benefits from biological resources, thus creating measurable outcomes in both conservation and resource management. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader national biodiversity context outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated conservation actions that support both local ecosystem restoration and national biodiversity policy frameworks, optimizing resources and enhancing overall effectiveness. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and promoting sustainable practices, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity in a broader context. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both conservation efforts and sustainable business practices in coastal and marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader biodiversity context outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to increased financial resources for coastal restoration efforts, thereby improving the implementation of conservation actions and achieving synergies between biodiversity and climate initiatives. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which can be considered part of the broader biodiversity management emphasized in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in capacity-building and technology transfer for effective conservation actions in coastal and marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and governance of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity management. Aligning these targets can lead to improved conservation actions and governance, creating synergies that enhance the effectiveness of both initiatives in marine and coastal environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target addresses broader biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems are related, as coastal ecosystems include biodiversity elements, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in both marine and terrestrial biodiversity. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader biodiversity context of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in conservation efforts, as both aim to engage similar stakeholders and promote effective management of marine and coastal environments. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and minimizing biodiversity loss, which are interconnected objectives. The ecosystems addressed (fisheries and broader inland, coastal, and marine areas) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management strategies that enhance both fisheries resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 fisheries management in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as fisheries are part of coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in both fisheries management and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation in ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity conservation, including coastal and marine areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in management practices, as both aim to protect and enhance the ecological integrity of interconnected ecosystems. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries management and the NBT target addressing species recovery within key ecosystems. Both targets involve stakeholders in climate-vulnerable regions and conservation efforts, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | Both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability and resilience of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing the sustainable use of wild species and their ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance the overall management and protection of both fisheries and wild species, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and community resilience. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience in fisheries and the NBT target addressing the management of invasive species that can impact biodiversity and ecosystem services. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as managing invasive species can directly benefit the resilience of fisheries in climate-vulnerable areas. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing resilience in fisheries and the NBT target aiming to reduce pollution that affects biodiversity and ecosystem functions. By aligning these targets, efforts to implement ecosystem-based fisheries management can be complemented by pollution reduction measures, leading to improved resilience and health of fisheries in vulnerable areas. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries are part of the larger biodiversity and ecosystem framework, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance resilience in both fisheries and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries management and the NBT target addressing biodiversity. Both targets aim to benefit local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in climate-vulnerable areas that also rely on biodiversity. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience in ecosystems, particularly fisheries, which are explicitly mentioned in both. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by promoting an ecosystem-based approach that enhances food security and biodiversity conservation while optimizing resources across the fisheries and broader ecosystem management sectors. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing fisheries in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target encompassing broader natural ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance the resilience of fisheries while simultaneously improving ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits for both fisheries management and biodiversity. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrating biodiversity considerations, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved—fisheries and broader biodiversity management—can benefit from aligned actions, leading to improved decision-making and resource efficiency in climate-vulnerable areas. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries management and the NBT target addressing biodiversity in production sectors. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that promote sustainable practices in fisheries while mitigating biodiversity risks, ultimately enhancing ecosystem resilience in climate-vulnerable areas. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving management in ecosystems affected by climate change and biodiversity loss. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as fisheries management can benefit from increased biodiversity finance, leading to measurable improvements in both fisheries resilience and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and effectiveness in managing ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as fisheries management can benefit from biodiversity conservation efforts, particularly in coastal-marine ecosystems where both targets intersect. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management and resilience in ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries in climate-vulnerable areas and the NBT target addressing biodiversity management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved governance and resilience in fisheries through evidence-based decision-making, which can lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NDC Fisheries NDC 1: Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing fisheries management and the NBT target focusing on biodiversity conservation. Since fisheries are a component of broader biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in managing both fisheries and biodiversity in climate-vulnerable areas. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine areas mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated spatial planning that incorporates blue carbon ecosystems, optimizing resource use and enhancing coastal resilience while minimizing biodiversity loss. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader coastal and marine ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative restoration efforts, particularly in coastal areas where both mangroves and other ecosystems can be restored simultaneously. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets focus on conservation efforts, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of the broader category of coastal and marine areas highlighted in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation strategies, leading to improved biodiversity and resilience in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader key ecosystems that include habitats for threatened species. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation efforts, as protecting blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves can also support the recovery of threatened species and enhance biodiversity. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 5: Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem conservation and sustainable use, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing wild species and their ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as protecting blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves can also support the sustainable use of wild species, leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity and ecosystem services, which can include blue carbon areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies for managing invasive species while protecting and restoring critical coastal ecosystems like mangroves and seagrass. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, as protecting and restoring blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves can directly contribute to reducing pollution and improving overall ecosystem resilience, thereby creating synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing climate change impacts, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are critical for biodiversity. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions in habitat conservation and restoration, optimizing resources and creating synergies in coastal management efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which can be considered a subset of broader biodiversity management. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in coastal management, ultimately enhancing both carbon sequestration and the sustainable use of biodiversity. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems relevant to the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary actions that improve biodiversity and carbon sequestration, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and food security. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which are a subset of natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in carbon sequestration and biodiversity, as the restoration of blue carbon ecosystems can enhance nature's contributions to people and improve overall ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing urban biodiversity, which can include blue spaces. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated urban planning that incorporates coastal ecosystem conservation, enhancing both biodiversity and urban resilience. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building action, to mainstream and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non- monetary benefits that arise from the utilization of biological material—including genetic resources and derivative—for commercial use of its genetic material, biochemical features and/or related information value, including DSI and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, within the framework of national laws and policies, with the necessary safety procedures in place | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity, which can include components of blue carbon ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, as effective benefit-sharing mechanisms could support the protection and restoration of mangroves and other blue carbon habitats. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which include mangroves that are critical for biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating biodiversity considerations into the conservation and restoration efforts of blue carbon ecosystems, thereby optimizing resources and enhancing coastal resilience. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystems and promoting sustainable practices, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity in a broader context. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions, particularly in coastal areas where businesses can support conservation efforts while mitigating biodiversity risks. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which include mangroves that are critical for biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to increased financial resources for conservation efforts, thereby improving the implementation of biodiversity strategies while enhancing coastal resilience and carbon sequestration. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity management. Aligning these targets could enhance the effectiveness of conservation efforts by integrating capacity-building and technology transfer into the protection and restoration of specific ecosystems like mangroves, which are critical for both carbon sequestration and biodiversity. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and governance, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity management, which can include blue carbon ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better governance practices that support both carbon sequestration and biodiversity outcomes, creating measurable benefits in coastal management. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing blue carbon ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity conservation. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as protecting blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves contributes to overall biodiversity and sustainable use of bioresources, leading to measurable benefits in carbon sequestration and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 4: Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing blue carbon ecosystems, which include mangroves that are part of broader biodiversity conservation efforts. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in implementation, as both aim to engage stakeholders in conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing coastal resilience and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | Both targets focus on enhancing environmental resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine areas are critical for both biodiversity and the sectors impacted by climate-related challenges, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making in managing biodiversity and climate impacts. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing progress in various sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing progress in various sectors related to Loss and Damage, including biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to conserve key biodiversity areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, particularly in coastal and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both conservation and climate resilience efforts. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on addressing environmental challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by climate change and the NBT target aiming to conserve threatened species within those ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, such as biodiversity and health, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in both conservation and climate resilience efforts. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | Both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to reduce pollution that affects biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making, as addressing pollution risks can directly support the progress in the L&D sectors, particularly in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved strategies and resource efficiency in managing both biodiversity and sectoral impacts of climate change. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and management of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved strategies for addressing climate-related challenges, particularly in sectors reliant on biodiversity. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of progress in sectors that impact ecosystems and biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets, particularly in agriculture and biodiversity, are related, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in addressing climate-related challenges and promoting food security. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing climate-related challenges, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, such as biodiversity and natural ecosystems, are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing Loss and Damage while restoring nature's contributions. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing decision-making related to environmental challenges, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes integrating biodiversity into national policies. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity considerations are crucial for effective management of sectors impacted by climate-related challenges, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed policy development. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and management of biodiversity and climate-related challenges, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, create a nested relationship, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both sectors. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and implementation related to biodiversity and climate action, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, create a nested relationship that allows for resource optimization and synergies in addressing climate-related challenges, leading to measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and effectiveness in managing climate-related challenges and biodiversity, respectively. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are nested within the broader context of Loss and Damage sectors, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for addressing both biodiversity conservation and climate impacts. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing decision-making and management in their respective areas, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes biodiversity management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved governance and informed strategies that benefit both biodiversity and climate resilience, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and capacity in relation to biodiversity and climate-related challenges, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are nested within broader environmental contexts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both biodiversity conservation and loss and damage strategies. |

The National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) exhibit several opportunities for alignment in the context of species conservation and ecosystems. Both policies emphasize the importance of participatory spatial planning and the restoration of degraded ecosystems, with specific targets aiming for the conservation of at least 30% of key biodiversity areas by 2030. Additionally, both frameworks address the management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the sustainable use of wild species, highlighting a shared commitment to minimizing biodiversity loss and enhancing ecosystem resilience. However, while the NDC focuses on climate-sensitive areas and resilience-building, the NBT encompasses a broader range of biodiversity considerations, suggesting that further integration could enhance overall effectiveness.

