

**Linkages between priority actions of the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work
and other thematic work programmes and cross-cutting issues under CBD (Paragraph 10, decision VIII/1)**

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
FOCAL AREA 1: PROTECT THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY		
GOAL 1: Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of island ecosystems, habitats and biomes		
<p>Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the island ecological regions effectively conserved</p>	<p>1.1.1. Develop and implement integrated policies and measures to conserve key terrestrial and marine ecosystems, habitats important for island biodiversity, societies and economies, taking into account the close ecological links within and between island marine and terrestrial ecosystems. <i>Rationale: Islands have many endemic species whose habitats are restricted to small areas. Island societies depend very largely on local biodiversity – whether terrestrial, fresh-water or marine.</i></p> <p>1.1.2. Re-establish components that have been lost from or whose populations have been reduced within natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.1.3. Undertake measures to restore at least 15% of degraded island ecosystems</p>	<p>Programme of Work on Protected Areas (decision VII/28): Programme Element 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites.</p> <p>Programme Element 1 also includes the following suggested activity for Parties: 1.2.5. Rehabilitate and restore habitats and degraded ecosystems, as appropriate, as a contribution to building ecological networks, ecological corridors and/or buffer zones.</p> <p>Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (decision VII/5). Programme element 3, Marine and coastal protected areas, has as its goal: the establishment and maintenance of marine and coastal protected areas that are effectively managed, ecologically based and contribute to a global network of marine and coastal protected areas, building upon national and regional systems, including a range of levels of protection, where human activities are managed, particularly through national legislation, regional programmes and policies, traditional and cultural practices and international agreements.</p>

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<p>Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to island biodiversity are protected through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks</p>	<p>1.2.1. Identify and establish, as appropriate, comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional systems of protected areas taking into account issues of resilience, ecological and physical connectivity to conserve viable populations of threatened, endemic, and ecologically or culturally important island species. This should be done with the full respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders and their full and effective participation, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations. <i>Rationale: Many species on islands are often either locally endemic, restricted in range, threatened, or all three, and are not likely to survive without legal protection.</i></p>	<p>Programme of Work on Protected Areas (decision VII/28): Programme Element 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites.</p> <p>Programme Element 2: Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit-sharing , which includes the following goal: 2.2: To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>The target of this goal is the full and effective participation by 2008, of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new, protected areas</p> <p>Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (decision VII/5). Programme element 3, Marine and coastal protected areas. Under operational objective 3.3, to achieve effective management of existing marine and coastal protected areas, suggested activity (c) is referred to as an essential component of implementing this operational objective: to facilitate relevant stakeholder and indigenous and local community participation.</p>

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GOAL 2: Promote the conservation of island species diversity		
<p>Target 2.1:</p> <p>Populations of island species of selected taxonomic groups restored, maintained, or their decline substantially reduced</p> <p>Target 2.2: Status of threatened island species significantly improved</p>	<p>2.1.1. Develop and implement conservation measures and policies, including protection, and where needed, recovery of populations of threatened, endemic, or ecologically or culturally important species and recovery plans. <i>Rationale: Key issue for island biodiversity. Continued loss of island biodiversity is of global importance. Many species have critical ecosystem roles, or are of social or cultural significance to islanders.</i></p> <p>2.2.1. Compile detailed inventories of island species, assess their conservation status, including the main threat criteria, and develop the taxonomic expertise necessary to facilitate this. <i>Rationale: Many island species occur in very small populations. The transition from satisfactory conservation status to threatened status can occur with great rapidity.</i></p>	<p>Programme of Work on Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VI/8): Operational objective 4, activities 8-18. Within the major thematic work programmes of the Convention (all of which are incorporated by islands), include key taxonomic objectives to generate information needed for decision-making in conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components.</p> <p>Global Taxonomy Initiative: in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VIII/3): paragraph 10: c) Develop and implement strategies to support the taxonomic research necessary to implement the Convention; e) Develop and implement capacity-building activities related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative (...) f) Mobilize financial and technical resources to assist developing countries, in particular least developed and small island developing States (...) to build and maintain systems and significant institutional infrastructure in order to adequately obtain, collate and curate biological specimens as well as to facilitate information exchange, including repatriation of information, on their biodiversity;</p> <p>paragraph 13: COP requests the GEF provide financial resources to support capacity-building activities such as, taxonomic training related to specific taxa and information technologies;</p> <p>paragraph 24: (...) special support is needed to islands, in particular small islands, to implement, as a matter of urgency, the planned activities 8 to 18 of the GTI programme of work. In addition, for small islands in particular, regional approaches to meeting taxonomic needs and building capacity should be emphasized.</p>

