

Guiding questions for setting Protected Area national targets:

- What is the current extent of protected areas on land and in marine areas, (1) overall, and (2) by ecoregion?
- What areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are not currently protected?
- How effective are existing protected areas?
- What are the opportunities and constraints to expanding protected areas, generally and by eco-region, and how may these justify higher or lower figures for the national target than for the global target?
- Who are the stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, that may be affected?
- What additional resources (financial, human and technical) will be required to reach the national target that is set?

**Australia national targets:**

<b>National Target</b>	<b>Aichi Biodiversity Target</b>
1. By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in the number of Australians and public and private organisations who participate in biodiversity conservation activities.	1, 4, (17)
2. By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in employment and participation of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.	2, 14, 18
3. By 2015, achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.	14, 7, (4), 2?
4. By 2015, achieve a national increase of 600,000 km <sup>2</sup> of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.	11, (7)
5. By 2015, 1,000 km <sup>2</sup> of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.	15, 14, 5, 10
6. By 2015, four collaborative continental-scale linkages are established and managed to improve ecological connectivity.	15, 14, 5, (11)
7. By 2015, reduce by at least 10% the impacts of invasive species on threatened species and ecological communities in terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.	9, 10, 12
8. By 2015, nationally agreed science and knowledge priorities for biodiversity conservation are guiding research activities.	18, 19, (13)
9. By 2015, all jurisdictions will review relevant legislation, policies and programs to maximise alignment with Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.	2, (4), 17
10. By 2015, establish a national long-term biodiversity monitoring and reporting system.	17, 2, 19