#### 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 17 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**LDN targets**:

* **LDN Target 1**: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes
* **LDN Target 2**: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone)
* **LDN Target 3**: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32%
* **LDN Target 4**: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks

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**LDN targets**:

* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature
* **NBT 14**: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication

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**LDN targets**:

* **Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation)**: Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture
* **Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation)**: Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios
* **Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation)**: Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity
* **Biodiversity NDC 1**: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change
* **Forestry NDC 1**: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035
* **Forestry NDC 2**: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF)
* **Forestry NDC 3**: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 76 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and land productivity, which are interconnected. By aligning efforts to integrate climate resilience in agriculture with soil productivity improvements, there is potential for measurable benefits such as increased sustainability and food security, as well as improved soil health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation): Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios | LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on improving agricultural practices and land management, which are interconnected. By updating the Agroecological Map, the NDC target can provide essential data that supports the Land Degradation target's aim to enhance land productivity and SOC stocks, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and agricultural sustainability. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable land use and resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing improved production and productivity, while the Land Degradation target aims to preserve ecosystems. The ecosystems involved (land use and resource management versus forests and wetlands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both agricultural productivity and ecosystem preservation. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on improving land use and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable resource management and the Land Degradation target aiming to restore forests. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable land use practices can enhance forest health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on improving land productivity and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems related to land use and soil, suggesting that aligning them could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in sustainable practices. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and preservation of vulnerable ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the Land Degradation target focusing on forests and wetlands. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and enhanced biodiversity conservation, as managing climate-sensitive areas can also contribute to halting the conversion of critical forest and wetland ecosystems. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the Land Degradation target focusing on forest restoration. Since forests can be considered a critical component of climate-sensitive ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on the preservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration and the Land Degradation target aiming to halt conversion. The ecosystems involved (forests) are directly related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and sustainability. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | Both targets focus on the restoration and management of forest ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing a broader approach to sustainable management while the Land Degradation target specifies restoration efforts in both dry and wet zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in stakeholder engagement, leading to improved forest health and sustainability outcomes. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | Both targets aim to enhance forest management and restoration, with the NDC target focusing on sustainable management and the Land Degradation target emphasizing increasing forest cover. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary initiatives, ultimately improving forest health and increasing forested areas. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the Land Degradation target aims to enhance soil productivity and SOC stocks. These ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to soil health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary management practices. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target promoting tree management outside forests and the Land Degradation target aiming to halt the conversion of forests and wetlands. These ecosystems are interconnected, as the preservation of forests and wetlands can support the sustainable management of trees in adjacent non-forest areas, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with a shared emphasis on improving carbon sequestration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct (non-forest areas vs. forest areas), can be seen as complementary, as restoration efforts in one can positively influence the other, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NDC target emphasizing tree cover and biodiversity, while the Land Degradation target aims to improve soil productivity and SOC stocks. Both targets address agricultural lands and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved land management practices that benefit both tree cover and soil health, resulting in measurable environmental outcomes. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem protection, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment areas and the Land Degradation target focusing on forests and wetlands, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and biodiversity, as tree planting in catchment areas can enhance the health of adjacent forest and wetland ecosystems, creating measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with tree planting in catchment areas complementing forest restoration efforts. The ecosystems involved (catchment areas and forests) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and forest health, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | LDN LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing catchment protection and the Land Degradation target aiming to increase forest cover. The actions of tree planting and reforestation can complement each other, as improved forest cover can enhance water quality and biodiversity in catchment areas, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 climate adaptation in agriculture and the NBT target aiming to restore ecosystems, which can include agricultural landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits, as agricultural practices can be designed to support biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, creating synergies that enhance both food security and ecological integrity. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NBT target addressing biodiversity. Since agriculture and biodiversity are interconnected ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both agricultural sustainability and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security while integrating sustainable practices in agriculture, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap significantly, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NBT target addressing ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can benefit from healthy natural ecosystems, leading to measurable improvements in both food security and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on integrating critical environmental considerations into policy frameworks, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in agriculture and the NBT target highlighting biodiversity in national policies. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of sustainable development, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies that improve agricultural sustainability while promoting biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation): Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecological outcomes in Sri Lanka, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural land use and the NBT target addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural practices can impact biodiversity and ecosystem functions, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource management and ecological integrity through integrated planning and restoration efforts. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation): Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological resilience, with the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural planning through updated ecological data, while the NBT target seeks to bolster biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved—agricultural land and biodiversity—are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and more effective climate adaptation strategies, benefiting both agricultural and ecological outcomes. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation): Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable agricultural practices and ecosystem management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as the NDC target addresses agricultural land use, which falls under the broader category of sustainable management outlined in the NBT target, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for both food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation): Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological outcomes, with the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural planning through updated ecological data, while the NBT target seeks to restore and enhance ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved—agricultural land and natural ecosystems—are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and ecosystem services, benefiting both agricultural practices and biodiversity. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation): Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on improving decision-making related to land use and biodiversity, which are interconnected aspects of environmental management. By aligning the Agroecological Map updates with biodiversity considerations, both targets can enhance agricultural planning and resource management while ensuring biodiversity is integrated into national policies, leading to more effective and informed outcomes. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on improving land use and ecosystem health, which are interconnected. By aligning efforts in sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration, there is potential for enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both production and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NDC target emphasizing efficient land use and resource management, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable land use can positively impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both land management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and improved productivity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved overlap significantly, particularly in agriculture and resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to enhanced food security and biodiversity conservation through shared actions and stakeholder engagement. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and ecosystem functions, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—land use and natural ecosystems—can be related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both production and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation): Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on improving land use and resource management while integrating biodiversity considerations, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable land use practices can enhance biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and informed decision-making. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing degraded ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to improved ecological integrity and resilience across related ecosystems. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing vulnerable habitats and the NBT target encompassing all levels of biodiversity. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as habitat conservation under the NBT target can directly support the management and restoration efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. Their actions can complement each other, as sustainable management practices in various sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as climate-sensitive habitats may also provide essential ecosystem functions and services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity integration in national policies. Their ecosystems are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can be part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making processes that benefit both climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and management of degraded ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and marine. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in restoration efforts, as improved forest management can contribute to overall biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target addresses biodiversity resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems including forestry. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both forest health and biodiversity conservation across various sectors. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target focusing on forest management and restoration, while the NBT target emphasizes broader ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are integral to natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem restoration and management efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to integrate biodiversity considerations into national policies. The ecosystems involved are related, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making that benefits both forest management and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 tree management and the NBT target focusing on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as non-forest areas can include degraded landscapes that may benefit from restoration efforts, creating potential synergies in implementation and resource optimization. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as increased tree cover in non-forest areas can support broader biodiversity goals, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing tree cover in non-forest areas, which can complement the broader ecosystem management goals of the NBT target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, as both aim to improve environmental outcomes while engaging similar target audiences. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management in non-forest areas and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem contributions. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that promote biodiversity and ecosystem health across various landscapes, including agricultural and urban areas. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 2: Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing tree management and the NBT target integrating biodiversity into policy. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable tree management can contribute to broader biodiversity goals, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved decision-making processes. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target focusing on catchment areas and the NBT target addressing a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and coastal-marine systems. Aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies, as tree planting in catchment areas can contribute to the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to improved water quality and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas and the NBT target encompassing broader biodiversity affected by climate change. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as tree planting in catchment areas can contribute to overall biodiversity resilience and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts, as sustainable practices in agriculture and forestry can directly support the health of catchment areas, improving water quality and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and services, with the NDC target specifically addressing catchment areas, which can be considered part of broader natural ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in water quality and biodiversity, as tree planting in catchment areas can enhance ecosystem functions and services outlined in the NBT target. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 3: Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The NDC target focuses on enhancing catchment protection through tree planting, which can directly contribute to improved biodiversity and water quality. The NBT target aims to integrate biodiversity considerations into national policies, which can support the implementation of the NDC target by ensuring that biodiversity values are prioritized in decision-making processes related to catchment management. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing progress in various sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both biodiversity and sectoral progress. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of progress in sectors that impact ecosystems and biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and biodiversity, are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved strategies for addressing climate-related challenges while promoting food security and conservation. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing climate-related challenges, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, such as biodiversity and natural resources, are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing Loss and Damage while restoring nature's contributions. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing decision-making related to environmental challenges, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes integrating biodiversity into national policies. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity considerations are crucial for effective management of sectors impacted by climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem preservation and restoration, with the Land Degradation target aiming to halt conversion of forests and wetlands, while the NBT target seeks to restore degraded ecosystems, which can include forests and wetlands. Both targets share similar audiences and can create synergies in resource allocation and implementation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on preserving ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing the protection of forests and wetlands, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience, which includes these ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both conservation efforts and climate resilience. |
| LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem preservation and sustainable management, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forests and wetlands, which are included in the broader ecosystem management of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem preservation and enhancement, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing the prevention of conversion of forests and wetlands, while the NBT target aims to restore and enhance ecosystem functions. Both targets address related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem services, as the preservation of forests and wetlands directly contributes to the broader goal of enhancing nature's contributions to people. |
| LDN LDN Target 1: Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on preserving ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing the protection of forests and wetlands, while the NBT target aims to integrate biodiversity considerations into national policies. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced decision-making that supports the preservation of specific ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and improvement of ecosystems, with a shared emphasis on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary restoration efforts. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which can contribute to the broader biodiversity goals of the NBT target. Additionally, both targets involve similar stakeholders, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which falls under the broader ecosystem management outlined in the NBT target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that promote sustainable forestry practices while also contributing to food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement of ecosystems, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest ecosystems while the NBT target encompasses broader natural ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in forest management practices that also enhance ecosystem functions and services. |
| LDN LDN Target 2: Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the Land Degradation target specifically addressing forest restoration, which can contribute to broader biodiversity goals. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in environmental management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary policy frameworks that enhance overall biodiversity outcomes. |
| LDN LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target specifically aiming to increase forest cover, which can contribute to the broader biodiversity and ecosystem functions sought by the NBT target. Additionally, both targets involve similar audiences and actions that can complement each other, such as reforestation initiatives that can enhance ecological integrity and connectivity in restored ecosystems. |
| LDN LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goal of increasing forest cover aligns with the broader aim of enhancing biodiversity resilience to climate change, as forests play a critical role in supporting diverse ecosystems. Additionally, both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that collaborative efforts in reforestation can contribute to habitat conservation and climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in both forest cover and biodiversity resilience. |
| LDN LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goal of increasing forest cover aligns with the broader aim of sustainable management of forestry within the NBT target. Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary actions that support biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| LDN LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goal of increasing forest cover aligns with the broader aim of restoring and enhancing ecosystem functions, as forests provide essential services. Both targets focus on natural ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and services. |
| LDN LDN Target 3: Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goal of increasing forest cover aligns with the broader biodiversity considerations, as forests are critical ecosystems for biodiversity. Implementing reforestation initiatives can enhance biodiversity management, creating measurable benefits through improved decision-making and resource efficiency in national policies. |
| LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing soil productivity and SOC, while the NBT target aims to restore biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Both targets address related ecosystems, as healthy soil is crucial for overall ecosystem integrity, and aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in both land productivity and biodiversity. |
| LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and productivity, with the Land Degradation target aiming to improve soil health, which is foundational for agricultural productivity and biodiversity. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance both soil health and biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change. |
| LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing land productivity and ensuring sustainable management of ecosystems, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly agricultural land in the Land Degradation target, are nested within the broader ecosystem management framework of the NBT target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| LDN LDN Target 4: Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the Land Degradation target emphasizing soil health and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy soil contributes to overall ecosystem services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in land and ecosystem management. |

