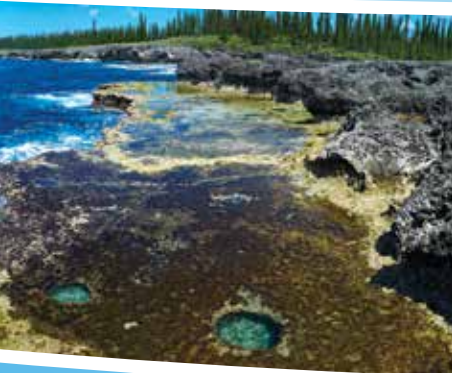




# **A GUIDE TO THE LINKAGES BETWEEN THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS, NBSAPs AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR NATURE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTED AREAS IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION 2014–2020**

The main objectives of this guide are to:

- build clear linkages and synergies between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific islands region 2014–2020, and NBSAPs;
- assist in harmonising coordination and implementation of conservation efforts towards the achievement of priorities in the NBSAPs which will subsequently contribute to the achievement of relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as Framework objectives.






The table below shows the linkages between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Objectives of the Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific islands region 2014–2020.

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET	FRAMEWORK FOR NATURE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTED AREAS IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION 2014–2020: RELEVANT OBJECTIVES
<b>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</b>	
 <p><b>TARGET 1</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 1</b> People are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably</p>
 <p><b>TARGET 2</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage, knowledge and expressions, and community resilience and development aspirations</p>
 <p><b>TARGET 3</b> By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage, knowledge and expressions, and community resilience and development aspirations</p>
 <p><b>TARGET 4</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage, knowledge and expressions, and community resilience and development aspirations</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 5</b> Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
<b>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</b>	
 <p><b>TARGET 5</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 3</b> Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 5</b> Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
 <p><b>TARGET 6</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage, knowledge and expressions, and community resilience and development aspirations</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 3</b> Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 5</b> Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
 <p><b>TARGET 7</b> By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage, knowledge and expressions, and community resilience and development aspirations</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 3</b> Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 4</b> Protect and recover threatened species and preserve biodiversity, focusing on species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 5</b> Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
 <p><b>TARGET 8</b> By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage, knowledge and expressions, and community resilience and development aspirations</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 5</b> Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
 <p><b>TARGET 9</b> By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4</b> Protect and recover threatened species and preserve biodiversity, focusing on species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 5</b> Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
 <p><b>TARGET 10</b> By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 5</b> Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>


## AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET

## FRAMEWORK FOR NATURE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTED AREAS IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION 2014–2020: RELEVANT OBJECTIVES

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

	<p><b>TARGET 11</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 3</b> Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p>
	<p><b>TARGET 12</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4</b> Protect and recover threatened species and preserve biodiversity, focusing on species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p>
	<p><b>TARGET 13</b> 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 minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4</b> Protect and recover threatened species and preserve biodiversity, focusing on species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p>

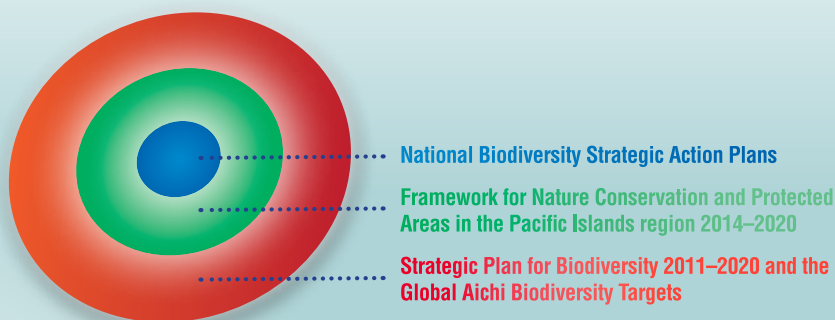
### Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

	<p><b>TARGET 14</b> By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 3</b> Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 5</b> Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
	<p><b>TARGET 15</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 3</b> Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p>
	<p><b>TARGET 16</b> By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4</b> Protect and recover threatened species and preserve biodiversity, focusing on species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p>

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

	<p><b>TARGET 17</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 6</b> Build capacity and partnerships that strengthen synergies between science, policy, local knowledge systems and indigenous sciences and enhance local and international agreements, to effectively mobilise resources to achieve Objectives 1–5</p>
	<p><b>TARGET 18</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4</b> Protect and recover threatened species and preserve biodiversity, focusing on species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE 6</b> Build capacity and partnerships that strengthen synergies between science, policy, local knowledge systems and indigenous sciences and enhance local and international agreements, to effectively mobilise resources to achieve Objectives 1–5</p>
	<p><b>TARGET 19</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 6</b> Build capacity and partnerships that strengthen synergies between science, policy, local knowledge systems and indigenous sciences and enhance local and international agreements, to effectively mobilise resources to achieve Objectives 1–5</p>
	<p><b>TARGET 20</b> By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization 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 Mobilization, 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.</p>	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 6</b> Build capacity and partnerships that strengthen synergies between science, policy, local knowledge systems and indigenous sciences and enhance local and international agreements, to effectively mobilise resources to achieve Objectives 1–5</p>

# A simplistic illustration of the relationship between NBSAPs, Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



## ● National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans – NBSAPs

It is the principal instrument for implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention “Each Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for biodiversity, or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes
- Integrate biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies

[www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)

## ● Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The purpose of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 is to promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach, comprising a shared vision, mission, and strategic goals and targets (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets). The Plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity for all biodiversity related conventions, the entire United Nations system and all those who are involved in biodiversity conservation.

[www.cbd.int/sp/](http://www.cbd.int/sp/)

## ● Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Island region 2014–2020

The Framework provides guidance to Pacific island countries and territories regional organisations, NGOs, the international donor community and partners working together to achieve the global 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. It provides conservation practitioners with guidance on recognised best practices for conservation in the region and acts as a bridge between global and national conservation action by showing how the conservation priorities in the region align with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

[www.sprep.org/pirt/framework](http://www.sprep.org/pirt/framework)

### For more information, contact:

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

PO Box 240, Apia, Samoa

Telephone: +685 21929 Fax: +685 20231

Email: [sprep@sprep.org](mailto:sprep@sprep.org) Web: [www.sprep.org](http://www.sprep.org)

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