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GOAL 3: Promote the conservation of island genetic diversity		
<p>Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and other valuable island species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</p>	<p>3.1.1. Develop and implement measures to strengthen <i>in situ</i> or on-farm conservation of wild plants and animals and traditional crops and associated knowledge of indigenous and local communities, recognizing the widespread use of land-races of crops and stock strains on islands <i>Rationale: Island communities often have unique human cultures that have considerable knowledge of local biodiversity and have developed a wide range of local crop and domestic stock varieties.</i></p> <p>3.1.2. Develop national and regional gene-pools and gene-banks for the conservation of genetic material of significance to the islands for food sources and health care enhancement and food security and/or that address threats to the high levels of island endemism <i>Rationale: Endemism and local land races of island species provide a unique and irreplaceable source of genetic resources.</i></p>	<p>3.1.1. Cross-cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition (decision VIII/23): Element 3. Conserving and promoting wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition, Operational objective 3: To counter the loss of diversity in human diets, and in ecosystems, by conserving and promoting the wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition. This objective includes such activities as 3.1: Conservation and sustainable use of crop and livestock genetic diversity, including wild relatives of domesticated animals and plants; and 3.7: Support all forms of food production of indigenous and local communities, in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>3.1.2. Agricultural Biodiversity (decision V/5), Programme Element 4: Mainstreaming, Activity 4.4., Promote ongoing and planned activities for the conservation, on farm, in situ, and ex situ, in particular, in the countries of origin, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives.</p>

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FOCAL AREA 2: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE		
GOAL 4: Promote sustainable use and consumption		

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<p>Target 4.1: Island biodiversity-based products are derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed, consistent with the conservation of biological diversity</p>	<p>4.1.1. Remove subsidies that encourage unsustainable use of island biodiversity (1) and where livelihoods are resource-based, support the development of sustainable economic activities (2). <i>Rationale: Subsidies and other economic incentives may have very wide-reaching and rapid detrimental effects on biodiversity in islands. Island species are often restricted to very small populations that are quickly impacted by unsustainable practices.</i></p>	<p><u>Remove subsidies that encourage unsustainable use of island biodiversity:</u></p> <p>Incentive Measures (decision IV/10), paragraph 1 (f) Encourages Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to identify perverse incentives and consider the removal or mitigation of their negative effects on biological diversity in order to encourage positive, rather than negative, effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;</p> <p>Incentive measures (decision VI/15), annex I, Proposals for the Design and Implementation of Incentive Measures, paragraph 36 (i): The removal of perverse incentives eases pressure on the environment. The identification of both internal and external perverse incentives and other threats to biodiversity conservation and to the promotion of sustainable use, is essential to the selection and design of incentive measures. The removal of perverse incentives may improve economic efficiency and reduce fiscal expenditures;</p> <p>Decision VII/18, para 2 and 4, as well as the annex, are also relevant as they guide island Parties on the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives.</p> <p>Ecosystem Approach (decision V/6), Principle 4: Recognizing potential gains from management, there is usually a need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context. Any such ecosystem-management programme should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reduce those market distortions that adversely affect biological diversity; (b) Align incentives to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; (c) Internalize costs and benefits in the given ecosystem to the extent feasible.