The targets across the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) exhibit significant alignment in addressing the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) theme. For instance, the NDC’s focus on sustainable land use and resource management aligns with the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets’ aim to halt forest conversion and improve soil carbon stocks. Additionally, both the NDC and NBT emphasize the importance of restoring degraded ecosystems, highlighting a shared commitment to enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services. However, while the NDC targets are more focused on climate-sensitive areas and sustainable management practices, the NBT targets appear to emphasize broader biodiversity considerations and ecosystem functions. Overall, these synergies present opportunities for integrated policy implementation.

#### 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 12 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 7**: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature
* **NBT 14**: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication
* **NBT 15**: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy
* **NBT 16**: Ensure people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, using various approaches supported by policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks; and responsible communication, education and access to information; thereby reducing the national consumption footprint and improving the well-being of people

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **Agriculture NDC 4 (adaptation)**: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or Ecological Pest & Disease Control, and Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems (IPNS) are promoted in all possible crop production systems
* **Industry NDC 3**: Product modification and process optimization by applying Resource Efficiency Cleaner Production (RECP), Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), Circular Economy, SCP, Eco Industrial Parks, industrial symbiosis, eco labelling and green reporting in industries
* **Waste NDC 1**: Demonstrate “Circular economy’’ practices across all MSW sources
* **Waste NDC 2**: Manage biodegradable waste component through biological treatments and other means
* **Waste NDC 4**: Use of sanitary and engineered landfills for the disposal of MSW (waste, which were not diverted for composting, recycling, energy recovery facilities as well as residual from waste to energy plants)
* **Waste NDC 5**: Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 18 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 4 (adaptation): Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or Ecological Pest & Disease Control, and Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems (IPNS) are promoted in all possible crop production systems | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on improving agricultural practices and reducing pollution, which are interconnected in promoting sustainable ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits such as enhanced crop health and reduced pollution from agro-chemicals, leading to improved biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 4 (adaptation): Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or Ecological Pest & Disease Control, and Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems (IPNS) are promoted in all possible crop production systems | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices within the agricultural sector, with the NDC target specifically promoting IPM and IPNS, while the NBT target encompasses broader sustainable management across multiple sectors, including agriculture. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced food security, as the implementation of IPM and IPNS can contribute to the overarching goal of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health outlined in the NBT target. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 4 (adaptation): Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or Ecological Pest & Disease Control, and Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems (IPNS) are promoted in all possible crop production systems | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and services, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices that can contribute to broader ecosystem functions. By implementing Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems, the agricultural sector can support natural ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in both agricultural productivity and ecosystem restoration. |
| NDC Industry NDC 3: Product modification and process optimization by applying Resource Efficiency Cleaner Production (RECP), Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), Circular Economy, SCP, Eco Industrial Parks, industrial symbiosis, eco labelling and green reporting in industries | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and reducing environmental impacts, with the NDC target emphasizing resource efficiency in industrial processes and the NBT target aiming to reduce pollution that affects biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved resource efficiency in industries can lead to reduced pollution levels, thereby benefiting biodiversity and ecosystem health, creating measurable benefits through complementary actions. |
| NDC Industry NDC 3: Product modification and process optimization by applying Resource Efficiency Cleaner Production (RECP), Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), Circular Economy, SCP, Eco Industrial Parks, industrial symbiosis, eco labelling and green reporting in industries | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing resource efficiency in industrial processes and the NBT target ensuring sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and industrial processes, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and biodiversity conservation that lead to measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NDC Industry NDC 3: Product modification and process optimization by applying Resource Efficiency Cleaner Production (RECP), Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), Circular Economy, SCP, Eco Industrial Parks, industrial symbiosis, eco labelling and green reporting in industries | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of enhancing resource efficiency in industrial processes and integrating biodiversity considerations into national policies can complement each other, as sustainable industrial practices can support biodiversity conservation. Additionally, both targets address the broader ecosystem of environmental sustainability, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Industry NDC 3: Product modification and process optimization by applying Resource Efficiency Cleaner Production (RECP), Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), Circular Economy, SCP, Eco Industrial Parks, industrial symbiosis, eco labelling and green reporting in industries | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and transparency in their respective sectors, with the NDC target emphasizing resource efficiency in industrial processes and the NBT target addressing biodiversity risks in business practices. The ecosystems of industrial processes and biodiversity are interconnected, as sustainable industrial practices can positively impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity management. |
| NDC Industry NDC 3: Product modification and process optimization by applying Resource Efficiency Cleaner Production (RECP), Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), Circular Economy, SCP, Eco Industrial Parks, industrial symbiosis, eco labelling and green reporting in industries | NBSAP NBT 16: Ensure people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, using various approaches supported by policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks; and responsible communication, education and access to information; thereby reducing the national consumption footprint and improving the well-being of people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and reducing environmental impact, with the NDC target emphasizing resource efficiency in industrial processes and the NBT target promoting sustainable consumption choices. The ecosystems are related, as industrial practices can significantly influence consumption patterns, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource optimization and improved sustainability outcomes. |
| NDC Waste NDC 1: Demonstrate “Circular economy’’ practices across all MSW sources | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | Both targets focus on waste management and pollution reduction, with the NDC target emphasizing circular economy practices and the NBT target aiming to reduce pollution risks from waste. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective municipal solid waste management can directly contribute to improved biodiversity and ecosystem health, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Waste NDC 1: Demonstrate “Circular economy’’ practices across all MSW sources | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target's focus on circular economy practices in municipal solid waste management can complement the NBT target's goal of sustainable management across various sectors, including agriculture and forestry. By aligning these targets, there is potential for increased resource recovery and recycling, which can enhance biodiversity conservation and food security through improved waste management practices in agricultural and other sectors. |
| NDC Waste NDC 1: Demonstrate “Circular economy’’ practices across all MSW sources | NBSAP NBT 16: Ensure people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, using various approaches supported by policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks; and responsible communication, education and access to information; thereby reducing the national consumption footprint and improving the well-being of people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing circular economy practices in waste management and the NBT target promoting sustainable consumption choices. The ecosystems of municipal solid waste management and sustainable consumption are interconnected, as effective waste management can enhance sustainable consumption practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community well-being. |
| NDC Waste NDC 2: Manage biodegradable waste component through biological treatments and other means | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | Both targets aim to improve waste management and reduce pollution, which are interconnected goals that can enhance each other's effectiveness. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective waste management can lead to reduced pollution levels, thereby benefiting biodiversity and ecosystem health, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NDC Waste NDC 2: Manage biodegradable waste component through biological treatments and other means | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on managing biodegradable waste, which can directly contribute to the sustainable management of ecosystems outlined in the NBT target. By implementing effective waste management practices, both targets can enhance biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes. |
| NDC Waste NDC 4: Use of sanitary and engineered landfills for the disposal of MSW (waste, which were not diverted for composting, recycling, energy recovery facilities as well as residual from waste to energy plants) | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on reducing pollution and improving waste management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective waste management can directly impact biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and pollution reduction. |
| NDC Waste NDC 5: Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | Both targets aim to reduce pollution and improve environmental health, with the NDC target focusing on wastewater management and the NBT target addressing broader pollution sources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved wastewater management can directly enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions, leading to measurable benefits in both water quality and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Waste NDC 5: Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target's focus on sustainable wastewater management directly supports the NBT target's goal of minimizing ecosystem impact, particularly in agriculture and aquaculture, where water quality is crucial. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and enhanced public health outcomes through better water management practices that benefit both ecosystems and food security. |
| NDC Waste NDC 5: Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and public health through improved management practices. The ecosystems involved—water management and natural ecosystems—are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved water quality and enhanced biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NDC Waste NDC 5: Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental outcomes, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable wastewater management and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity integration. The ecosystems involved—water management and biodiversity—are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance water quality and biodiversity simultaneously, leading to measurable benefits in public health and ecosystem resilience. |

The targets from the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) exhibit significant alignment in addressing pollution and its impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. For instance, the promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and sustainable agricultural practices in the NDC complements the NBT’s aim to reduce pollution risks from various sources, including agro-chemicals. Additionally, the NDC’s focus on circular economy practices and sustainable waste management aligns with the NBT’s targets for reducing pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals. Overall, these synergies suggest a cohesive approach to enhancing environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation, although further integration of these targets into national policies could be beneficial.

