

Draft

**Regional Framework [Action Strategy]for
Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in
the Pacific Islands Region 2014 - 2020**

**9th Pacific Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected
Areas in the Pacific**

Suva, Fiji, 2 - 6 December 2013

Purpose of the Regional Framework

This Framework provides guidance to Pacific Island countries and territories, regional organisations and NGO's, the international donor community and other partners who are working together to achieve the global 2020 Aichi Targets of the Convention on Biological diversity through the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and other international, regional and local conservation initiatives. 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 Aichi Targets can be aligned with the conservation priorities in the region. Its Goals and Objectives are based on the fundamental role biodiversity and healthy, resilient ecosystems play in providing food security for Pacific islanders, supporting their sustainable development aspirations and addressing the negative environmental impacts of climate, anthropogenic changes and extreme events to which Pacific is particularly vulnerable. It also recognises the need for greater coordination and cooperation between the region's conservation partners and provides a framework for assessing synergies between the many international and regional conservation frameworks being implemented in the Pacific.

About the Framework.

The Regional Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2014 - 2020 will assist all Pacific Island Country and Territory governments, communities, regional agencies and institutions, donors and NGO'S to achieve coordinated conservation in the Pacific. It is based on best conservation practices drawn from the experience of the many conservation practitioners attending the 9th Pacific Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas and previous conferences and the series Action Strategies which have been developed since 1985 at the 5 yearly Pacific Conferences on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas. It encourages coordination and cooperation between the many Pacific conservation stakeholders in order to achieve strong outcomes at local, national and regional level which reflect the priorities of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs).

The Framework identifies all the components of conservation action needed to achieve the Strategy's 30 year goals. These were first developed in 2002 at the 7th Conference for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in 2002. The Framework's Goals articulate the interdependence between healthy environments, sustainable economies and the social and cultural well being of Pacific people and communities and are as valid today as they were when conceived. Its Objectives have been carefully crafted to ensure alignment with the global 2020 Aichi Targets of the Convention on Biological diversity which are now the overarching targets for the NBSAPs of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories. This alignment with both global targets and the NBSAPs uniquely positions the Framework as a regional bridge between the global and national levels of biodiversity action.

The Framework is in two Parts. **Part 1** embraces the Code of Conduct and Guiding Principles which have been updated and revised to reflect the messages from the 9th Conference. A new Principle, Principle 9 Resilience and Sustainability has been added to reflect the need for Pacific island conservation practitioners to support the maintenance and enhance of resilient communities. This Principle should be applied alongside the Guidelines for Community Conservation. Other messages which have been reflected in the updated Principles include the need to support Pacific communities access and share in the benefits of biodiversity based products, and the need for improved rights to participate in research and access available information on their resources, natural and cultural heritage and society in appropriate forms and language

Adoption and commitment to the Code of Conduct by all parties and individuals involved in Pacific conservation will improve the quality of project and programme implementation. It will lead to strengthened partnerships, improved cross sectorial coordination and cooperation and stronger governance and accountability. Overall, the application of the Code of Conduct and Principles will significantly improve regional capacity and the collective impact of the regional conservation effort. It also recognises the need for national and regional coordination, cooperation and collaboration to achieve synergies between the increasing number of multilateral environmental agreements and national initiatives and the need for more cross sectorial conservation action in our Pacific countries.

Part 2 illustrates how the Framework serves as a bridge between the Global targets for biodiversity and the implementation of the NBSAPs. This function is achieved by the alignment of the Framework's 6 year Objectives which reflect the strategic priorities of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories, with the 2020 Aichi Targets. The alignment also provides a means of assessing progress against the Objectives and 30 year Goals. This will be accomplished through the analysis of Pacific Island Countries and Territory reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity and their progress on the implementation of the NBSAPs and 2020 Aichi Targets. Part 2 also illustrates the linkages between the Framework and other regional initiatives which support conservation in order to promote coordination, communication and overall effective implementation by the governments, donors, communities, individuals, private sector, NGO's and research and tertiary education institutions which represent the stakeholders of Pacific conservation..

Timeframe

The timeframe of the Action Strategy is the 6 year period 2014 - 2020.