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	4.1.1. <i>(cont'd)</i>	<p>Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines (decision VII/12), Practical Principle 3: International, national policies, laws and regulations that distort markets which contribute to habitat degradation or otherwise generate perverse incentives that undermine conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, should be identified and removed or mitigated.</p> <p><u>Where livelihoods are resource-based, support the development of sustainable economic activities:</u></p> <p>All development of sustainable economic activities should apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines.</p> <p>Programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28, annex) activity 3.1.9: Identify and foster economic opportunities and markets at local, national and international levels for goods and services produced by protected areas and/or reliant on the ecosystem services that protected areas provide, consistent with protected areas objectives and promote the equitable sharing of the benefits.</p> <p>Framework for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition (decision VIII/23 A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and promotion of species currently underutilized or of potential value to human food and nutrition, including those important in times of crisis, and their conservation and sustainable use. (activity 3.2) • Promotion of genetically diverse and species-rich home gardens, agroforestry and other production systems that contribute to the in situ conservation of genetic resources and food security (activity 3.3) • Promotion, conservation and sustainable use of important biodiversity, at all levels, associated with agricultural, forestry and aquaculture systems. (activity 3.5)

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	4.1.1. <i>(cont'd)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and promotion of biodiversity friendly markets by addressing regulatory issues (activity 3.9) • Support to the study and development of production and commercialization of non-conventional biodiversity-based products, including processing of non conventional biodiversity-based food. (activity 3.13) <p>4.1.1. Programme of Work on the Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-humid Lands (decision V/23) Programme Activity 9: support for sustainable livelihoods:</p> <p>(a) Diversifying sources of income to reduce the negative pressures on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;</p> <p>(b) Promoting sustainable harvesting including of wildlife, as well as ranching, including game-ranching;</p> <p>(c) Exploring innovative sustainable uses of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands for local income generation, and promoting their wider application;</p> <p>(d) Developing markets for products derived from the sustainable use of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands, adding value to harvested produce; and</p>

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<p>Target 4.2: Unsustainable consumption of island biological resources and its impact upon biodiversity is reduced</p>	<p>4.2.1. Adopt measures to ensure sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity, with due regard to the conservation of threatened, endemic, ecologically and/or culturally important island species, to prevent, <i>inter alia</i>, over-exploitation and destructive practices <i>Rationale: Island species are often restricted to very small populations that are quickly impacted by unsustainable practices.</i></p> <p>4.2.2. Adopt measures to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater resources in islands <i>Rationale: Island communities are very largely dependent on local biodiversity.</i></p>	<p>4.2.1., 4.2.2. Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (decision VII/5, annex 1), Programme Element 2: marine and coastal living resources, the goal of which is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources. This includes such activities as: eliminating destructive fishing practices, and restore and maintain fisheries stocks to sustainable levels by the year 2015, including through financial assistance to developing countries, in particular small island developing States, for improved enforcement, surveillance and patrolling and recognizing the importance of use of sustainable fishing practices, including traditional fishing practices.</p> <p>4.2.2. Revised Programme of Work on Inland Water Biological Diversity (decision VII/4), Programme Element 1: Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit-Sharing, which includes goal 1.1: “To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach”.</p> <p>4.2.2. Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines Practical principle 11: Users of biodiversity components should seek to minimize waste and adverse environmental impact and optimize benefits from uses. Rationale: Users should seek to optimize management and to improve selectivity of extractive uses through environmentally friendly techniques, so that waste and environmental impacts are minimized, and socio-economic and ecological benefits from uses are optimized.</p>