#### 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 three targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 22**: Initiate measures to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, action, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and other socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups; respecting cultural diversity, gender equality, and social inclusion
* **NBT 23**: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women, and youth–especially girls, and indigenous and local communities dependent on biodiversity have equal access, capacity, and opportunity to contribute to the objectives of the Convention and all aspects of biodiversity management

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, two pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 22: Initiate measures to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, action, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and other socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups; respecting cultural diversity, gender equality, and social inclusion | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and participation in decision-making related to critical sectors, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity is a key component of environmental resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and more inclusive strategies for addressing climate-related challenges. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 23: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women, and youth–especially girls, and indigenous and local communities dependent on biodiversity have equal access, capacity, and opportunity to contribute to the objectives of the Convention and all aspects of biodiversity management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and participation in sectors related to biodiversity and climate-related challenges. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity management is crucial for addressing loss and damage in various sectors, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |

The targets from the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) emphasize the importance of gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making, particularly for marginalized groups, including women and girls. In contrast, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) focus on a broader review of various sectors, including gender and child protection, but do not explicitly address gender equality in decision-making processes. While the NBT targets advocate for inclusive participation, the NDC’s approach could consider integrating specific gender-responsive measures to enhance alignment with the NBT objectives. Overall, the NBT targets strongly align with the theme of gender equality, while the NDC targets appear to lack explicit gender-focused initiatives, indicating potential areas for synergy.

#### 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.

The AI model identified no targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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**NBSAP targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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**NDC targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, no pair shows opportunities for further alignment with each other ..

The targets from the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) exhibit several opportunities for alignment in the context of capacity building and development. For instance, both policies emphasize the importance of capacity building to enhance resilience against climate change impacts on biodiversity, as seen in the alignment of NDC’s focus on alternate livelihoods with NBT’s conservation goals. Additionally, the NDC’s initiatives for improving research and education align with NBT’s targets on strengthening technology transfer and knowledge sharing. However, while the NDC targets address broader sectors, the NBT targets specifically focus on biodiversity, suggesting a potential for more integrated approaches that could enhance overall effectiveness in achieving both biodiversity and climate resilience objectives.

#### 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.

The AI model identified 29 targets that could relate to this nature-based solution category:

**NBSAP targets**:

* **NBT 1**: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices.
* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and inter\_x0002\_agency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 4**: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
* **NBT 7**: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge
* **NBT 8**: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity
* **NBT 9**: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities
* **NBT 10**: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people
* **NBT 11**: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature
* **NBT 12**: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life
* **NBT 14**: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication
* **NBT 15**: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy
* **NBT 16**: Ensure people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, using various approaches supported by policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks; and responsible communication, education and access to information; thereby reducing the national consumption footprint and improving the well-being of people
* **NBT 18**: Identify by 2027, and by 2030: (a) eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and facilities, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity; and (b) eliminate, minimize, and mitigate harmful extraction practices of abiotic resources, in a proportionate, fair, effective and equitable manner, with mandatory reporting and monitoring
* **NBT 19**: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance–including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action
* **NBT 20**: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity
* **NBT 21**: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities
* **NBT 22**: Initiate measures to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, action, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and other socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups; respecting cultural diversity, gender equality, and social inclusion
* **NBT 23**: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women, and youth–especially girls, and indigenous and local communities dependent on biodiversity have equal access, capacity, and opportunity to contribute to the objectives of the Convention and all aspects of biodiversity management
* **NBT 24**: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision
* **NBT 25**: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030

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**NBSAP targets**:

* **Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation)**: Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture
* **Biodiversity NDC 1**: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change
* **Biodiversity NDC 6**: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations
* **Coastal and Marine NDC 5**: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species
* **Energy NDC 1**: Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation mix by increasing Solar PV, Wind, Hydro and Sustainable Biomass based electricity generations (Develop an additional capacity of 5,386 MW renewables over the period (2025-2035) out of which 1,324 MW is unconditional)
* **Forestry NDC 1**: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035
* **L&D NDC 1**: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine
* **L&D NDC 5**: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing

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**LDN targets**:

* There are no targets identified that relate to this theme.

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The AI model also compared all targets that pertain to Land degradation (LDN), all targets that pertain to Nature (NBSAP), and all targets that pertain to Climate Change (NDC). Of these, 108 pairs show opportunities for further alignment with each other (, as shown in **Table 3.**. The country might want to explore these targets in more detail and consider areas for further alignment or aligned implementation.).

