A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds, as declared in the World Conservation Congress Hawai‘i Commitments of 2016, that "[w]e must undertake profound transformations in how human societies live on Earth, with particular attention to making our patterns of production and consumption more sustainable. We must recognize that human health and wellbeing depend on healthy ecosystems. We must recognize that every form of life has value - regardless of its worth to humans." Hawai‘i has been a leader in conservation efforts for decades, through its commitment to environmental and sustainability policies. In the 1970s, the State enacted the State Environmental Policy, chapter 344, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as a mechanism to set environmental goals. While comprehensive, it lacked measurable indicators and enforcement means. Our understanding of the challenges facing our natural environment worldwide have changed remarkably since the 1970s and the laws enacted in Hawai‘i in recent decades have served as a starlight for other jurisdictions and set a global
example on how to adopt policies on sustainability. More recently, several approaches to sustainability have emerged in Hawai'i, including the Aloha+ Challenge, the governor's Sustainable Hawai'i Initiative, and other initiatives inspired by the Mālama Honua Worldwide Voyage and Mālama Hawai'i.

In July of 2014, the State launched the Aloha+ Challenge: He Nohona 'Ae'ōia, A Culture of Sustainability, a statewide commitment to sustainability, with the leadership of the governor, four county mayors, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, legislature, and Hawai'i Green Growth public-private partners across the State. The Aloha+ Challenge builds on Hawai'i's history of systems thinking, Hawaiian culture and values, and successful track record on sustainability to outline six ambitious goals to be achieved by 2030:

1. **Clean energy:** Achieve seventy per cent clean energy, with forty per cent from renewables and thirty per cent from efficiency;
2. **Local food:** At least double local food production for local consumption;
3. **Natural resource management:** Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing
freshwater security, watershed protection, community-based marine management, invasive species control, and restoration of native species;

(4) Waste reduction: Reduce the solid waste stream prior to disposal by seventy per cent through source reduction, recycling, bioconversion, and landfill diversion methods;

(5) Smart sustainable communities: Increase livability and resilience in the built environment through planning and implementation at the state and county levels; and

(6) Green workforce and education: Increase local green jobs and education to implement these goals.

To increase the efforts of the Aloha+ Challenge, the governor launched the Sustainable Hawai'i Initiative in 2016, which includes five goals:

(1) Double local food production by 2020;

(2) Implement Hawai'i's interagency biosecurity plan by 2027;

(3) Protect thirty per cent of the highest priority watersheds by 2030;
(4) Manage thirty per cent of nearshore ocean waters by 2030; and
(5) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in electricity by 2045.

In May of 2014, Hōkūle'a began a three-year voyage across the world's oceans carrying the message of Mālama Honua - to care for the earth. Building on the legacy of the Polynesian way finders, the Hōkūle'a Worldwide Voyage inspired actions of conservation across the Hawaiian Islands and beyond, resulting in the connection of a lei of aloha around the globe.

At the global level, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the World Conservation Congress Hawai'i Commitments of 2016, and the Paris Climate Agreement have been adopted to guide global efforts. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, came into force in 2015, and are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The seventeen SDGs are interconnected and work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the
right choices now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations. They provide a clear framework for action to guide countries in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at large. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unite us to make a positive change for both people and planet.

Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality and better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help economies prosper. The SDGs are voluntary commitments to make the world a better and more prosperous place.

During September 2016, over ten thousand leaders from government, civil society, indigenous communities, faith and spiritual traditions, the private sector, and academia gathered in Hawai‘i for a meeting of the International Union for Conservation of Nature World Conservation Congress. Delegates to the Congress adopted the World Conservation Congress Hawai‘i Commitments to achieve the transformation required to promote a "Culture of Conservation". The Hawai‘i Commitments consist of seven identified challenges and proposed solutions, including:
(1) Linking spirituality, religion, culture, and conservation;
(2) Engaging and empowering youth;
(3) The challenge of sustaining the global food supply and conserving nature;
(4) The challenge of preserving the health of the world ocean;
(5) The challenge of ending wildlife trafficking;
(6) The challenge of engaging with the private sector; and
(7) The challenge of climate change.

The Hawai‘i Commitments build on the Paris Climate Agreement and the SDGs to allow different global voices to come together and find common ground in the spirit of partnership, collaboration, and sustainability.

