



**Taskforce on Nature-related
Financial Disclosures**

Guidance on Target Setting

**The TNFD Nature-related
Risk and Opportunity
Management and
Disclosure Framework
Beta v0.4 Annex 4.8
Guidance on
Target Setting**

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1. Context

A key element of applying the TNFD framework is management of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Setting targets can help organisations achieve this. Target setting is therefore an important aspect of nature-related disclosures for report users, including financial institutions and other stakeholders.

2. Target setting in the TNFD framework

Targets are disclosed under TNFD recommended disclosure Metrics and Targets C. Setting targets is also part of the LEAP approach, specifically component P2 in the Prepare phase.

Table 1: Aspects of the TNFD framework that relate to targets

The TNFD draft recommended disclosures	
Risk and Impact Management B	Describe the organisation's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and actions taken in light of these processes.
Metrics and Targets C	Describe the targets and goals used by the organisation to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.
The TNFD risk and opportunity assessment approach (LEAP)	
Prepare (P2): Target setting & performance management	Guiding question: How will we set targets and define and measure progress?



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This document provides additional guidance on targets for component P2 of the LEAP approach and to support an organisation in fulfilling the recommended disclosure Metrics and Targets C. Specifically, the guidance:

- Provides an overview of the types of nature-related targets that an organisation may choose to set, including examples of those that align with the TNFD metrics categories and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF);¹
- Sets out a number of target design features that can help ensure that targets best support an organisation's wider impact and risk-management objectives; and
- Draws on the guidance that the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) provides on climate-related targets,² as well as the work of organisations developing target setting methods for nature, such as the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN)³ and related decarbonisation targets for natural systems, such as the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) standard for land-intensive sectors.⁴

When developing targets, an organisation should also refer to the TNFD additional guidance on engagement with affected stakeholders. Including affected stakeholders in target design, monitoring and evaluation can help ensure that targets, the associated reporting and consequential outcomes are credible and seen as legitimate. As with other forms of collaborative engagement, stakeholders will need to have the technical capacity to engage in joint monitoring and evaluation, or be supported in building or accessing that capacity.

1 Convention on Biological Diversity. 2022. COP15: Final text of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. <https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-final-text-kunming-montreal-gbf-221222>.

2 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. 2021. Guidance on Metrics, Targets, and Transition Plans. https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2021/07/2021-Metrics_Targets_Guidance-1.pdf.

3 Science Based Targets for Network. 2020. Science-Based Targets for Nature: Initial Guidance for Business. <https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Science-Based-Targets-for-Nature-Initial-Guidance-for-Business.pdf>.

4 Science Based Targets (SBTi). 2022. Forest, Land, and Agriculture Setting Guidance: <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/resources/files/SBTiFLAGuidance.pdf>

3. Effective targets in the TNFD context

The TNFD and SBTN define a target as a specific, quantitative, time-bound objective. Targets might sit alongside goals and non-quantifiable actions as part of a holistic risk management strategy. The TNFD's definitions of goals, targets and science-based targets are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: TNFD definitions of target-related concepts

Term	Definition
Goal	A high-level statement of direction/ambition, including a timeframe.
Target	A specific, quantitative and time-bound objective, preferably with a defined means of measurement.
Science-based target (SBT)	A measurable, actionable and time-bound objective based on the best available science, that allow actors to align to Earth's limits and societal sustainability goals. ⁵

Effective targets within this definition usually meet a number of design principles. These principles fall into four categories aligned with the target creation process:

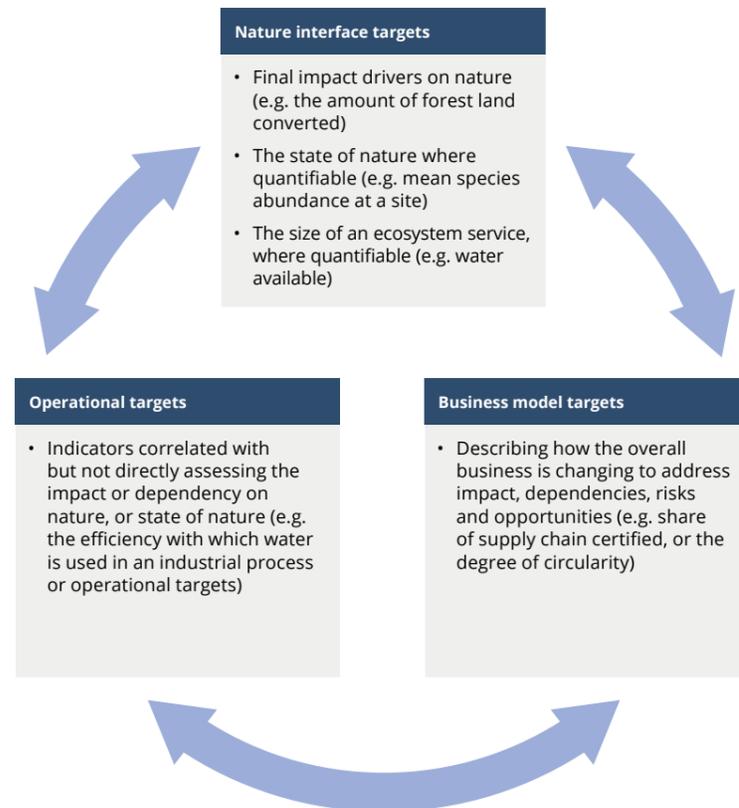
1. What to target?
2. How to measure it?
3. The target value and trajectory.
4. The monitoring, reporting and reviewing process.

5 Science Based Targets for Network. 2020. Science-Based Targets for Nature: Initial Guidance for Business. <https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Science-Based-Targets-for-Nature-Initial-Guidance-for-Business.pdf>.

3.1 What to target

An organisation first needs to identify what it wants to target. In doing so, it may aim to set targets to address nature-related issues⁶ directly, or indirectly through correlated indicators at different levels and geographies within the business (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Categories of targets with illustrative examples



In making these choices, an organisation should consider:

- **The dependency or impact pathway:** Targets to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities need to be grounded in an understanding of the pathway that gives risk to specific dependencies and impacts, and the consequent risks and opportunities the organisation is facing. The organisation will need to consider which elements of the dependency or impact pathway can be adequately quantified to allow a target to be set, or where correlated indicators can be used instead. If targets are not grounded in this understanding, they may not be successful in helping the organisation to manage the dependency, impact, risk or opportunity in question. Further detail on dependency and impact pathways and target setting is set out in Box 1.

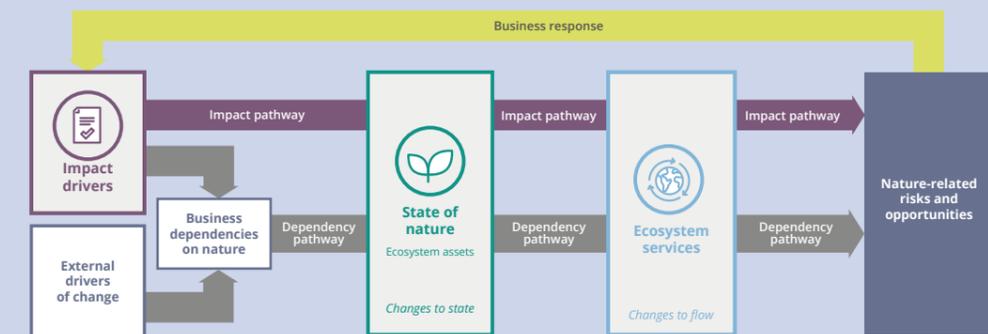
⁶ 'Nature-related issues' is used in this document as a short-hand to refer to nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Box 1: Dependency and impact pathways and target setting

Nature-related risks and opportunities arise from an organisation's dependencies and impacts on nature, as illustrated in Figure 2. These in turn arise through an impact or dependency pathway linking the business activity with impact drivers, ecosystem services and the state of nature. Targets to address dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities therefore need to be based on an understanding of the relevant dependency and impact pathways.