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

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NDC target addressing climate change in agriculture and the NBT target aiming to minimize biodiversity loss in various ecosystems. Given that agricultural practices can significantly impact biodiversity, particularly in coastal and marine areas, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both agricultural resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 climate adaptation in agriculture and the NBT target aiming to restore ecosystems, which can include agricultural landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits, as agricultural practices can be designed to support biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, creating synergies that enhance both food security and ecological integrity. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can influence and support the conservation of species and habitats, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and reducing pollution, which are interconnected in promoting sustainability. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that improve both agricultural resilience and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NBT target addressing biodiversity. The ecosystems are related, as agriculture can impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated strategies that support both agricultural sustainability and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation in agriculture and the NBT target promoting sustainable biodiversity management. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity can enhance agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved livelihoods for communities reliant on both agriculture and biodiversity. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security while integrating sustainable practices in agriculture, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap significantly, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience in agricultural systems. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NBT target addressing ecosystem functions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can benefit from healthy natural ecosystems, leading to measurable improvements in both food security and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on integrating critical environmental considerations into policy frameworks, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in agriculture and the NBT target highlighting biodiversity in national policies. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of sustainable development, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies that improve agricultural sustainability while promoting biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation in agriculture and the NBT target promoting biodiversity in business practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both sectors. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation in agriculture and the NBT target addressing biodiversity finance, which can support climate action. The ecosystems of agriculture and biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in funding and implementation strategies, ultimately enhancing both food security and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation): Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in agriculture and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity conservation. Since agriculture and biodiversity are interconnected ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both food security and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader inland, coastal, and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and enhanced implementation, as managing climate-sensitive areas can complement integrated spatial planning efforts, ultimately leading to improved resilience and reduced biodiversity loss. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target focusing on climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can include areas within the broader categories of terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on conserving vulnerable ecosystems and enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target aiming for broader conservation of key areas. Their actions can complement each other, as the management of climate-sensitive areas can be integrated into the larger framework of protected areas and OECMs, leading to improved resilience and ecological connectivity. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target focusing on species recovery within those habitats. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as conserving climate-sensitive habitats can directly support the recovery of threatened species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target addressing pollution reduction. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as pollution can adversely affect climate-sensitive habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target specifically addressing vulnerable habitats and the NBT target encompassing all levels of biodiversity. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as habitat conservation under the NBT target can directly support the management and restoration efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing sustainable management of wild species. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity contributes to the resilience of climate-sensitive areas, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing broader ecosystem management. Their actions can complement each other, as sustainable management practices in various sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable habitats, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and services, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can be integral to maintaining broader natural ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (climate-sensitive habitats vs. urban areas). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as sustainable urban planning can incorporate conservation strategies that improve resilience in urban ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target aiming for biodiversity integration in national policies. Their ecosystems are related, as climate-sensitive habitats can be part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making processes that benefit both climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target promoting sustainable business practices that mitigate biodiversity risks. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as businesses can impact climate-sensitive habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both conservation efforts and sustainable economic practices. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 18: Identify by 2027, and by 2030: (a) eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and facilities, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity; and (b) eliminate, minimize, and mitigate harmful extraction practices of abiotic resources, in a proportionate, fair, effective and equitable manner, with mandatory reporting and monitoring | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing conservation of vulnerable habitats and the NBT target aiming to eliminate harmful practices affecting biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the management of climate-sensitive habitats can benefit from the elimination of harmful incentives in resource extraction, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity health and sustainability. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target addressing financial resources for biodiversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective financial mobilization can support the management and restoration of climate-sensitive habitats, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and climate action. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat resilience to climate change and the NBT target strengthening capacity for biodiversity management. Their ecosystems are related, as climate-sensitive habitats are part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing habitat conservation and the NBT target prioritizing effective governance in biodiversity management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective governance can support the management of climate-sensitive habitats, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both targets. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. Their actions can complement each other, as managing climate-sensitive areas can enhance biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 1: Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and effective management of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing climate-sensitive habitats and the NBT target addressing biodiversity conservation. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing conservation strategies, as both aim to improve resilience and biodiversity outcomes in related ecosystems. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target aiming for integrated spatial planning to minimize biodiversity loss. The ecosystems addressed are related, as coastal and marine areas can be considered part of broader biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity and natural resource management can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance overall effectiveness and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and natural resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target focusing on conservation of key areas. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the conservation of specific areas (NBT) can support the broader goal of integrating climate considerations (NDC), leading to measurable benefits in resilience and conservation efforts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience against climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing policy integration and the NBT target concentrating on species conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as effective biodiversity management can support the recovery of threatened species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target addressing pollution reduction. Their actions can complement each other, as reducing pollution can enhance the resilience of biodiversity to climate change impacts, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience of biodiversity to climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in policy and implementation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target ensuring sustainable management of wild species. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary policies that enhance both ecological and community resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and natural resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience of ecosystems to climate impacts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing climate adaptation and the NBT target focusing on ecosystem functions and services. Both targets operate within the realm of biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation, ultimately benefiting both ecosystems and communities. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 12: By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation in biodiversity policies and the NBT target promoting sustainable urban planning that includes biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved, while different in context (natural resources vs. urban areas), can be interconnected, as urban areas often rely on surrounding natural ecosystems, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | Both targets aim to integrate biodiversity considerations into policy frameworks, with the NDC target focusing on climate change adaptation and the NBT target emphasizing broader biodiversity integration. The ecosystems involved are related, as climate change impacts biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resilience and informed decision-making, leading to measurable benefits in policy coherence and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target promoting sustainable business practices. Their actions can complement each other, as integrating climate considerations into biodiversity policies can support businesses in disclosing and mitigating risks, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved practices in biodiversity management. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 16: Ensure people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, using various approaches supported by policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks; and responsible communication, education and access to information; thereby reducing the national consumption footprint and improving the well-being of people | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing climate resilience in biodiversity and natural resources, while the NBT target promotes sustainable consumption. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and sustainable consumption are interconnected, as responsible consumption can directly impact the health of natural resources, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 18: Identify by 2027, and by 2030: (a) eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and facilities, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity; and (b) eliminate, minimize, and mitigate harmful extraction practices of abiotic resources, in a proportionate, fair, effective and equitable manner, with mandatory reporting and monitoring | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, with actions that can complement each other through policy modifications and the elimination of harmful practices. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity management encompasses both natural resources and the impacts of abiotic resource extraction, creating a synergistic opportunity for improved outcomes in both areas. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target aiming to close the biodiversity finance gap. Their actions are complementary, as integrating climate considerations into biodiversity policies can optimize financial resources and improve implementation of biodiversity strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and funding efficiency. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target on capacity-building and technology transfer. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes in biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate impacts. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target prioritizing evidence-based governance. Their ecosystems are related, as effective governance and adaptation strategies can complement each other, leading to improved resilience and management of biodiversity in a measurable way. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 22: Initiate measures to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, action, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and other socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups; respecting cultural diversity, gender equality, and social inclusion | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target promoting equitable participation in decision-making. Their ecosystems are related, as effective biodiversity management requires inclusive participation, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for marginalized groups in biodiversity-related policies. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 23: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women, and youth–especially girls, and indigenous and local communities dependent on biodiversity have equal access, capacity, and opportunity to contribute to the objectives of the Convention and all aspects of biodiversity management | Both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target promoting gender equality in biodiversity management. Aligning these targets could enhance resilience and participation, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement in biodiversity policies. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target on conservation and sustainable use. Their actions can complement each other, as integrating climate considerations into biodiversity policies can enhance conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience. |
| NDC Biodiversity NDC 6: Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and natural resource management, with the NDC target emphasizing climate change adaptation and the NBT target aiming for effective implementation of biodiversity strategies. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in policy implementation, ultimately enhancing resilience and tracking of biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target encompassing both coastal and marine areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are included in the broader scope of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both aim to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and restoration of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are included in the broader scope of the NBT target. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in managing and conserving marine and coastal areas, enhancing overall biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and recovery of threatened species, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target addresses broader ecosystems and species conservation. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in coastal areas where both marine and terrestrial species may be affected by similar threats. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing restoration of coastal ecosystems and the NBT target aiming to reduce pollution that affects these ecosystems. By aligning their actions, such as implementing conservation measures alongside pollution reduction strategies, both targets can enhance the resilience of coastal and marine environments, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are a subset of the broader biodiversity context in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that address both coastal ecosystem restoration and broader biodiversity resilience against climate change. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity management. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation efforts and sustainable practices that support both marine and terrestrial biodiversity, optimizing resources and enhancing community livelihoods. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem conservation and management, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are included within the broader ecosystem categories of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and food security in coastal and marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and enhancement, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are a subset of the broader natural ecosystems mentioned in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared conservation actions and improved ecosystem services, optimizing resources and enhancing the resilience of both coastal and broader natural ecosystems. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are included in the broader biodiversity considerations of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance conservation efforts and decision-making processes at both local and national levels. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and promoting sustainable practices, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing biodiversity in a broader context. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both conservation efforts and sustainable business practices in coastal and marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 18: Identify by 2027, and by 2030: (a) eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and facilities, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity; and (b) eliminate, minimize, and mitigate harmful extraction practices of abiotic resources, in a proportionate, fair, effective and equitable manner, with mandatory reporting and monitoring | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity and resource management. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating conservation actions for marine mammals with the elimination of harmful practices, thereby enhancing the overall health of coastal ecosystems and promoting sustainable resource management. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader biodiversity context of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to increased financial resources for coastal restoration efforts, thereby improving the implementation of both biodiversity strategies and conservation actions in marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which can be considered part of the broader biodiversity management emphasized in the NBT target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in capacity-building and technology transfer for effective conservation actions in coastal and marine environments. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and governance of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and the NBT target addressing broader biodiversity management. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation actions and governance, as effective management of coastal ecosystems can benefit from evidence-based decision-making and community engagement highlighted in the NBT target. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 22: Initiate measures to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, action, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and other socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups; respecting cultural diversity, gender equality, and social inclusion | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and resilience of ecosystems and ensuring equitable participation in decision-making processes related to biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal ecosystems are critical for marine biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and more inclusive governance, benefiting both marine ecosystems and marginalized communities. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NDC target emphasizing coastal ecosystems and marine mammals, while the NBT target addresses broader biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems are related, as coastal ecosystems can encompass biodiversity conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in stakeholder engagement and implementation strategies. |
| NDC Coastal and Marine NDC 5: Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NDC target specifically addressing coastal ecosystems, which are part of the broader biodiversity context of the NBT target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in conservation efforts, as both aim to engage similar stakeholders and promote effective management of marine and coastal environments. |
| NDC Energy NDC 1: Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation mix by increasing Solar PV, Wind, Hydro and Sustainable Biomass based electricity generations (Develop an additional capacity of 5,386 MW renewables over the period (2025-2035) out of which 1,324 MW is unconditional) | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The NDC target focuses on enhancing renewable energy capacity, which directly relates to the NBT target's goal of sustainable management that includes renewable energy generation. Both targets address the renewable energy ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance both energy generation and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forest and degraded land restoration and the NBT target addressing biodiversity in various ecosystems, including coastal and marine areas. Given that forests can influence biodiversity in adjacent ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and management of degraded ecosystems, with the NDC target emphasizing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including terrestrial and marine. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in restoration efforts, as improved forest management can contribute to overall biodiversity and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target focusing on forest and degraded land management and the NBT target emphasizing the conservation of key biodiversity areas, which can include forests. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes through integrated management strategies. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to conserve threatened species within key ecosystems. Both targets address overlapping ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 7: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing sustainable forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to reduce pollution that can harm biodiversity and ecosystem functions. By aligning these targets, efforts to restore forests can be complemented by reducing pollution, leading to improved overall ecosystem health and resource efficiency. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target addresses biodiversity resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in land management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration, with the NDC target emphasizing forest and degraded land management, while the NBT target addresses biodiversity and wildlife management. These ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both ecosystem health and community livelihoods. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration, with the NDC target specifically addressing forests and degraded lands, while the NBT target encompasses a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem health, as sustainable forestry practices can support both biodiversity conservation and food security objectives. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target focusing on forest management and restoration, while the NBT target emphasizes broader natural ecosystems and their contributions to people. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are a critical component of natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem services. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to integrate biodiversity considerations into national policies. The ecosystems involved are related, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved decision-making that benefits both forest management and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and management of natural resources, with the NDC target emphasizing forest and land restoration and the NBT target addressing biodiversity and sustainable production. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary practices that benefit both ecosystems and the economy. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 18: Identify by 2027, and by 2030: (a) eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and facilities, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity; and (b) eliminate, minimize, and mitigate harmful extraction practices of abiotic resources, in a proportionate, fair, effective and equitable manner, with mandatory reporting and monitoring | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and improved ecosystem health, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to eliminate harmful practices affecting biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource management and measurable improvements in both forest and biodiversity health. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims to close the biodiversity finance gap, which can support such restoration efforts. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in land management and biodiversity, suggesting that aligning them could optimize resources and create synergies for improved implementation of biodiversity and climate action initiatives. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target focusing on forest management and restoration, while the NBT target emphasizes biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both forest management and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NDC Forestry NDC 1: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 | NBSAP NBT 25: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NDC target emphasizing forest management and restoration, while the NBT target aims at effective biodiversity conservation. Both targets involve stakeholders in land management and conservation, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary efforts in achieving broader environmental objectives. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 1: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. | Both targets focus on enhancing environmental resilience and sustainability, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine areas are critical for both biodiversity and the sectors impacted by climate-related challenges, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making in managing biodiversity and climate impacts. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target emphasizing progress in various sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to restore degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal and marine areas, are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and conservation of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing progress in sectors related to Loss and Damage, which includes biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to conserve key biodiversity areas. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, particularly in coastal and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both conservation and climate resilience efforts. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 4: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict | The goals of both targets focus on addressing environmental challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by climate change and the NBT target aiming to conserve biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to both loss and damage assessments and species conservation, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate-related challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors affected by Loss and Damage, while the NBT target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved strategies and resource efficiency in managing both biodiversity and sectoral impacts of climate change. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and management of ecosystems, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes sustainable management of biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of various sectors, with a shared emphasis on ecosystems and biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and informed decision-making, as both aim to address climate-related challenges and promote ecosystem health. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing climate-related challenges, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, such as biodiversity and natural resources, are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing Loss and Damage while restoring nature's contributions. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing decision-making related to environmental challenges, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes integrating biodiversity into national policies. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity considerations are crucial for effective management of sectors impacted by climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 15: Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy | Both targets focus on enhancing understanding and management of ecosystems, specifically biodiversity, which is a common element in both the NDC and NBT targets. Aligning these targets could lead to improved strategies for addressing climate-related challenges while promoting sustainable business practices, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and economic sustainability. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 18: Identify by 2027, and by 2030: (a) eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and facilities, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity; and (b) eliminate, minimize, and mitigate harmful extraction practices of abiotic resources, in a proportionate, fair, effective and equitable manner, with mandatory reporting and monitoring | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and addressing environmental challenges, with the NDC target assessing progress in sectors that include biodiversity, while the NBT target aims to eliminate harmful practices affecting biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved resource management and reduced harmful practices can directly benefit the biodiversity sectors assessed in the NDC target, leading to measurable outcomes in both policy areas. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and implementation related to biodiversity and climate action, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, create a nested relationship that allows for resource optimization and synergies in addressing climate-related challenges, leading to measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 20: Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and effectiveness in managing climate-related challenges and biodiversity, respectively. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity management can significantly impact sectors affected by Loss and Damage, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making across both areas. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing decision-making and management in their respective areas, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes biodiversity management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved governance and informed strategies that benefit both biodiversity and climate resilience, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and knowledge. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 22: Initiate measures to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, action, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and other socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups; respecting cultural diversity, gender equality, and social inclusion | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and participation in decision-making related to critical sectors, with the NDC target addressing Loss and Damage across multiple sectors, including biodiversity, while the NBT target emphasizes equitable representation in biodiversity-related processes. Aligning these targets could lead to improved strategies for addressing climate-related challenges and enhanced participation of marginalized groups in biodiversity decision-making, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 23: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women, and youth–especially girls, and indigenous and local communities dependent on biodiversity have equal access, capacity, and opportunity to contribute to the objectives of the Convention and all aspects of biodiversity management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and participation in sectors related to biodiversity and climate-related challenges. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity management is crucial for addressing loss and damage in various sectors, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both gender equality and biodiversity management. |
| NDC L&D NDC 1: National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine | NBSAP NBT 24: Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and capacity in relation to biodiversity and climate-related challenges, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly biodiversity, create a nested relationship, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved strategies for addressing both loss and damage and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, 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 addressing climate-related disasters and the NBT target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved biodiversity and ecosystem functions can enhance resilience to climate change impacts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 3: By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation in the face of climate change, with the NDC target addressing disaster risk management and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to disaster resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NDC target emphasizing disaster risk management and the NBT target addressing biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective disaster risk management can support biodiversity conservation, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecosystem functions, with the NDC target addressing climate-related disasters and the NBT target emphasizing nature's contributions. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that leverage nature-based solutions to improve disaster risk management and ecosystem services. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 14: Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and informed decision-making in their respective areas, with the NDC target addressing climate-related disasters and the NBT target emphasizing biodiversity considerations. Both targets involve similar target audiences, including financial institutions and policymakers, suggesting that integrating climate risk management with biodiversity considerations could lead to improved resource efficiency and more comprehensive environmental policies. |
| NDC L&D NDC 5: Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing | NBSAP NBT 19: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and financial mechanisms in the context of climate change and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of climate action and biodiversity are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and synergies in implementation, ultimately benefiting both climate and biodiversity outcomes. |