During 2018, the Governor issued Executive Order No. 18-06, which directed all state agencies to implement practices to assist the State in achieving the United Nations SDGs. Additionally, four counties have expressed support for the Sustainable Development Goals. The County of Maui in particular has adopted Resolution No. 18-18, which states that the County
supports the Hawaii State Senate's efforts to enact legislation
to attain the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals".

In order for Hawai‘i to continue to serve as a starlight for
the rest of the world in setting policies on sustainability and
to serve as global leader on issues of conservation and
sustainability, it is essential that the State demonstrate its
full commitment to its own policies and goals as well as the
goals set on the international stage at United Nations
conferences and summits on sustainability. In particular, the
legislature has identified seven of the United Nations SDGs that
are most immediately vital to the State: Good Health and
Well-Being; Quality Education; Decent Work and Economic Growth;
Sustainable Cities and Communities; Responsible Consumption and
Production; Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions; and the
formation of Partnerships for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to codify the State's
commitment to conservation, sustainability, and economic
development by including the seventeen United Nations SDGs and
indicators, with references to existing state sustainability
programs, in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.
SECTION 2. Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§226- Sustainable development goals. In pursuance of the State's sustainability goals, and notwithstanding any law to the contrary, all agencies shall, insofar as practicable, take action to assist the State in achieving the following sustainable development goals and indicators by 2030 unless otherwise indicated in this section:

(1) Goal 1. No poverty. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

(A) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people in Hawaii, currently measured as a family of four living on less than $89 a day;

(B) Reduce at least by half the number of men, women, and children of all ages living below the federal poverty level;

(C) Implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable;
(D) Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance; and

(E) Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.

(2) Goal 2. Zero hunger. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

(A) End hunger and ensure access by all people in Hawaii, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round;
(B) End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons;

(C) Double local food production by 2020, pursuant to the goals of the Sustainable Hawaii Initiative and Aloha+ Challenge, and double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, Native Hawaiians, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment;

(D) Increase seafood security throughout the Hawaiian Islands through an improved understanding of current capacity, active fishpond restoration, restoration of nearshore fish populations, and
improvement in sustainable production, distribution, and consumption practices;

(E) Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production; help maintain ecosystems; strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters; and progressively improve land and soil quality;

(F) By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the state and local levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed;

(G) Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services,
technology development, and plant and livestock
gene banks; and

(H) Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning
of food commodity markets and their derivatives
and facilitate timely access to market
information, including on food reserves, in order
to help limit extreme food price volatility.

(3) Goal 3. Good health and well-being. Ensure healthy
lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

(A) Ensure the state maternal mortality ratio of less
than ten per one hundred thousand live births;

(B) End preventable deaths of newborns and children
under five years of age, with all counties aiming
to ensure that the neonatal mortality rate is at
least as low as four per one thousand live births
and the under-five mortality rate is at least as
low as six per one thousand live births;

(C) End the epidemics of human immunodeficiency virus
(HIV), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),
tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases and
combat hepatitis, mumps, rat lung worm disease,
dengue fever, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases;

(D) Reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being;

(E) Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug and alcohol abuse;

(F) Halve the number of state deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents;

(G) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into state programs;

(H) Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection; access to quality essential health care services; and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable
essential medicines and vaccines for all people in Hawaii;

(I) Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination;

(J) Substantially reduce tobacco use among persons of all ages;

(K) Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in the State, particularly in rural areas; and

(L) Strengthen the capacity of all counties for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.


(A) Ensure that all children complete and have access to equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes;
(B) Ensure that all children have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-school education to prepare them for primary education;

(C) Ensure equal access for all persons to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university;

(D) Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment and for entrepreneurship, and develop young leaders for careers in the conservation and natural resource management fields in Hawaii through internships, fellowships, training, and networking opportunities;

(E) Engage and empower youth to connect with nature, take action to support conservation, and work for the planet, pursuant to the World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016, and ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender
equality, promotion of a culture of peace and
non-violence, global citizenship, and
appreciation of cultural diversity and of
culture's contribution to sustainable
development;

(F) Advance environmental and cultural literacy via
broad-based partnerships for grassroots capacity
building;

(G) Eliminate gender disparities in education and
ensure equal access to all levels of education
and vocational training for the vulnerable,
including persons with disabilities, Native
Hawaiians, and children in vulnerable situations;

(H) Substantially increase the state literacy rate
for youths and adults;

(I) Build and upgrade education facilities that are
child, disability, and gender sensitive and
provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and
effective learning environments for all;

(J) Substantially expand statewide the number of
scholarships available for enrollment in higher
education, including vocational training, information and communications technology, and technical, engineering, and scientific programs; and

(K) Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers.