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<p>Target 4.2 (cont'd)</p>	<p>4.2.3. Adopt and apply strategies to sustainably use agroecosystems on islands with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies through efficient and sustainable agricultural production, and ensure food security through diversification of agriculture, alternative use of crops, improved husbandry, integrated crop-pest management, irrigation and water management, and the use of appropriate technologies. <i>Rationale: Island agroecosystems include many unique varieties and land races. Island communities are very largely dependent on local biodiversity.</i></p> <p>4.2.4. Develop, adopt and apply strategies appropriate to islands to sustainably use managed forest ecosystems with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies through improved production and harvesting methods, integrated pest management, water management, fire control, non-timber resources and the use of appropriate technologies. <i>Rationale: Island forests typically contain species and assemblages that are unique, and many of them provide island peoples with food, medicine and fertilizer.</i></p> <p>4.2.5. Promote implementation of sustainable tourism best practices appropriate to islands. <i>Rationale: Many island economies are based on tourism.</i></p>	<p>4.2.3.: Cross-cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition (decision VIII/23): 3. The overall aim of the initiative is to promote and improve the sustainable use of biodiversity in programmes contributing to food security and human nutrition, as a contribution to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1, Goal 7 and related goals and targets.</p> <p>Element 3. Conserving and promoting wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition, Operational objective 3: To counter the loss of diversity in human diets, and in ecosystems, by conserving and promoting the wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition. This objective includes such activities as 3.7: Support all forms of food production of indigenous and local communities, in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention; 3.8 Identifying and promoting crop diversification for biodiverse food crops to be used for food and nutrition.</p> <p>4.2.4. Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity (decision VI/22): Goal 4: to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity.</p> <p>4.2.5. CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development (decision VII/14, annex). The main goals of the guidelines are aimed at maximizing the positive benefits of tourism to biodiversity, ecosystems, and economic and social development, and of biodiversity to tourism, while minimizing negative social and environmental impacts from tourism. When implementing priority action 4.25, Parties should follow the CBD Guidelines.</p>
<p>Target 4.3: No species of wild flora and fauna on islands is endangered by international trade</p>	<p>4.3.1. States not yet parties to accede to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and all States implement that Convention. <i>Rationale: A number of island States are not yet Party to CITES. The economic circumstances of islands, combined with their unique biodiversity, tend to encourage the trade in rare organisms.</i></p>	

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	<p>4.3.2. Develop and enforce measures to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated harvesting and trading of endangered species of wild flora and fauna. <i>Rationale: The high levels of endemism on islands make species more vulnerable to global extinction through illegal activities.</i></p> <p>4.3.3. Manage trade in those species not covered by CITES to ensure that their wild populations are sustained <i>Rationale: Island species are often not listed in CITES.</i></p>	

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FOCAL AREA 3: ADDRESS THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY		
GOAL 5: Pressures from habitat loss, land-use change and degradation, and sustainable water use, reduced on islands		
<p>Target 5.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats in islands significantly decreased</p>	<p>5.1.1. Develop and implement integrated land and water use plans that take into account ecological and physical connectivity and important biodiversity areas. <i>Rationale: Island ecosystems frequently cover small areas and may be highly fragmented, and connectivity of habitats has become increasingly limited under anthropogenic pressure. Distances from the centre of the island to the ocean are often short, and impacts on biodiversity in one area are often rapidly reflected in nearby ecosystems.</i></p> <p>5.1.2. Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods prior to land-use conversion such as for agriculture, human settlements, mining, logging, infrastructure development, and tourism and military activities. <i>Rationale: Impact assessment is particularly important when large fractions of remaining ecosystems can be affected by infrastructure development or other human activities.</i></p>	<p>5.1.1. Ecosystem Approach (decision V/6), Principle 3: Ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems.</p> <p>5.1.2. For environmental impact assessment: The Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-inclusive Environmental Impact Assessment (decision VIII/28, annex) are designed to assist countries and relevant agencies to apply environmental impact assessment methods prior to land-use conversion. Additional guidance on biodiversity-inclusive Strategic Environmental Assessment, endorsed through decision VIII/28, is contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/27/Add.2, Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-inclusive Impact Assessment.</p> <p>CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development (decision VII/14, annex). In land-use conversion for tourism, Parties should follow the CBD Guidelines.</p>