The targets from the National Biodiversity Targets (NBT) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) exhibit significant alignment in promoting sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For instance, both policies emphasize the importance of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and the restoration of degraded ecosystems, which could enhance ecological integrity and resilience to climate change. Additionally, the NDC’s focus on mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture complements the NBT’s targets aimed at sustainable management of land and resources. However, while the NDC targets address climate adaptation and risk management, the NBT targets appear to focus more on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, suggesting a potential area for further integration. Overall, these synergies present opportunities for cohesive policy implementation that supports both biodiversity and climate resilience.

# 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, 8% of the 118 targets appear to be quantitative (five Draft NBTs targets, three Draft NDCs targets, and two Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka 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, 11% of all 118 targets appear to be time-bound (10 Draft NBTs targets, two Draft NDCs targets, and one Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka 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 Sri Lanka include:

**Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka targets**:

* **LDN Target 2**: Restore and improve degraded forest (***80%*** in the dry zone and ***20%*** in the wet zone)
* **LDN Target 3**: Increase forest cover from ***29% to 32%***

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**Draft NBTs targets**:

* **NBT 2**: Ensure that by 2030 ***at least 30%*** of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: By 2030, ensure and enable ***30%*** of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 4**: By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for ***30%*** of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
* **NBT 6**: Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions ***by 50%*** and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building
* **NBT 7**: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (***by half***), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge

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**Draft NDCs targets**:

* **Energy NDC 1**: Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation mix by increasing Solar PV, Wind, Hydro and Sustainable Biomass based electricity generations (Develop an additional capacity of ***5,386 MW*** renewables over the period (2025-2035) out of which ***1,324 MW*** is unconditional)
* **Forestry NDC 1**: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, ***at least 32%*** by 2035
* **Water NDC 5**: Establish and improve salinity barriers in ***3*** rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought

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## Time-bound

The targets identified as time-bound for Sri Lanka include:

**Land Degradation Neutrality Targets for Sri Lanka targets**:

* **LDN Target 5**: Reduce soil erosion of lands cultivated with ***annual*** and plantation crops

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**Draft NBTs targets**:

* **NBT 1**: Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance ***by 2030***, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices.
* **NBT 2**: Ensure that ***by 2030*** at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity
* **NBT 3**: ***By 2030***, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks
* **NBT 4**: ***By 2030***, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
* **NBT 5**: Ensure that ***by 2030*** the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.
* **NBT 7**: Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services ***by 2030***, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge
* **NBT 12**: ***By 2030***, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life
* **NBT 18**: Identify ***by 2027***, and ***by 2030***: (a) eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and facilities, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity; and (b) eliminate, minimize, and mitigate harmful extraction practices of abiotic resources, in a proportionate, fair, effective and equitable manner, with mandatory reporting and monitoring
* **NBT 19**: Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs ***by 2030***; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance–including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action
* **NBT 25**: Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs ***by 2030***

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**Draft NDCs targets**:

* **Energy NDC 1**: Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation mix by increasing Solar PV, Wind, Hydro and Sustainable Biomass based electricity generations (Develop an additional capacity of 5,386 MW renewables over the period (2025-2035) out of which 1,324 MW is unconditional)
* **Forestry NDC 1**: Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% ***by 2035***

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Considerations for Sri Lanka 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