(5) Goal 5. Gender equality. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

(A) End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls in Hawaii;

(B) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;

(C) Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early, and forced marriage and female genital mutilation;

(D) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies
and the promotion of shared responsibility within
the household and the family;

(E) Ensure women's full and effective participation
and equal opportunities for leadership at all
levels of decision-making in political, economic,
and public life; and

(F) Ensure universal access to sexual and
reproductive health and reproductive rights.

(6) Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation. Ensure
availability and sustainable management of water and
sanitation for all.

(A) Achieve universal and equitable access to safe
and affordable drinking water for all;

(B) Achieve access to adequate and equitable
sanitation and hygiene for all;

(C) Improve water quality by reducing pollution,
eliminating dumping and minimizing release of
hazardous chemicals and materials, reducing the
proportion of untreated wastewater, and
substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse
statewide;
(D) Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity;

(E) Implement integrated water resources management at all levels in line with the goals of the Sustainable Hawaii Initiative, Aloha+ Challenge, and World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;

(F) Protect thirty per cent of priority watersheds, pursuant to the Sustainable Hawaii Initiative, and restore water-related ecosystems, including watersheds, mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes;

(G) Expand statewide cooperation and capacity-building support to the counties in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, and recycling and reuse technologies; and
(H) Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

(7) Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

(A) Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services;

(B) Achieve seventy per cent clean energy, with forty per cent from renewable energy sources and thirty per cent from efficiency, pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;

(C) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in electricity by 2045, pursuant to the goals of the Sustainable Hawaii Initiative;

(D) Enhance statewide cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology; and
(E) Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all.

(B) Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and work for all.

(A) Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and at least one percent gross domestic product growth per annum;

(B) Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors;

(C) Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, job creation in high paying sectors, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of green jobs and enterprises, including through access to financial services;
(D) Improve progressively state resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in line with the goals of the World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;

(E) Achieve full and productive employment for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value;

(F) Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not employed, obtaining an education, or in a job or skill training program;

(G) Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of child labor;

(H) Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment;
(I) Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products; and

(J) Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all.


Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.

(A) Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all;

(B) Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product;

(C) Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services,
including affordable credit, and their 
integration into value chains and markets;

(D) Upgrade and develop infrastructure and retrofit 
industries to make them sustainable, with 
increased resource-use efficiency and greater 
adoption of clean and environmentally sound 
technologies and industrial processes;

(E) Enhance scientific research, upgrade the 
technological capabilities of industrial sectors 
statewide, including encouraging innovation and 
substantially increasing the number of research 
and development workers, and public and private 
research and development spending;

(F) Support local technology development, research, 
and innovation, including by ensuring a conducive 
policy environment for industrial diversification 
and value addition to commodities; and

(G) Significantly increase access to information and 
communications technology and strive to provide 
universal and affordable access to the Internet.

(10) Goal 10. Reduced inequalities.
(A) Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom forty per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average;

(B) Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status;

(C) Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard;

(D) Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality; and

(E) Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

(A) Ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services;

(B) Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, and improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons;

(C) Increase livability and resilience in the built environment through planning and implementation at the state and county levels, pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;

(D) Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard Hawaii's cultural and natural heritage by linking spirituality, religion, culture, and conservation to cultivate a culture of conservation, pursuant
to the World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;

(E) Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses caused by disasters with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations;

(F) Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management in line with the goals of the World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;

(G) Provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons, and persons with disabilities;

(H) Support positive economic, social, and environmental links between urban and rural areas by strengthening development planning in line with the goals of the Sustainable Hawaii
Initiative, Aloha+ Challenge, and World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016; and

(I) Substantially increase the number of cities and towns adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans toward inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels.