In analysing an dependency or impact pathway, an organisation should be conscious of how dependencies and impacts can feed into each other. This can occur where an organisation's impacts lead to the degradation of an ecosystem on which the organisation also has a dependency. For example, a beverage business extracting too much water from watersheds today could undermine the long-term ability of that watershed to provide the water the business needs. And an organisation farming an intensive monoculture with high annual yields may undermine soil health over time, putting future harvests at risk.

Figure 2: Connections between nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities



There are three key elements of dependency and impact pathways that can be considered for target setting:

- Impact drivers;
- The state of nature or changes in the state of nature; and
- The flow or changes in the flow of ecosystem services.⁷

⁷ These terms are defined in the TNFD glossary: <https://framework.tnfd.global/appendix/glossary-of-key-terms/>

It is not always straightforward to design targets for these elements in a way that meets the criteria for setting effective targets:

- **Impact drivers** may be relatively straightforward to quantify and control as natural resource inputs and non-product outputs of a business activity, such as total water withdrawn;
- **The state of nature**, such as the change in the extent and condition of an ecosystem asset, may be observable, quantified and targeted but an organisation's control over the state of nature may in some cases be indirect. Changes in the state of nature may be the result of a variety of factors that cannot all be controlled directly, such as other entities' actions. An organisation needs to consider whether it has sufficient influence over the outcome, or if it could gain sufficient influence collectively through work with partners also interfacing with the ecosystem;
- Some **ecosystem services** can be easily quantified, including most provisioning services, while others may be directly linked to an impact driver, which can be controlled. Other ecosystem services can be harder to quantify. In such cases, an organisation may want to set indirect targets, such as for the state of nature, to ensure that an ecosystem is managed so that the services it provides are sustained.

Alignment with strategy and risk and opportunity management goals:

Targets should be clearly aligned with the organisation's priorities, objectives or strategy for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, informed by scenario analysis (Box 2) and based on best-available science. If targets are not aligned with the wider strategy, they may divert activity and investment away from overall risk and opportunity management objectives or undermine confidence in the organisation's commitment to the strategy.

Control and incentives:

An organisation should choose targets for activities, impacts and outcomes over which they have control or significant influence and design the target in a way that incentivises actions to achieve the desired outcomes. The target should be set at the level within the organisation (e.g. site, product, whole organisation) and geography (e.g. land held or managed by the organisation, surrounding ecosystems, wider sphere of influence) that is best aligned with the aim of the target and with control of the relevant levers. Failure to do this could either result in the target not being achievable or efforts to achieve the targets producing adverse outcomes for nature or the organisation.

Interactions and trade-offs with climate goals:

In setting nature-related targets, the organisation should consider the interactions with any climate-related targets it has adopted or is planning to adopt. The organisation should ensure that any alignment, contributions and possible trade-offs between targets for climate and nature are clearly identified.

Box 2: Role of scenario analysis in setting achievable nature-related targets

Scenario analysis can help an organisation to assess nature-related risks and opportunities in the face of complex uncertainties. It plays an important role in informing robust and resilient organisational responses to a number of plausible futures.

The TNFD recommends an organisation not only considers current nature-related risks and opportunities, but also assess how these may evolve in the future. Under draft recommended disclosure Strategy C, the TNFD recommends the development and analysis of different long-term scenarios – plausible futures or states of the world – to understand how nature-related risks may evolve, the financial impacts for the organisation and the responses the organisation can undertake to prevent, accelerate, mitigate and/or harness those possible changes.

The TCFD framework considers two main types of scenarios: (1) exploratory scenarios, which explore a range of plausible futures under different assumptions about development pathways and attendant critical uncertainties; and (2) normative scenarios, which back-cast plausible pathways from a preferred future in order to inform decisions on what is needed to achieve that preferred future.