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Target 5.1 (cont'd):		<p><u>For social impact assessment:</u> Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities (decision VII/16).</p> <p>These guidelines should be taken into consideration whenever developments are proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities. They provide general advice on the incorporation of cultural, environmental, including biodiversity-related, and social considerations of indigenous and local communities into new or existing impact-assessment procedures (...). They should be applied in conjunction with the guidelines for environmental impact assessment, and/or strategic environmental assessment (decision VIII/28).</p>
GOAL 6: Control threats to island biological diversity from invasive alien species		
Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species are identified and controlled on islands	6.1.1. Establish effective control systems at national island borders and between and within islands to prevent the movement of invasive alien species 6.1.2. Collaborate to identify and address pathways for movement of invasive alien species at the island, national, regional and global levels	<p>6.1.1.: Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (decision VI/23), particularly the guiding principles 7, 9 and 11:</p> <p>Guiding principle 7: Border control and quarantine measures: States should implement border controls and quarantine measures for alien species that are or could become invasive to ensure that unintentional or unauthorized introductions of alien species are minimized.</p>

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	<p>6.1.3. Develop and implement measures for the early detection and rapid response to the introduction or establishment of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems</p> <p><i>Rationale: This is one of the most important issues for island biodiversity, which needs urgent, concerted and sustained action.</i></p>	<p>6.1.1.: Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (decision VI/23), particularly the guiding principles 7, 9 and 11:</p> <p>Guiding principle 7: Border control and quarantine measures: States should implement border controls and quarantine measures for alien species that are or could become invasive to ensure that unintentional or unauthorized introductions of alien species are minimized.</p> <p>Guiding principle 9: Cooperation, including capacity-building</p> <p>Depending on the situation, a State's response might be purely internal (within the country), or may require a cooperative effort between two or more countries. Such efforts may include:</p> <p>Programmes developed to share information on invasive alien species (...) with a particular emphasis on cooperation among neighbouring countries, between trading partners, and among countries with similar ecosystems and histories of invasion. (...) Cooperative research efforts and funding efforts toward the identification, prevention, early detection, monitoring and control of invasive alien species.</p> <p>Guiding principle 11: Unintentional introductions</p> <p>All States should have in place provisions to address unintentional introductions (or intentional introductions that have become established and invasive.</p> <p>Common pathways leading to unintentional introductions need to be identified and appropriate provisions to minimize such introductions should be in place.</p>

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GOAL 6: Control threats to island biological diversity from invasive alien species		
<p>Target 6.2: Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</p>	<p>6.2.1. Develop and implement prevention, eradication and management plans for long-term management of priority invasive alien species. These plans should include, provisions for the, elimination or control of pathways that lead to the introduction and spread and re-invasion of these species</p> <p>6.2.2. Enlist the support and cooperation of all sectors of society for appropriate prevention, eradication and management of alien invasive species</p> <p><i>Rationale: This is one of the most important issues for island biodiversity, which needs urgent, concerted and sustained action.</i></p>	<p>6.2.1.: Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (decision VI/23), particularly D. Mitigation of impacts, guiding principles 12-15:</p> <p>Guiding principle 12: Mitigation of impacts</p> <p>Once the establishment of an invasive alien species has been detected, States, individually and cooperatively, should take appropriate steps such as eradication, containment and control, to mitigate adverse effects</p> <p>Guiding principle 13: Eradication</p> <p>Where it is feasible, eradication is often the best course of action to deal with the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species.</p> <p>Community support is often essential to achieve success in eradication work, and is particularly effective when developed through consultation.</p> <p>Guiding principle 14: Containment</p> <p>When eradication is not appropriate, limiting the spread (containment) of invasive alien species is often an appropriate strategy in cases where the range of the organisms or of a population is small enough to make such efforts feasible.</p> <p>Guiding principle 15: Control</p> <p>Control measures should focus on reducing the damage caused as well as reducing the number of the invasive alien species.</p>

