

Appendix 1

Assessment of Correlation of the 2020 Global Aichi Biodiversity Targets and 2014–2020 Framework Objectives

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Aichi Targets

Relevance to Framework Objectives



By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Objective 1

People are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Objective 2

Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations.



By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimise or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

Objective 2

Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations.



By 2020, at the latest, governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Objective 2

Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations.

Objective 5

Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Aichi Targets

Relevance to Framework Objectives



By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Objective 3

Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites.

Objective 5

Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation.



By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Objective 2

Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations.

Objective 3

Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites.

Objective 5

Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation.



By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Objective 2

Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations.

Objective 3

Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites.

Objective 4

Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Objective 5

Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation.

Aichi Targets

Relevance to Framework Objectives



By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Objective 2

Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations.

Objective 5

Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation.



By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Objective 4

Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Objective 5

Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation.



By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimised, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Objective 5

Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation.

Objective 6

Identify, conserve and sustainably manage priority sites, habitats and ecosystems.

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity



By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Objective 3

Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites.

Aichi Targets

Relevance to Framework Objectives



By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Objective 3

Protect and recover threatened species and species of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Objective 4

Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.



By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimising genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Objective 4

Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services



By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and wellbeing, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Objective 2

Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations.

Objective 3

Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites.

Objective 5

Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation.



By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Objective 3

Protect and recover threatened species and species of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Objective 4

Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Aichi Targets

Relevance to Framework Objectives



By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Objective 4

Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Objective 6

Build capacity and partnerships that strengthen synergies between science, policy and local and indigenous knowledge systems and between local and international agreements, and effectively mobilise resources to achieve Objectives 1 - 5.



By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Objective 4

Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Objective 6

Build capacity and partnerships that strengthen synergies between science, policy and local and indigenous knowledge systems and between local and international agreements, and effectively mobilise resources to achieve Objectives 1 - 5.



By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Objective 4

Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.

Objective 6

Build capacity and partnerships that strengthen synergies between science, policy and local and indigenous knowledge systems and between local and international agreements, and effectively mobilise resources to achieve Objectives 1 - 5.



By 2020, at the latest, the mobilisation of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilisation, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Objective 6

Build capacity and partnerships that strengthen synergies between science, policy and local and indigenous knowledge systems and between local and international agreements, and effectively mobilise resources to achieve Objectives 1 - 5.

Appendix 2

Process in Developing the Framework

The Framework is a product of a series of consultations to review the Action Strategy 2008-2012 and develop a new strategy for 2014-2020. The process commenced in July 2013 with the recruitment of Peter Thomas of TierraMar Consulting Ltd to assist SPREP with the review and formulation process. An outline of the full process is summarised as follows:

-  Annual Meeting of the Pacific Island Roundtable, Suva, August 2013 - introduced the review process, reviewed the questionnaires and undertook individual interviews.
-  SPREP Annual Meeting, Apia, September 2013 - introduced the review process to PICT representatives, sought assistance with the PICT questionnaire and completed individual interviews.
-  Circulated questionnaires to SPREP members, PIRT, and key stakeholders and partners.
-  Facilitated discussions at the CBD-SPREP Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration Capacity Building Workshop including a joint session with Access and Benefit Sharing and the Marine Spatial Planning meetings in November 2013, Suva, Fiji.
-  Action Strategy Review Committee meetings during the 9th Pacific Islands Conference, 2-6 December, 2013.
-  Input and feedback from participants at the 9th Pacific Islands Conference.
-  Presentation and adoption as one of the key outcomes of the 9th Pacific Islands Conference.
-  Final round of comments January - February 2014.
-  Final document, March, 2014.

Appendix 3

Definitions

The Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation is a coalition of organisations that work on implementing objectives of the Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas. The Roundtable serves as a forum where organisations working on nature conservation in the Pacific can improve collaboration and coordination to increase conservation action. The Roundtable is chaired by Taholo Kami, Director of the IUCN Oceania Regional Office.

The Pacific islands region comprises American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.

International Partners include international non-government organisations (NGOs), regional organisations (government and non-government), the international private sector, donors and development partners.

National partners include national, provincial and local level governments, national and local NGOs, the national private sector and local communities.

A **Community** is a group of people with shared identity, cultures and values. They are the product of an intertwined history and common heritage. They are part of a physical landscape, coast, island or sea. They share a combined sum of experience and knowledge, and are jointly affected by local issues and impacts.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are a mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Developed by countries, they show the key goals and actions the nation (through extensive consultation) feels is necessary to safeguard its biological diversity. These plans are vital tools for directing management processes and for identifying the key priority conservation issues to be addressed in each nation's organisations.

Programmes refer to conservation activities and projects that combine over time to deliver long term objectives. In the context of this document, conservation programmes encompass all conservation undertakings including projects, strategies, activities, policies and frameworks at all levels. Conservation programmes include all aspects of conservation delivery, including concept development, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.