In the absence of a normative global goal for tackling nature loss (the equivalent of the 2°C Paris Agreement target for climate), the TNFD has proposed to develop and use exploratory, rather than normative scenarios, built around critical uncertainties associated with physical and transition risks. TNFD guidance on scenarios can be used to develop exploratory scenarios that ask, "What if?" questions to allow the user to identify and aggregate data to drive internal risk and opportunity assessment.

3.2 Choice of metrics to set targets against

Quantified targets must be linked to metrics that can be used to measure and track progress. An organisation should select metrics that are:

Relevant	<p>Metrics used should be clearly linked to the overall aim of the target. For example, an organisation setting a target to eliminate deforestation in its supply chain by 2025 could choose as a metric the volume of deforestation-linked commodities bought each year that cannot be traced to non-deforested land, or the share of deforestation-linked commodities bought each year that are certified as deforestation-free.</p> <p>Where a target is site specific, the metric should also relate to that specific site. For example, a target for a water body to have good chemical status⁸ by 2025 could include the concentration of mercury and brominated flame retardants in the water body.⁹</p>
Transparent and practical	<p>An organisation should ideally use open source and freely available data and tools. This builds confidence that there will be accountability for the outcomes, increases chances of replicability and creates fewer burdens to validation and verification. If proprietary data and tools are used, an organisation should make the methods transparent to enable such validation and verification.</p>
Responsive	<p>Some metrics for nature may evolve slowly in response to an organisation's efforts. This can make it hard to assess if progress is being made. Where possible, an organisation should choose a metric that will respond to changes in the organisation's activity in a timely way.</p>

Table 3 sets out the types of metrics that can be used to quantify targets for impact drivers, the state of nature and ecosystem services, based on the categories of exposure metrics in LEAP guidance and TNFD illustrative dependency and impact assessment metrics. In choosing a target metric, an organisation should consider aligning targets to the metrics recommended for disclosure in the TNFD framework, the GBF monitoring framework¹⁰ and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹¹ The TNFD assessment and disclosure metrics are therefore a key input into the target setting process.

⁸ For example, as defined by the EU's Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).

⁹ WISE Freshwater. Surface water chemical status. <https://water.europa.eu/freshwater/europe-freshwater/water-framework-directive/surface-water-chemical-status-pressures>.

¹⁰ Convention on Biological Diversity. 2022. Monitoring framework for the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/179e/aecb/592f67904bf07dca7d0971da/cop-15-l-26-en.pdf>.

¹¹ United Nations. 2015. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Table 3: Links between the TNFD risk and opportunity assessment approach (LEAP), metrics categories and targets

LEAP phase and metrics category	Metrics sub-category	Example of metrics	Example of targets
Evaluate: Exposure metrics (dependency and impact)	Impact drivers	Natural resource inputs and non-product outputs of a business activity	<p>Reduce to zero by 31 December 2025 the quantity of primary commodities sourced from land deforested since 2020¹²</p> <p>Reduce by X% pesticide use per area of cropland in areas interacted with by 2030 relative to 2020 levels</p> <p>Reduce food waste by 50% and food losses by at least 25% by 2030¹³</p>
	State of nature	Condition/ extent of an ecosystem asset	<p>100% of land areas interacted with in the direct operations and value chain assessed for the presence of threatened species by 2025, and 100% of those areas that are known to host threatened species are under effective management by 2030 to reduce threats, improve species health and increase species population.</p> <p>All bodies of water interacted with have environmentally healthy ambient water quality and ecologically sound flow conditions by 2030.</p>
	Dependencies	Desired flow of ecosystem services	Reduce water withdrawal in high impact parts of the value chain by X% by 2030

¹² SBTi. 2022. Forest, Land and Agriculture Science Based Target Setting Guidance (FLAG).

¹³ Convention on Biological Biodiversity. 2022. GBF target 16 and SDG 13.1, Champions 12.3.

3.3 Target value and trajectory

An organisation needs to assess the level at which the target should be set, the deadline by which it will be achieved, and the trajectory over that period. It should consider making the key dates tracked consistent with international frameworks, such as the GBF, the Paris Agreement on climate change¹⁴ and other relevant international conventions and governance bodies.