Vision, Mission and 30 year Goals

VISION

Our people proudly honour, value and protect our natural and cultural heritage and cultural identity for the well being of present and future generations; the waters of our streams, lagoons and oceans are bountiful and unpolluted; our mountains are wild, our forests intact and our beaches unspoiled; our towns, gardens are healthy and productive; our societies are vibrant, resilient and diverse; we have equitable relationships with our global partners and our economies thrive; our cultures and traditions are widely appreciated; and the products of our creativity and labour are especially prized.

Healthy Oceans - Healthy Islands - Healthy People

MISSION

To protect and preserve the rich natural and cultural heritage of the Pacific Islands forever for the benefit of the people of the Pacific and the world

GOALS

Environment

The biodiversity and natural environment of the Pacific are conserved

Economy

Nature conservation and sustainable resource use are the foundation of all island economies

Society

Pacific peoples are leading activities for the conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources and the preservation of cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations

6 Year Objectives

Objective 1

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

(AT 1)

Objective 2

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

(AT 2,3,4,6,7,8)

Objective 3

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

(AT 5, 6, 7, 11,14, 15)

Objective 4

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

(AT12,7,9,13,16,18,19)

Objective 5

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

(AT 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,14)

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

(AT 17, 18,19,20)

Part 1

Principles for Nature Conservation in the Pacific - Code of Conduct for Action Strategy Implementation.

The Principles define the critical components for the effective delivery of nature conservation in the Pacific region. They are derived through lessons learned from past Action Strategies and a Code of Conduct for all conservation practitioners working the Pacific.

Application of the Principles and Code of Conduct to all projects, programmes and initiatives related to the implementation of Pacific Island Country and Territory NBSAPs will significantly improve conservation outcomes. This will require that they must be respected, recognised, supported and applied by all agencies, partners and organisations working and supporting nature conservation in the region. Collectively the full application of the Principles will result in stronger projects and programmes, more effective strategies, improved financial sustainability and a significant and exponential improvement in the Pacific's overall conservation capacity.

Principles of Nature Conservation in the Pacific - a Code of Conduct.

Principle 1. Community Rights

Most natural resources in the Pacific are owned and used by indigenous and local communities.

International and national partners will actively recognise, respect and support:

- Community property rights including traditional rights over natural resources, indigenous intellectual property relating to natural resources and cultural knowledge;
- Community decision making practices;
- Community rights to design, prioritise, conduct and publish research
- Community rights to access information available on their resources, natural and cultural heritage and society in appropriate forms and language

Principle 2. Conservation from a Pacific Perspective

Natural resources are often the most important source of wealth and development opportunities for Pacific communities. Therefore the practice of conservation principles in Pacific communities will influence the economic, social and cultural affairs of those communities.

International and national partners will actively recognise, respect and support:

- Community aspirations for development and well being;
- A Pacific approach to conservation based on sustainable resource use, traditional and cultural knowledge and expressions, and addressing food security and poverty alleviation

Principle 3. Ownership of Conservation Programmes

Lasting conservation in the Pacific can only be achieved if national partners (including communities) take responsibility for leadership of the design, implementation and evaluation of all conservation programmes in their respective areas.

National and community partners will commit to:

- Exercise and build their capacity for leadership of conservation programmes

- Greater engagement and ownership of conservation within sectors such as faith based groups, business, industry and urban organisations.

International partners will commit to:

- Respecting and encouraging national and community partner leadership for all conservation programmes and helping strengthen partner capacity to exercise their leadership for all programmes and helping strengthen partner capacity to exercise their leadership;
- Aligning all conservation programmes with those of the national partners;
- Strengthening national and local partners as an alternative to establishing their own institutions and infrastructure;
- Connecting regional and international initiatives with national priorities and aspirations;
- Ensuring all key programme decision-making take place in-country with participation by national and community partners and led by their conservation priorities.

Principle 4. Financial Sustainability

Conservation initiatives must be adequately resourced over time.

International and national partners will commit to:

- Ensuring their conservation programmes are of scale and budget appropriate to the local context
- Long-term strategic planning and resource mobilisation that sustains conservation over time
- Develop best practices for improving livelihoods, reducing poverty and enhancing community financial sustainable based on the utilisation of biocultural resources
- Innovate with appropriate new and existing methods to sustain financial investment and resources for conservation, particularly through use of economic and financial tools, legislation, partnerships and market based mechanisms.

Principle 5. Good Governance

Effective conservation programmes are inclusive, participatory, accountable and transparent.

