New Zealand's national targets contributing to the Global Biodiversity Framework

New Zealand submitted 13 national targets to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The national targets set out part of New Zealand's contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

They are made up of the 13 objectives of the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and their underpinning goals. The goals have been adjusted to reflect government priorities and resources.

Each national target contributes to multiple global biodiversity targets, as presented in the table. Each global biodiversity target is linked to the relevant section of the *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 2030 Global Targets* (*https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets*).

National target 1	Contributing to Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) global targets
Governance, legislation and funding systems are in place and enable delivery of the strategy outcomes. By 2030: a) Biodiversity system governance, in partnership with Treaty partners, provides leadership, accountability, including monitoring and reporting, and inclusive decision making. b) The costs and value of restoring indigenous biodiversity have been quantified and inform decision making.	*Target 14* *Target 19* *Target 22* *Target 23*
National target 2	**Contributing to GBF global targets**
Treaty partners, whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori organisations are rangatira and kaitiaki. By 2030: a) Innovative Treaty partnership approaches are developed and lead the delivery of many biodiversity restoration projects. b) Māori cultural and intellectual property rights and data interests regarding indigenous biodiversity are upheld.	*Target 13* *Target 17* *Target 21* *Target 22*
National target 3	**Contributing to GBF global targets**
Biodiversity protection is at the heart of economic activity. By 2030: Economic tools promote the protection and restoration of biodiversity for its intrinsic value, as well as its economic benefits.	*Target 10* *Target 14* *Target 15* *Target 18* *Target 19*

National target 4	Contributing to GBF global targets
Improved systems for knowledge, science, data and innovation inform our work. By 2030: a) A national, agreed set of indicators, common data standards and open data agreements provide effective environmental monitoring of biodiversity. b) A framework for identifying and prioritising high biodiversity value areas has been developed and agreed on.	*Target 1* *Target 3* *Target 21*

National target 5	Contributing to GBF global targets
Mātauranga Māori is an integral part of biodiversity research and management. By 2030: Treaty partners make decisions based on the best knowledge from multiple scientific disciplines and ways of seeing/understanding the world, including mātauranga Māori.	*Target 20* *Target 21* *Target 22*

National target 6	Contributing to GBF global targets
Aotearoa New Zealand is making a meaningful contribution to biodiversity globally. By 2030: New Zealand provides leadership on policy and international commitments to biodiversity.	*Target 19* *Target 22*

National target 7	Contributing to GBF global targets
All New Zealanders have the skills, knowledge and capability to be effective. By 2030: Education and campaigns ensure people have the right skills to protect and manage biodiversity and that New Zealanders are aware of the value of biodiversity.	*Target 16* *Target 20* *Target 21* *Target 22* *Target 23*

National target 8	Contributing to GBF global targets
Resourcing and support are enabling connected, active, guardians of nature. By 2030: a) Community action groups and Treaty partners are resourced to access knowledge, expertise and information to manage biodiversity and act as environmental stewards. b) Landowners, businesses, resource users/owners and industry are supported and, where appropriate, incentivised to contribute to protecting and restoring indigenous biodiversity.	*Target 19* *Target 20* *Target 21* *Target 22* *Target 23*

National target 9	Contributing to GBF global targets
Collaboration, co-design and partnership are delivering better outcomes. By 2030: Well-connected networks of relevant people, including urban and rural communities, stakeholders, Treaty partners, industry and central and local government, work together in partnership to implement the strategy.	*Target 20* *Target 21* *Target 22*
National target 10	Contributing to GBF global targets
Ecosystems and species are protected, restored, resilient and connected from mountain tops to ocean depths. By 2030: a) Improved baseline information, comprehensive mapping, and improved knowledge of species and ecosystems help reduce the cumulative effects of pressures on biodiversity. b) There is no loss of the extent or condition of indigenous land, wetland, freshwater ecosystems, and marine and coastal habitats, which have been identified as having high biodiversity value. c) The state of indigenous species known to be at risk of extinction stabilises or improves.	*Target 1* *Target 2* *Target 3* *Target 4* *Target 21*
National target 11	Contributing to GBF global targets
Biological threats and pressures are reduced through management. By 2030: a) Introduced browsers, including valued introduced species, are actively managed to reduce pressures on indigenous biodiversity and maintain cultural and recreational values. b) The highest priority biosecurity threats, including weeds, animal pests and diseases (e.g. introduced invasive plants, algae, mammals, fish, invertebrates and microorganisms), in all domains, have been identified and are being managed based on current and potential future impacts on indigenous biodiversity.	*Target 6* *Target 9* *Target 11*
National target 12	Contributing to GBF global targets
Natural resources are managed sustainably. By 2030: a) Marine and freshwater fisheries are managed within sustainable limits while retaining cultural and recreational values, including for valued introduced species. b) Sustainable use practices that include benefits for indigenous biodiversity are standard practice and environmental outcomes improve.	*Target 5* *Target 7* *Target 9* *Target 10* *Target 12* *Target 16*

National target 13	Contributing to GBF global targets
Biodiversity provides nature-based solutions to climate change and is resilient to its effects. By 2030: a) Restoration of indigenous ecosystems, including wetlands, forests, and coastal and marine ecosystems (blue carbon), contributes to net emissions targets through carbon storage and improves our resilience to the effects of climate change, including coastal protection against rising sea levels. b) Risks to biodiversity from climate change, including cascading effects (e.g. increases in introduced invasive species, water abstraction, fire risk, sedimentation) have been identified, assessed and managed to build resilience where possible.	*Target 2* *Target 8* *Target 11*