Specifically, targets should be:

Clearly specified over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: A baseline time period against which progress will be tracked should be clearly defined. This will ideally be consistent across all targets. • Time horizon: A time horizon by which targets are intended to be achieved must be defined. Short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons should be consistent across an organisation's targets. • Interim targets: An interim target is a checkpoint between now and the target end date, at which point an organisation assesses its progress and makes any adjustments to its plans and targets. Any long-term targets should have interim targets set at appropriate intervals, such as every five years, to start to drive action, covering the full time-horizon.
Science-based	An organisation should determine the level and timing of interim and final targets based on the best-available science on nature and societal needs. This should take account of potential tipping points in local ecosystems that would lead to changes that mean ecosystem services are no longer available to the organisation. This should be informed by scenario analysis and credible science.

¹⁴ United Nations. 2015. Paris Agreement. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>.

3.4 Monitoring, reporting and reviewing process

Once the target has been established, an organisation needs to monitor and report progress, and periodically review it. This should be:

Understandable and contextualised	Nature-related targets should be presented in a manner that is easy to understand (e.g. clear language, labelling) and include descriptions of any limitations and caveats. Disclosures of targets should be supported by contextual, narrative information on items such as organisational boundaries, methodologies and underlying data and assumptions.
Reported annually	An organisation should report on progress against nature-related targets on at least an annual basis and provide updates to the targets and any new targets adopted.
Periodically reviewed and updated	An organisation should have a clear process for reviewing nature-related targets at least every five years, and for updating them if necessary. Because targets can become outdated, for example as the science improves, it is necessary to periodically refresh and update them to ensure their continued relevance and efficacy for an organisation's overall strategy planning process. Organisations may adjust targets if their strategy or goals change or if they outpace or underperform previously set targets.

4. External standards for target setting

The TNFD's partner organisations and others are developing standards and methods for nature-related targets. The TNFD encourages organisations to reference these when setting targets.

For example, the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) is developing methods for target setting for corporates' value chain impacts on freshwater, land, oceans and biodiversity. The v1 release of the Science-Based Targets for Nature addresses corporates' direct operations and upstream land use, land cover change and freshwater impacts, including water quantity and quality (focused on nutrient pollution). These v1 target setting methods incorporate the drivers of biodiversity loss and some biodiversity impacts. The SBTN will release a research paper summarising the coverage of biodiversity within land and freshwater methods, and its connections to the Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as next steps for biodiversity coverage in the SBTN methods. Subsequent releases will include greater coverage of biodiversity and marine impacts in target setting methods.

The TNFD recommends that, when corporates applying the TNFD framework set targets for nature in these areas and measure performance against those targets, they set science-based targets for nature using the SBTN framework. The TNFD and SBTN published joint [guidance for corporates setting science-based targets for nature](#) in v0.3 of the TNFD beta framework. This will be updated later in 2023.

The Taskforce recognises that some organisations may choose another process for setting targets on nature, particularly while the SBTN methods are still under development. If an organisation chooses to follow another approach to target setting, the TNFD strongly recommends that target-setting follows the basic principles of science-based targets used by SBTN.

5. Target setting aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) contains four goals for 2050 and 23 interim targets for 2030 to preserve and restore nature, protect biodiversity and prevent extinction of species.¹⁵ The GBF targets sit in three groups:

- **Reducing threats to biodiversity**, focused on conservation and restoration, and reducing impact drivers;
- **Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing**, focused on sustainable and equitable use of natural resources, and maintaining ecosystem services; and
- **Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming**, which describes higher level systemic changes.

The GBF was agreed, and will be implemented and reported on, by national governments. Individual organisations should prepare to adapt to the policies and compliance requirements that will result from the implementation of the GBF at a jurisdictional level.