National and international partners will commit to:

- Reinforcing inclusive, participatory approaches by involving all stakeholders, particularly community representatives when designing, implementing and assessing conservation programmes;
- Promoting and supporting cost effective scaling up and adoption of good practice conservation models through government policies;
- Developing and implementing policies which are strong and integrated across government agencies and governance levels;
- Ensuring systems are in place to enable full accountability to the people affected by conservation programme implementation;
- Ensuring their programmes and systems are well communicated, fully transparent and open to stakeholder scrutiny
- Working with religious, traditional and spiritual leaders to strengthen community engagement in conservation programmes

Principle 6. Coordination and Collaboration

Conservation is more effective when partners coordinate, collaborate and work within a strategic framework.

National Partners will commit to:

- Ensuring NBSAPs and the locally devised conservation programmes are strategic, focused and set clear local priorities for action;
- Taking a leadership role in coordinating all partners;
- Providing national and local focal points for coordinating NBSAP and other programme implementation.

International Partners will commit to:

- Working within the legislation, policies, strategies, agreed priorities and coordination of political engagement to avoid duplication
- Working with each other to ensure collaborative analysis, strategies, agreed priorities and coordination of political engagement to avoid duplication
- Avoiding programming that directly competes with national partners for projects and funding.

Principle 7. Capacity Development

Community, national and sub national capacity to design , prioritise, direct, manage, implement, monitor and evaluate conservation programmes so that lasting conservation objectives can be achieved.

National partners and communities will commit to:

- Building effective and sustainable conservation capability and organisations through on-going capacity development including raising the awareness of people about the importance of biodiversity
- Ensuring conservation is continuously improved by recording , disseminating and incorporating lessons learned and best practices
- Building capacity with and within local and faith based organisations.
- Enhancing capacity of conservation practitioners to use concepts and tools of the private sector.

International partners will commit to:

- Supporting national partners in their efforts to build effective and sustainable national institutions;
- Supporting national partners and communities in their efforts to develop leadership, project direction and management skills
- Ensuring their presence in -country does not undermine national and local institution - building or capacity development;
- Contributing to national partner's best practice by recording, disseminating and implementing lessons learned.

Principle 8. Accountability

International and national partners to be accountable to the countries, agencies and communities they work with for their investment and engagement in conservation programmes.

National partners will commit to:

- Reinforcing participatory approaches by involving all national conservation partners and other stakeholders , including community representatives, when designing, implementing and assessing conservation programmes;
- Recognising and applying inter-generational equity and gender equality in all activities;
- Setting clear and standard processes of the establishment, operation and accountability of international partners through formal agreements. These agreements should include a Code of Conduct with defined consequences for breaches, and mechanisms to ensure transparency of operations;

- Establishing systems to register all partners conservation activities against national and local priorities (for example NBSAP's)
- Setting easily measured benchmarks to ensure progress against defined conservation problems with each partner held accountable for its commitments and progress.

International partners will commit to:

- Adopting systems that ensure transparency and accountability of their programmes at a national level;
- Providing timely transparent and comprehensive reporting on conservation programmes to national partners, including reporting on implementation of NBSAP priorities

Principle 9 Reinforcing Resilience and Sustainability

Implementing conservation and natural resource management that supports the resilience and well being of Pacific communities.

National and International partners will commit to:

- Programmes projects which focus on building resilience in Pacific communities and environments
- using innovative community based natural solutions
- Implementing conservation activities using the approaches and principles of ecosystem based management and adaptation
- Ensuring activities build adaptive capacity of communities and ecosystems
- Ensuring activities develop and use learning networks, best available information and other appropriate tools
- Retaining, safeguarding and using traditional and cultural knowledge in support of community resilience

Part 2 Targets

Without agreed to targets, past measurement of progress against the objectives has been difficult in the past and mainly anecdotal. To help overcome this and improve the accountability of the Guiding Framework, the Aichi 2020 Targets of the Convention on Biodiversity have been adopted. As the agreed global targets for biodiversity conservation and protected areas by all Parties to the CBD they are also the overarching targets of the Pacific Island countries. The Aichi targets are being included in the revisions of Pacific Island Countries and Territories NBSAP's. As such they will influence the conservation priorities of the countries and territories in the six years to 2020.