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GOAL 7: Address challenges to island biodiversity from climate change, and pollution		
<p>Target 7.1: Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in islands maintained and enhanced</p>	<p>7.1.1. Research and implement adaptation and mitigation measures in land-use and coastal zone planning and strategies to strengthen local-level biodiversity resilience to climate change <i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is particularly threatened by climate change, which could have a major impact on island ecosystems.</i></p> <p>7.1.2. Create where feasible viable national systems of protected areas that are resilient to climate change</p>	<p>7.1.1.: Biodiversity and climate change: guidance to promote synergy among activities for biodiversity conservation, mitigating or adapting to climate change and combating land degradation (decision VIII/30, paragraph 2): The COP “encourages Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and research institutions to develop rapid assessment tools for the design and implementation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use activities which contribute to adaptation to climate change, particularly in vulnerable countries and regions, including small island developing States.”</p> <p>7.1.2.: Programme of Work on Protected Areas (decision VII/28), Programme Element 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites, is directly relevant here, particularly:</p> <p>Goal 1.2 - To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function, which includes the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate regional, national and sub-national systems of protected areas into broader land- and seascape, <i>inter alia</i> by establishing and managing ecological networks, ecological corridors and/or buffer zones, where appropriate, to maintain ecological processes and also taking into account the needs of migratory species. • Develop tools of ecological connectivity, such as ecological corridors, linking together protected areas where necessary or beneficial as determined by national priorities for the conservation of biodiversity. <p>Goal 1.4 - To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and</p>

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		management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change adaptation measures in protected area planning, management strategies, and in the design of protected area systems.
Target 7.2: Pollution and its impacts on island biological diversity significantly reduced	<p>7.2.1. Develop and implement measures to prevent and reduce the impact of pollution and waste, also by developing and implementing pollution and waste management plans, including contingency plans, with special attention to solid and hazardous waste</p> <p><i>Rationale: Islands are largely coastal communities, where it is particularly difficult to dispose of wastes without impacting biodiversity. The siting of landfills, the disposal of liquid wastes and the uptake of solid wastes and plastics by marine organisms are all of considerable significance to islands.</i></p> <p>7.2.2. Develop and implement watershed integrated management to prevent siltation and run-off impacts on island coastal ecosystems</p> <p>7.2.3. Implement measures to prevent eutrophication of island coastal ecosystems caused by, <i>inter alia</i>, wastewater and agricultural run-off and infiltration</p>	<p>Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (decision VII/5), programme element 1: Implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM)</p> <p>Operational objective 1.1: to apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including building of capacity, for the effective implementation of IMCAM, by, <i>inter alia</i>, promoting the application of ecosystem-based management, including through integration of coastal management activities and watershed management.</p> <p>Operational objective 1.2: to undertake direct action to protect the marine environment from negative impacts (such as sea-based and land-based sources of pollution).</p>