Furthermore, to achieve its targets and vision, the GBF calls for action from all actors of society in a 'whole of society approach', encouraging individual organisations to proactively work towards reducing their exposure to risks and impacts on nature, and wherever possible, generating positive impacts by investing in activities that restore and protect nature. Governments will need the strong and dedicated participation of the private sector to collectively achieve all the goals and targets agreed in the GBF.

Many of the targets and metrics in the GBF can be translated directly to business activities. Others that apply more directly to national-level reporting can still provide thematic guidance for businesses on which areas to set targets. Annex 1 of this document illustrates some of the ways that the GBF targets might be translated for an individual organisation.

The TNFD strongly encourages organisations to set nature-related targets that are complementary to, supportive of and integrated with global goals under conventions such as the GBF, the Paris Agreement, the High Seas Treaty¹⁶ and the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use,¹⁷ as well as other goals such as those related to planetary boundaries and the nature-related goals of the UN SDGs.

¹⁵ Convention on Biological Diversity. 2022. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/179e/aecb/592f67904bf07dca7d0971da/cop-15-l-26-en.pdf>

¹⁶ United Nations. 2023. Draft agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

¹⁷ UN Climate Change Conference UK 2021. 2021. Glasgow leaders' declaration on forests and land use. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>.

Annex 1

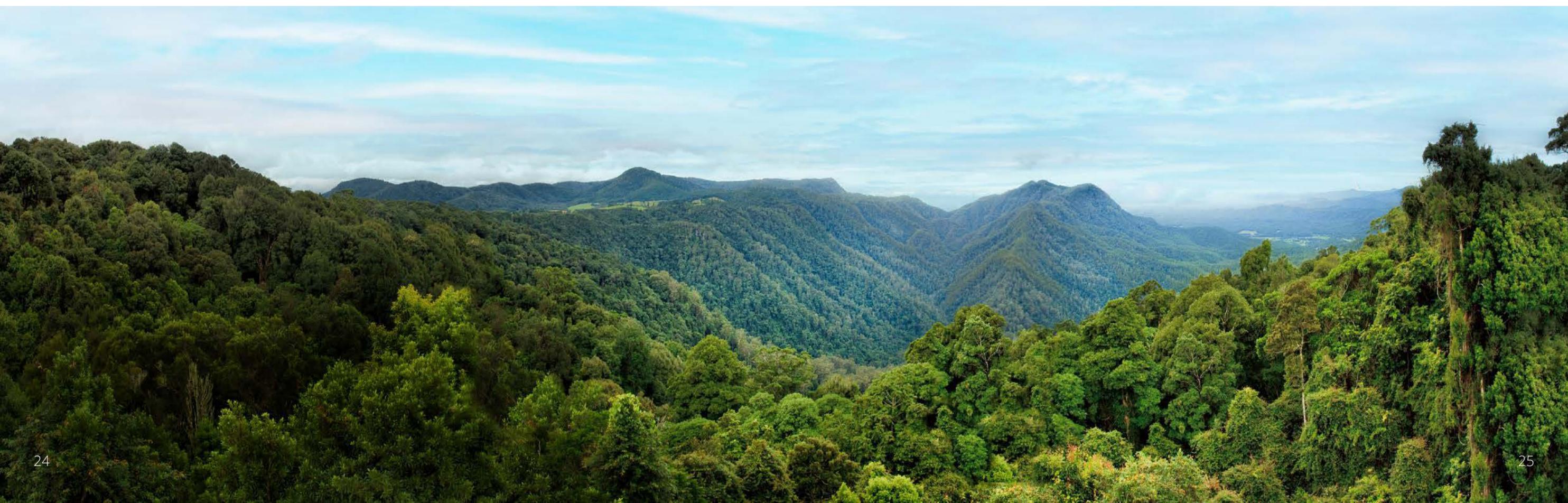
GBF target	Target area	Illustrative target for organisations
Reducing threats to biodiversity		
<p>1 Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes, addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Impact driver: Land and sea use change State of nature: Ecosystem extent</p>	<p>Increase share of area interacted with covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans to 100% by 2030. Area of land used for cultivation held at 2020 levels by 2030.</p>
<p>2 Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p>	<p>State of nature: Habitat quality</p>	<p>Increase share of degraded ecosystems interacted with that are under effective restoration to 100% by 2030.</p>
<p>3 Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognising indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognising and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>	<p>Governance</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>4 Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p>	<p>Impact drivers: All State of nature: Species abundance</p>	<p>100% of land areas interacted with in the direct operations and value chain assessed for the presence of threatened species by 2025, and 100% of those areas that are known to host threatened species are under effective management by 2030 to reduce threats, improve species health and increase species population.</p>
<p>5 Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimising impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Impact driver: Resource use</p>	<p>All fish stocks used or within ecosystems interacted with managed within biologically sustainable levels by 2030. All fish catch certified under an internationally recognised sustainable fisheries scheme by 2030.</p>