There are 20 Aichi Targets and all are applicable to the nature conservation and protected area Goals and Objectives of the Guiding Framework. Table 1 below seeks to correlate the Aichi Goals and Targets to the Goals and Objectives of the Action Strategy as a basis for identifying appropriate Action Strategy Targets

Table 2 . Correlation of Action Strategy Objectives with Aichi 2020 Targets and proposed Indicators.			
Action Strategy Objective	Aichi Targets Addressed	Examples of Performance Indicators	Regional Program Linkages
Objective 1 People are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	Target 1 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.	National Scale activities	USP UPNG Churches Youth Groups Education Departments
Objective 2 Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage, knowledge and expressions, and community resilience and development aspirations	Target 2 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. Target 3 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. Target 4 By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of PICTs which can demonstrate integration and examples of incorporation into national accounting/budgets ➤ Number of examples where sustainable production and consumption has been linked to ecosystem based management plans 	

	<p>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>Target 6 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>Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 8 By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity</p>	<p>e.g. in fisheries management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of PICTs introducing sustainable resource utilisation policies ➤ Number of PICTs with EBAFM legislation and policies in place ➤ Number of examples of successful EBAF projects established and being implemented ➤ Number of examples where PICTs have actively managed ecosystems to provide or improve the provision of essential development services, most likely watersheds, but also coastal systems (mangroves/reefs) used for gleaning, fishing etc. 	<p>SPC Coastal Fisheries Roundtable Members</p> <p>UNDP/GEF Sustainable Land Management USAID PNG Marsh CTI - CFF</p>
<p>Objective 3 Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p>	<p>Target 5 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>Target 6 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>Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 10 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of PICTs which have ceased logging intact forest. ➤ Number of PICTS which have management plans/policies in place limiting use of mangroves. ➤ Number, area and percentage of EEZ in resilient Marine Protected Areas and MPA networks ➤ Number and area of terrestrial and marine protected areas and protected area networks established or under implementation ➤ Number of landscape / seascape/ oceanscape integrated management policies and plans endorsed or under implementation. 	<p>PICTs (Forest Agencies)</p> <p>PICTs Roundtable Members IUCN/Marsh</p> <p>PICTS Roundtable Members Micronesia Challenge CTI-CFF Forum/Oceanscapes CSPC/SOPAC</p>

	<p>integrity and functioning.</p> <p>Target 11 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</p> <p>Target 14 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 connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p> <p>Target 15 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and area and percentage land cover of terrestrial protected areas established and effectively managed ➤ Number of ecosystem restoration projects and area restored from degraded state. 	<p>PICTs Roundtable Members Micronesia Challenge CTI-CFF</p>
<p>Objective 4 Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p>	<p>Target 12 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>Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>Target 9 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>Target 13 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>Target 16 By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of recovery plans developed and implemented across the region ➤ Effectiveness of implementation of regional Marine Species Action Plan evaluated 	<p>Roundtable Members PII SPREP</p>

	<p>the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p> <p>Target 18 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>Target 19 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>Objective 5 Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>	<p>Target 9 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>Target 4 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>Target 5 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>Target 6 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>Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 8 By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessment of change in species status under the IUCN Threat Classification ➤ Number of PICTs with National Invasive Species Action Plans - linked to NBSAPs and other relevant national plans and are being implemented . ➤ Number of islands where invasive species have been removed and prevented from re-establishing ➤ Number of control project initiated and control targets being met ➤ Number of PICTs that have biosecurity legislation and plans which incorporate invasive species threats to biodiversity and are implemented 	<p>Roundtable Members PII SPREP IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management - Ecosystems and Invasive Species 4 Year Action Plan</p>

	<p>brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 9 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>Target 10 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>Target 14 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 connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>		
<p>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 (AT 17, 18,19,20)</p>	<p>Target 17 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>Target 18 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>Target 19 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>Target 20 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</p>		

	will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties		
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Measuring Progress - Monitoring and Reporting

The alignment between the Guiding Framework and the global 2020 Aichi targets, provides the Action Strategy with a broad framework for assessing and monitoring progress with its implementation. Pacific Island Countries and Territories will be the primary sources of information for the assessment of progress for each target, but so too are a number of organisations and prominent regional programmes. They have been added to the framework for this purpose and to identify potential synergies and opportunities for coordination and cooperation .

The Framework links to the monitoring and evaluation processes of the CBD and other MEA's. More importantly it links to those of Pacific Island Countries and Territories and other regional organisations such as SPREP, SPC, the Pacific Heritage Hub and international NGO's. This simplifies the reporting of Framework implementation. Partnering with these organisations for this purpose and linking to the State Of Conservation in Oceania report and State of Environment reports will also be valuable. Responsibility for leadership of this process will be designated. SPREP and the Pacific Island Roundtable for Nature Conservation in the Pacific have a long history of association with previous Action Strategies and will undertake this task in the lead up to 2020.