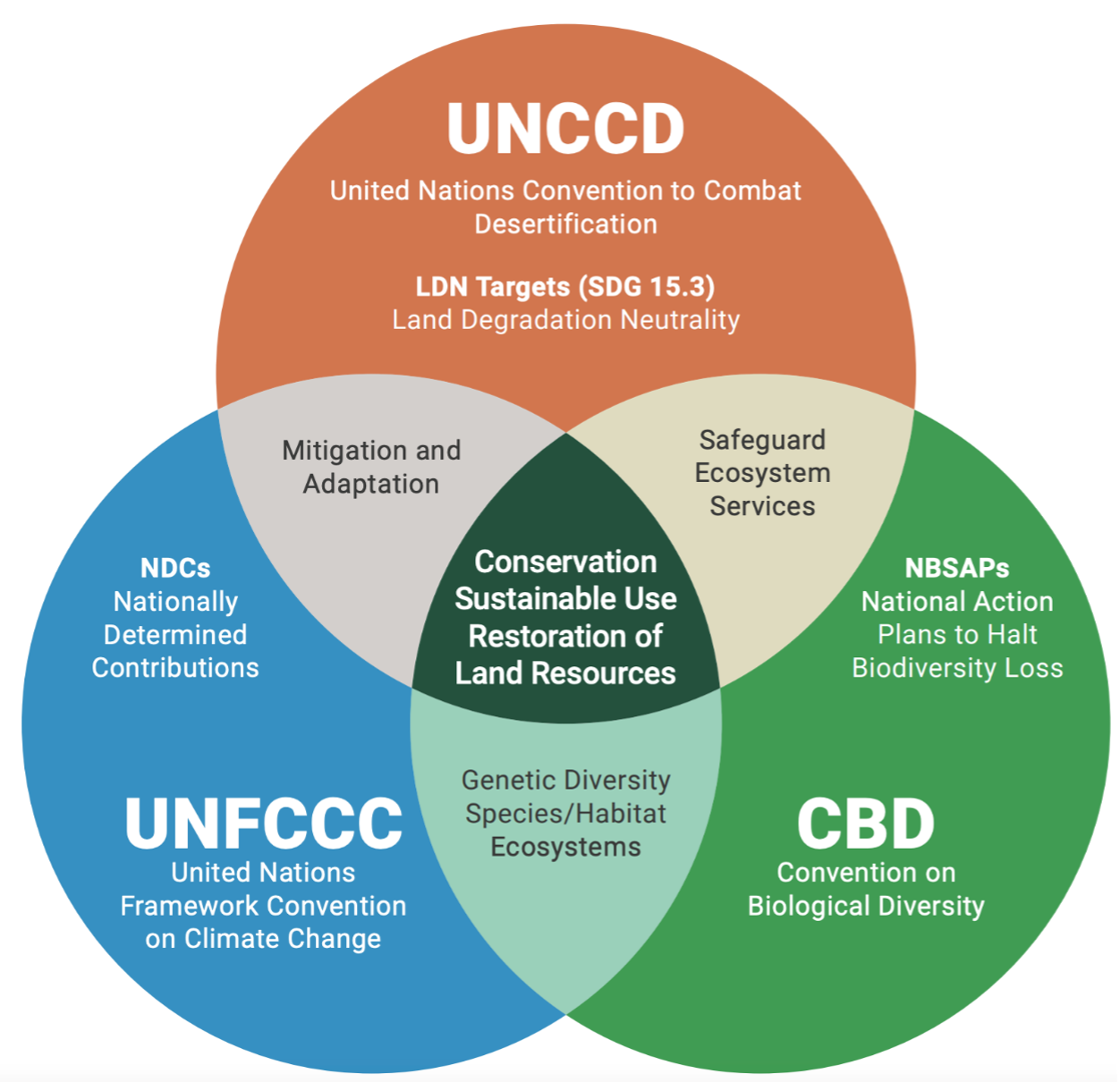
**Annex Table** **:** Targets provided by the country