(A) Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources;

(B) Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing freshwater security, watershed protection, community-based marine management, invasive species control, and restoration of native species pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;
(C) Conduct management-driven, comprehensive resource baseline assessments around every island in Hawaii;

(D) Increase food security by increasing the cost effectiveness of food production, reducing food loss in the distribution chain, decreasing the waste of food, changing food consumption preferences, and ensuring that water resources are managed sustainably, pursuant to the World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;

(E) Halve per capita statewide food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses;

(F) Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle and significantly reduce their release to air, water, and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment;
(G) Reduce the solid waste stream prior to disposal by seventy per cent through source reduction, recycling, bioconversion, and landfill diversion methods, pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge;

(H) Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle;

(I) Promote sustainable public procurement practices;

(J) Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature; and

(K) Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

(13) Goal 13. Climate action. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

(A) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters
statewide in line with the Paris Climate Agreement and the World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;

(B) Integrate climate change measures into state policies, strategies, and planning; and

(C) Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning, pursuant to the goals of the Aloha+ Challenge.

(14) Goal 14. Life below water. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.

(A) Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including plastics, marine debris, and nutrient pollution;

(B) Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts and take action for their restoration through on-
the-ground efforts via public-private, community-based partnerships in order to:

(i) Improve ocean-related enforcement by enhancing state capacity and creating more effective, streamlined adjudication processes;

(ii) Increase the amount of nearshore waters throughout the State that are sufficiently and effectively managed to allow for healthy fisheries and habitats;

(iii) Increase areas where communities are formally and actively managing marine resources statewide;

(iv) Secure appropriate levels of support for agencies for critical natural resource initiatives and devise and implement a means by which to manage resources statewide that enables increased funding to the State for improved fisher data, stock assessments, enforcement, and ocean user education; and
(v) Incorporate climate adaptation measures into the majority of county planning and permitting processes;

(C) Effectively manage thirty per cent of nearshore ocean water, pursuant to the goals of the Sustainable Hawaii Initiative, and remove or prevent threat material, including sediment, invasive species, and marine debris, from entering nearshore marine habitats;

(D) By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, end overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated, and destructive fishing practices; and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics;

(E) By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing; eliminate subsidies that contribute
to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing;
and refrain from introducing new such subsidies;
(F) Minimize and address the impacts of ocean
acidification, including through enhanced
scientific cooperation at all levels;
(G) Conserve at least thirty per cent of coastal and
marine areas, consistent with state, national,
and international law and based on the best
available scientific information;
(H) Increase scientific knowledge, develop research
capacity, and transfer marine technology to
improve ocean health and to enhance the
contribution of marine biodiversity; and
(I) Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers
to marine resources and markets.

Goal 15. Life on land. Protect, restore, and promote
sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably
manage forests; combat desertification; and halt and
reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.
Ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their uses;

Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation statewide;

Combat desertification; restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods; and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world;

Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development;

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed;
(F) Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, pursuant to the World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;

(G) Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products;

(H) Implement Hawaii's interagency biosecurity plan by 2027, pursuant to the goals of the Sustainable Hawaii Initiative;

(I) Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into state and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounts; and

(J) Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to advance conservation and reforestation.
Goal 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

(A) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates statewide;

(B) End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of individuals;

(C) Promote the rule of law at all levels and ensure equal access to justice for all;

(D) Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime;

(E) Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms;

(F) Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels;
(G) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels;

(H) Broaden and strengthen the participation of citizens in the institutions of state and local governance;

(I) Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms; and

(J) Strengthen relevant state institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

(17) Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals. Strengthen the means of implementation.

(A) Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships;

(B) Mobilize additional financial resources from multiple sources;

(C) Significantly increase investment in conservation action from both public and private sector sources, pursuant to the World Conservation Congress Hawaii Commitments of 2016;
(D) Enhance cooperation on and access to science, technology, and innovation; and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms;

(E) Promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies;

(F) Strengthen domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection;

(G) Enhance statewide macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence;

(H) Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development;

(I) Respect each agency's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(J) Enhance capacity-building support to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory
status, disability, geographic location, and other relevant characteristics; and (K) Build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product."

SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
Report Title: Sustainable Development Goals

Description: Codifies sustainable development goals based on the United Nations' Global Goals and indicators.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.