Mainstreaming the Framework

The Regional Framework represents "best practice" relevant to conservation programme and project implementation at all levels in the region. As such the Framework has strong relevance to the effective implementation of NBSAPs and other national and regional conservation orientated frameworks and programmes. To ensure its use and "ownership" across the region commitments to embed the Framework in mainstream Pacific Island Country and Territory conservation and environmental plans and strategies will be important. This can be achieved through its formal adoption by Pacific Island Countries and Territories as the Framework for the implementation of the NBSAPs. Pacific Island Countries are also urged to use the Framework to inform their donor prioritisation and coordination discussions.

Similarly the Framework should be formally adopted by other regional organisations and particularly donors, to strengthen their projects and programmes especially in the design and monitoring phases.

This formal adoption and inclusion in the conservation planning frameworks of Pacific Island Countries and Territories, Roundtable members and donors, will provide the Framework with the level of institutional recognition it has lacked in the past. Rigorous application of the Framework Principles will provide a strong platform for integration into national, local, sectorial and regional policies.

Communication and Endorsement

The onus for communicating and articulating the purpose, Goal, Objectives and Targets of the Framework rests with all Pacific conservation organisations and practitioners who have adopted and committed to its, Vision, Mission, Goals, Objectives and Code of Conduct . In particular the members of the PIRT and SPREP as key partners of the Framework have a responsibility to take advantage of Regional events such as the SPREP Meeting, to raise the profile of the Framework and seek where possible, high level endorsement. Prominent linkages to the Framework on Pacific Island Roundtable for Nature Conservation, SPREP and country websites to increase its availability together with the distribution of hard and electronic copies through partner, country and social networks will help ensure its widespread recognition.

Mobilising Partnerships and Resources

This Framework is designed to assist Pacific Island Countries and Territories effectively implement NBSAPs and its robust application will help ensure stronger coordinated efforts across all sectors and levels. Improved coordination should also extend to the mobilisation of supporting partnerships and programmes. These should aspire to also include innovative funding partnerships with private sector as with existing and new donors. Such partnerships can help leverage conservation outcomes to larger scales, strengthen capacity and improve and sustain financial capacity for conservation.

Appendix 1

Assessment of Correlation of 2020 Aichi Targets and 2013 -2018 Action Strategy Objectives	
Aichi Targets	Relevance to Action Strategy Objectives.
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	
Target 1 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
Target 2 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
Target 3 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.	Objective 2 Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations (AT 2,3,4,6,7,8)
Target 4 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	
Target 5 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
Target 6 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

	<p>Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p> <p>Objective 5 Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
<p>Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Objective 2 Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations (AT 2,3,4,6,7,8)</p> <p>Objective 3 Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p> <p>Objective 4 Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p> <p>Objective 5 Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
<p>Target 8 By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	<p>Objective 2 Both economic development and biodiversity conservation recognise and support sustainable livelihoods, cultural heritage and knowledge, and community resilience and development aspirations</p> <p>Objective 5 Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
<p>Target 9 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>Objective 4 Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p> <p>Objective 5 Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>

<p>Target 10 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>Objective 5 Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p> <p>Objective 6 Identify, conserve and sustainably manage priority sites, habitats and ecosystems</p>
<p>Target 11 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>Objective 3 Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p>
<p>Target 12 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>Objective 3 Protect and recover threatened species and species of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p> <p>Objective 4 Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p>
<p>Target 13 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>Objective 4 Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance.</p> <p>Objective 4 Protect and recover threatened species and species and genetic diversity of ecological, cultural and economic significance</p>
<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	
<p>Target 14 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>Objective 2 Ensure conservation has a development context that recognises, respects and supports sustainable livelihoods and community development aspirations</p> <p>Objective 3 Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p> <p>Objective 5 Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change, invasive species, over exploitation, and habitat loss and degradation</p>
<p>Target 15 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</p>	<p>Objective 3 Identify, conserve, sustainably manage and restore priority sites, habitats and ecosystems, including cultural sites</p>

ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	Objective 4 Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change impacts and invasive species
Target 16 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.	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	
Target 17 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
Target 18 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
Target 19 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
Target 20 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.	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