| **Target Name** | **Target Description** |
| --- | --- |
| LDN Target 1 | Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes |
| LDN Target 2 | Restore and improve degraded forest (80% in the dry zone and 20% in the wet zone) |
| LDN Target 3 | Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% |
| LDN Target 4 | Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks |
| LDN Target 5 | Reduce soil erosion of lands cultivated with annual and plantation crops |
| NBT 1 | Ensure all inland, coastal, and marine areas are under participatory, integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning at all levels; using appropriate tools and regulatory processes; to minimize biodiversity loss in areas of particular importance by 2030, while supporting sustainable use and respecting customary and traditional practices. |
| NBT 2 | Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, coastal, and marine ecosystems are identified and under appropriate restoration initiatives including enhanced connectivity and buffering, using relevant methods, recovery plans, monitoring, adequate resources, and inter-agency cooperation, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity |
| NBT 3 | By 2030, ensure and enable 30% of key terrestrial, wetland, and coastal and marine areas of particular biodiversity importance are conserved through ecologically representative, connected, and equitably governed Protected Areas and OECMs that are integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes, using management plans and interagency cooperation; respecting traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous and local communities, within existing legal frameworks |
| NBT 4 | By 2030, ensure urgent actions to halt extinction of threatened species, recover and conserve species in all key ecosystems, and preserve genetic diversity; including indigenous and migratory wild species, species listed in CITES, and indigenous crop and livestock species; targeting reduction of threat status for 30% of nationally threatened species, and increasing adaptive potential of species by using appropriate conservation methods, and minimizing human-wildlife conflict |
| NBT 5 | Ensure that by 2030 the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing over-exploitation and illegal practices, minimizing impacts on non-target species, ecosystems, and risk of pathogen spill over; supported by legal procedures, monitoring, and guidelines, while respecting customary, wise, and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. |
| NBT 6 | Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and mitigate the impacts of known or potentially invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, by identifying and managing pathways to prevent introductions by 50% and minimizing the establishment and/or spread of IAS, by using scientifically accepted or traditionally tested participatory approaches, backed by capacity building |
| NBT 7 | Reduce pollution risks from identified sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030, backed by laws, regulations, waste management and other measures, to reduce pollution from waste and hazardous chemicals (by half), oil, plastics, agro-chemicals, and excess nutrients, using appropriate methods based on science and traditional knowledge |
| NBT 8 | Minimize the impact of climate change on all levels of biodiversity, and increase their resilience through mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and habitat conservation; supported by nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity |
| NBT 9 | Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable and legal, thereby providing increased social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those heavily dependent on biodiversity, through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity and livelihoods, backed by laws and regulations while protecting sustainable customary, and traditional use by local communities |
| NBT 10 | Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, renewable energy generation, and forestry are managed sustainably and cause minimum impact on ecosystems and wild species; promoting food security, all forms of nature-based tourism; conserving and restoring biodiversity, and maintaining ecosystem functions and services to benefit people |
| NBT 11 | Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, such as ecosystem functions and services, by the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, for the benefit of all people and nature |
| NBT 12 | By 2030, significantly and sustainably increase and conserve the area, landscape quality, connectivity with nature, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and other densely populated areas, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adopting biodiversity-inclusive sustainable urban planning; enabling biodiversity conservation, inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and enhancing human health and the quality of life |
| NBT 13 | Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building action, to mainstream and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non- monetary benefits that arise from the utilization of biological material—including genetic resources and derivative—for commercial use of its genetic material, biochemical features and/or related information value, including DSI and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, within the framework of national laws and policies, with the necessary safety procedures in place |
| NBT 14 | Ensure the integration of varied biodiversity considerations and its multiple values into national policies, legal framework, strategies, plans, pollution control, strategic and environmental impact assessments, and all development processes, to allow informed biodiversity inclusive decision making, and national accounting if appropriate; influencing fiscal and financial flows to support the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets, with the required awareness and transformative communication |
| NBT 15 | Take legal, administrative, and policy measures including incentives as appropriate for the varied levels of business to disclose and mitigate risks and negative impacts on biodiversity; while enabling benefiting, and benefiting from biodiversity; using nationally accepted procedures, standards, tools, mechanisms and incentives; to promote sustainable patterns of production to benefit the national economy |
| NBT 16 | Ensure people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, using various approaches supported by policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks; and responsible communication, education and access to information; thereby reducing the national consumption footprint and improving the well-being of people |
| NBT 17 | Ensure, establish, and implement national biosafety measures for biotechnology and distribution of its benefits; including implementation of the relevant policies, regulations, guidelines, administrative structures, capacity building, and creating awareness, based on the National Biosafety Act and National Biosafety Master Plan |
| NBT 18 | Identify by 2027, and by 2030: (a) eliminate, phase out or reform harmful incentives and facilities, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity; and (b) eliminate, minimize, and mitigate harmful extraction practices of abiotic resources, in a proportionate, fair, effective and equitable manner, with mandatory reporting and monitoring |
| NBT 19 | Increase effective and timely financial resources to Sri Lanka from all sources to close the biodiversity finance gap to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and achieve the NBTs by 2030; attracting international financial flows and significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private finance--including matching donors with national biodiversity plans; encouraging locally adapted business modalities; and optimizing co-benefits and synergies through joint funding for biodiversity and climate action |
| NBT 20 | Strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer for biodiversity research, conservation, monitoring and cooperation, including digital and other advanced technologies as well as traditional knowledge and practices; and fostering international, technical, and scientific cooperation and partnerships for effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity |
| NBT 21 | Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—are available to guide evidence-based decision-making, effective and equitable governance, and integrated participatory management of biodiversity; with strengthened communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research and data management; while respecting the rights over knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities |
| NBT 22 | Initiate measures to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, action, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and other socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups; respecting cultural diversity, gender equality, and social inclusion |
| NBT 23 | Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women, and youth–especially girls, and indigenous and local communities dependent on biodiversity have equal access, capacity, and opportunity to contribute to the objectives of the Convention and all aspects of biodiversity management |
| NBT 24 | Build capacity to conserve biodiversity at all its levels and for the sustainable use of bioresources, with the active participation of motivated stakeholders to facilitate biodiversity conservation and achieve the National Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 biodiversity vision |
| NBT 25 | Establish an effective operationalizing and reviewing framework and mechanism, through appropriate sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and all actors approach for efficient implementation of the NBSAP and tracking and achieving the NBTs by 2030 |
| Agriculture NDC 1 (adaptation) | Mainstreaming climate change considerations into agriculture |
| Agriculture NDC 2 (adaptation) | Develop and Strengthen National Climate & Weather platform for early warning and risk management |
| Agriculture NDC 3 (adaptation) | Revising Agroecological Map of Sri Lanka considering current and future scenarios |
| Agriculture NDC 4 (adaptation) | Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or Ecological Pest & Disease Control, and Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems (IPNS) are promoted in all possible crop production systems |
| Agriculture NDC 5 (adaptation) | Sustainable land use and efficienct resource management for improved production & productivity |
| Agriculture NDC 6 (adaptation) | Reduce post-harvest losses and promote value addition of crops in a changing climate |
| Agriculture NDC 1 (mitigation) | Reduce post-harvest losses and improve value addition of crops |
| Agriculture NDC 2 (mitigation) | Increase crop productivity and production through efficient resource management |
| Agriculture NDC 3 (mitigation) | Improve adoption of renewable energy for crop farming and processing |
| Biodiversity NDC 1 | Identification and management of climate-sensitive areas, and restoration of degraded areas inside and outside protected area (PA) network to conserve habitats that are highly vulnerable to climate change |
| Biodiversity NDC 2 | Increase connectivity in the zones that will be subjected to climate-driven changes according to current predictions through landscape approaches |
| Biodiversity NDC 3 | Expansion of protected area (PA) extent to enhance the ability of the PA network to function as an additional area to build resilience to climate change |
| Biodiversity NDC 4 | Strengthen ex-situ conservation programmes covering climate-vulnerable taxa |
| Biodiversity NDC 5 | Effective management of the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) triggered by favorable climate conditions |
| Biodiversity NDC 6 | Review and modify/update existing policies, laws, and regulations related to biodiversity and natural resources to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 1 | Develop an accurate forecasting system for sea level rise and establish a sea level data base in Sri Lanka |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 2 | Coastal Hazard and vulnerability mapping to cover the entire coastal belt of the country |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 3 | Enhance the Coastal Management Plan, incorporating climate hazards information |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 4 | Identify, designate, and prioritize coastal and marine areas, and prepare management plans for enhancing resilience |
| Coastal and Marine NDC 5 | Restore coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangrove, sand dunes) and improve conservation actions for marine mammals and other threatened species |
| Energy NDC 1 | Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation mix by increasing Solar PV, Wind, Hydro and Sustainable Biomass based electricity generations (Develop an additional capacity of 5,386 MW renewables over the period (2025-2035) out of which 1,324 MW is unconditional) |
| Energy NDC 2 | Introduction of grid integrated energy storage systems such as Pumped Storage and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to increase absorption of renewable energy and reduce thermal generation as a conditional measure |
| Energy NDC 3 | Implement Demand Side Management (DSM) measures by promoting energy-efficient equipment, technologies, and system improvements in a national Energy Efficiency Improvement and Conservation (EEI&C) programme covering commercial, institutional, and residential sectors |
| Energy NDC 4 | Conversion of existing fuel oil-based combined cycle power plants to Natural Gas (NG) and establishment of new NG plants as conditional measures (once the necessary infrastructure is available) |
| Energy NDC 5 | Conduct R&D activities to implement pilot-scale projects for renewable energy sources that have not yet reached commercial maturity and develop other grid supporting infrastructures as conditional measures |
| Fisheries NDC 1 | Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) adopted in highly climate vulnerable areas to enhance resilience |
| Fisheries NDC 2 | Identify and expand sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and culture-based fisheries to address food security issues relating to climatic change. |
| Fisheries NDC 3 | Develop climatic-resilient varieties, and farming and breeding technologies to increase climate resilience |
| Fisheries NDC 4 | Evaluate the production capabilities of fisheries and aquatic resources in lagoons that are highly vulnerable to climatic change to maintain stable productivity levels |
| Fisheries NDC 5 | Develop technologies to predict weather changes and enhance safety at sea in coastal fishery, against extreme climatic conditions |
| Fisheries NDC 6 | Conduct fisheries and aquatic research to identify climatic change-driven impacts those affect for the production |
| Fisheries NDC 7 | Introduce alternate livelihoods and capacity developments to reduce climate vulnerability |
| Forestry NDC 1 | Sustainable management of forest and restoration of other degraded lands, at least 32% by 2035 |
| Forestry NDC 2 | Expansion, restoration, and sustainable management of trees outside forest (TROF) |
| Forestry NDC 3 | Promote catchment protection in major rivers and cascade systems through tree planting |
| Forestry NDC 4 | Conservation and enhancement of blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass, salt marsh. |
| Health NDC 1 | Policy initiatives for enhancing the climate resilience of the health sector promoted and integrated to all related sectors |
| Health NDC 2 | Improved capacity to manage non-communicable diseases (NCD) and health conditions directly attributable to climate change |
| Health NDC 3 | Manage the worsening of under-nutrition and malnutrition due to climate change |
| Health NDC 4 | Strengthen surveillance and management of climate-sensitive vector and zoonotic borne disease (dengue, malaria, filariasis, leishmaniasis and leptospirosis) |
| Health NDC 5 | Reduce morbidity and mortality from extreme weather/climate events and other climate-related emergencies |
| Industry NDC 1 | The application of energy efficiency practices across the industry sector, with a particular focus on energy-intensive industries. |
| Industry NDC 2 | The integration of renewable energy technologies to expand the proportion of renewable energy within industrial energy usage and electrification of industrial heating |
| Industry NDC 3 | Product modification and process optimization by applying Resource Efficiency Cleaner Production (RECP), Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), Circular Economy, SCP, Eco Industrial Parks, industrial symbiosis, eco labelling and green reporting in industries |
| Industry NDC 4 | Establish eco-industrial parks and villages |
| Industry NDC 5 | The implementation of measures to mitigate GHG emissions under the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) category |
| Industry NDC 6 | Increase innovation and investment in industrial decarbonization |
| L&D NDC 1 | National Level stocktaking and progress reviewing related to all L&D sectors such as but not exclusive to - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure/ Transport, Education, Water, Health, Tele Communication, Tourism, Industries, Gender and Child Protection, Social Protection, Biodiversity and Forestry, Housing, Power and Energy, coastal and marine |
| L&D NDC 2 | Strengthen the existing weather and climate forecasting system including rapid & slow onset events and encompassing economic and non-economic impacts |
| L&D NDC 3 | Improve integrated data management system to record losses and damages per sector - including technical and social economic information |
| L&D NDC 4 | Establish an overarching, nationally appropriate, functional and coordinated institutional mechanism for L&D |
| L&D NDC 5 | Develop a Risk Management framework covering social, economic, physical and ecological risks due to climate change related extreme disaster events, enabling climate/disaster risk financing |
| Livestock NDC 1 (mitigation) | Improve dairy sector productivity by introducing Good Animal Husbandry practices (GAHP) in consideration of managing herd, herd health, feed and by improving animal comfort and welfare |
| Livestock NDC 2 (mitigation) | Improve productivity of Monogastrics by GAHP such as improving genetics, feed efficiency, animal health, comfort and welfare |
| Livestock NDC 3 (mitigation) | Adopt renewable energy for livestock and poultry applications |
| Livestock NDC 1 (adaptation) | Introduce adaptation measures, particularly genetic improvement, disease surveillance and forage improvement strategies to address climate impacts on ruminant livestock |
| Livestock NDC 2 (adaptation) | Introduce technological innovations and interventions, especially by improved feeding, disease surveillance and management strategies, to build resilience in poultry and swine farming |
| Livestock NDC 3 (adaptation) | Improve research, education, awareness and, capacity building for climate change adaptation through private-public partnerships |
| Tourism NDC 1 | Build resilience through sustainable tourism practices and awareness for improved risk preparedness in destinations of high climate change vulnerability |
| Tourism NDC 2 | Introduce risk reduction and risk transfer mechanisms for climate-induced disasters affecting tourism |
| Tourism NDC 3 | Promote climate resilience in the tourism sector by introducing green building design to all new constructions and refurbishments |
| Tourism NDC 4 | Introduce climate change awareness programmes to the education sector |
| Tourism NDC 5 | Establish a real-time data collection and publication system for tourism industry (sector reflection data) |
| Transport NDC 1 | Transport sector system improvement |
| Transport NDC 2 | Promote public passenger transport |
| Transport NDC 3 | Shift freight to efficient modes |
| Transport NDC 4 | Promote electric mobility |
| Transport NDC 5 | Improve vehicle fleet efficiency |
| Transport NDC 6 | Energy efficient built environment in related to transport systems |
| Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 1 | Enhance the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, regional and local level physical planning |
| Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 2 | Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the urban and human settlement planning/implementation in areas of high vulnerability to climate change risks |
| Urban Planning & Human Settlements NDC 3 | Minimize the impact of slow onset climate events (sea-level rise in coastal settlements, urban heat islands) |
| Waste NDC 1 | Demonstrate “Circular economy’’ practices across all MSW sources |
| Waste NDC 2 | Manage biodegradable waste component through biological treatments and other means |
| Waste NDC 3 | Introduce energy recovery using non-compostable non-recyclable waste which cannot be managed by other means |
| Waste NDC 4 | Use of sanitary and engineered landfills for the disposal of MSW (waste, which were not diverted for composting, recycling, energy recovery facilities as well as residual from waste to energy plants) |
| Waste NDC 5 | Implement and promote sustainable wastewater management systems in urban and rural areas |
| Waste NDC 6 | Destruction of municipal solid waste (MSW) and clinical waste via incineration processes that do not involve energy recovery |
| Waste NDC 7 | General activities that facilitate progress or support broader goals |
| Water NDC 1 | Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach adopted in Sri Lanka |
| Water NDC 2 | Ground water and surface water monitoring and vulnerability assessment in high sensitive and drought-prone areas of the country and implementing remedial measures |
| Water NDC 3 | Promote, identify and implement climate-resilient water supply & sanitation |
| Water NDC 4 | Promote water conservation, efficient water use, and re-use of treated wastewater for other purposes |
| Water NDC 5 | Establish and improve salinity barriers in 3 rivers (Kelani, Kalu and Nilwala) where intakes are subjected to climate-influenced saline water intrusion during drought |
| Water NDC 6 | Capacity building for water, health and educational sectors and public awareness on building resilience to climate change |
| Water NDC 7 | Restoration, rehabilitation, and augmentation of existing irrigation systems |
| Water NDC 8 | Enhance water management in irrigation schemes |
| Water NDC 9 | Assess river floods and adopt mitigation measures and early warning systems for priority basins |

### 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** **:** 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** **:** 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** **:** 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** **:** 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.