GBF target	Target area	Illustrative target for organisations
6 Eliminate, minimise, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50%, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.	Impact driver: Invasive species	X% reduction by 2030 relative to 2020 levels in the population of invasive species at site Y, and within the area of influence of that site.
7 Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.	Impact driver: Pollution State of nature: Ecosystem quality	Reduce by X% pesticide use per area of cropland in areas interacted with by 2030, relative to 2020 levels.
8 Minimise the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimising negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	Impact driver: Climate change State of nature: Ecosystem quality	X% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes by 2030 relative to 2020.
Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing		
9 Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	Impact driver: Resource use Ecosystem service: Provisioning services State of nature: Species abundance	All natural forest areas in direct operations and value chain managed according to internationally recognised, highly credible sustainable forestry certification standards by 2030, including effective sharing of benefits Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
10 Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.	Impact driver: Resource use, pollution Ecosystem service: Provisioning services State of nature: Ecosystem quality	All agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry areas interacted with managed in line with internationally recognised certification standards by 2030.
11 Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.	Impact driver: Pollution Ecosystem service: Regulating services State of nature: Ecosystem extent and quality	All bodies of water interacted with have environmentally healthy ambient water quality and ecologically sound flow conditions by 2030.

GBF target	Target area	Illustrative target for organisations
12 Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.	Ecosystem service: Cultural services State of nature: Ecosystem extent and quality	Share of land area of new urban developments by the organisation that are public green/blue space increased to X% by 2030 compared to Y% in 2020.
13 Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilisation of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.	Ecosystem services: Provisioning services	Commit USD X million of benefits stemming from the use of genetic resources and or digital sequence information towards conservation in relevant countries by 2030, working with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming		
14 Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.	n/a	X% of investment portfolio is in activities that support the conservation and restoration of nature by 2030, based on a recognised taxonomy. Reduction of X% in investments in activities that harm nature by 2030.
15 Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.	n/a	Increase number of disclosures under the TNFD framework from X to full disclosure by 2030.
16 Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.	Impact drivers: All	Halve food waste in the value chain from 2020 levels by 2030.
17 Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries in biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.	n/a	No target, but wider commitment to full compliance with biosafety rules.

GBF target	Target area	Illustrative target for organisations
<p>18 Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least US\$500 billion dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	n/a	100% of direct suppliers moved to new contracts that align incentives with nature protection by 2030.
<p>19 Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030, mobilising at least US\$200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:</p> <p>A. Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$30 billion per year by 2030; (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilisation, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs priorities and circumstances;</p> <p>B. Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;</p> <p>C. Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;</p> <p>D. Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</p> <p>E. Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;</p> <p>F. Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.</p>	n/a	X% additional finance leverage effect of nature-targeted investment by 2030.
<p>20 Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	n/a	No target, but commitment to support for and participation in initiative.

GBF target	Target area	Illustrative target for organisations
21 Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their Free, Prior and Informed Consent, in accordance with national legislation.	n/a	No target, but commitment to make available biodiversity data collected.
22 Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.	n/a	100% of stakeholders participating in engagement activities respond that they feel the process was fairly conducted at the end/or close of each project by 2030.
23 Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognising their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.	n/a	No target, but commitment to gender equality in implementation of wider strategy.





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