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FOCAL AREA 5: PROTECT TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES		
GOAL 9: Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities on islands		
<p>Target 9.1: Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with island biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated</p>	<p>9.1.1. Recognize and protect island traditional knowledge, innovations and practices which improve the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p>9.1.2. Develop and implement measures and legislation, where appropriate and in keeping with national laws and relevant international obligations, for the respect and protection of indigenous and local communities rights over their traditional knowledge innovations and practices</p>	<p>9.1.1 and 9.1.2. Programme of work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (decision V/16, annex), Element 3. Traditional cultural practices for conservation and sustainable use</p> <p>Task 6. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines for the respect, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and their wider application in accordance with Article 8(j).</p> <p>Task 13. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop a set of guiding principles and standards to strengthen the use of traditional knowledge and other forms of knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (...).</p> <p>Task 14. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines and proposals for the establishment of national incentive schemes for indigenous and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and for the application of such knowledge, innovations and practices in national strategies and programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
GOAL 9: Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities on islands		
<p>Target 9.2: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding island biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared</p>	<p>9.2.1. Develop and implement ways and means to share in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities the benefits arising from use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices <i>Rationale: Island communities have extensive knowledge of local biodiversity and traditional practices related to its conservation and use, but both knowledge and practices are vulnerable to social change misuse and misappropriation.</i></p>	<p>9.2.1. Programme of work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (decision V/16, annex), Element 4, Equitable sharing of benefits</p> <p>Task 7. (...) the Working Group to develop guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure: (i) that indigenous and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of their knowledge, innovations and practices; (ii) that private and public institutions interested in using such knowledge, practices and innovations obtain the prior informed approval of the indigenous and local communities; (iii) advancement of the identification of the obligations of countries of origin, as well as Parties and Governments where such knowledge, innovations and practices and the associated genetic resources are used.</p> <p>9.2.1. Cross cutting Issue on Biodiversity and Climate Change (decision VIII/30) Encourages Parties and other Governments, when addressing research needs and activities on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, to involve indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders, particularly on issues related to ecosystem health, human health, traditional knowledge, and livelihoods;</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
FOCAL AREA 6: ENSURE THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF GENETIC RESOURCES		
GOAL 10: Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of island genetic resources		
<p>Target 10.1: All access to genetic resources from islands is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements*</p>	<p>10.1.1. Improve the knowledge base of genetic resources <i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is unique – and the same remark holds for the genetic resources, but in general, very little is known of the genetic diversity of island organisms.</i></p>	

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
<p>Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of island biodiversity genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the island countries providing such resources in line with the CBD and its relevant provisions</p>	<p>10.2.1. Establish administrative, legislative and/or regulatory measures and systems in line with the Convention to ensure access to genetic resources, in particular those endemic to islands, and ensure that benefits arising from their utilization are fairly and equitably shared</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is unique – and the same remark holds for the genetic resources, but in general, very little is known of the genetic diversity of island organisms.</i></p>	<p>10.2.1. As part of the Convention’s work on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising out of their Utilization, adopted through decision VI/24, make specific reference to SIDS, as does the Action Plan on Capacity-building for ABS. Also relevant to island Parties is the ongoing negotiation of an international regime on ABS, as defined in Decision VIII/4. In its item A, para 6, this decision requests the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (whose mandate is determined in Decision VII/19 d) to continue the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime and instructs the Working Group to complete its work at the earliest possible time before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (in 2010). The annex to decision VIII/4, under Capacity-building, also mentions that the international regime should include provisions for the building and enhancement of capacity in developing countries, least developed countries and small-island developing states, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the implementation of the international regime at national, regional and international levels.</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
FOCAL AREA 7: ENSURE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE RESOURCES		
GOAL 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention		
<p>Target 11.1: New and additional financial resources are allocated to all islands, in particular small island developing States and for developing country Parties, to facilitate the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention in accordance with Article 20</p>	<p>11.1.1. Develop and strengthen partnership at all levels and across sectors to finance the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work</p> <p>11.1.2. Provision of additional financial resources from the financial mechanism of the Convention for developing country Parties in accordance with Article 20</p> <p>11.1.3. Assess, develop and implement a range of conservation finance mechanisms at the local, national and international levels</p>	<p>Article 8(j) and related provisions (decision VIII/5), (D. Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in matters related to the objectives of Article 8(j) and related provisions, paragraph 3). In this decision, the COP:</p> <p>Invites Parties, Governments and relevant funding institutions and mechanisms to provide financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, where appropriate, for capacity-building and training for representatives of indigenous and local communities in meetings of the Convention;</p> <p>Guidance to the Financial Mechanism (decision VIII/18) paragraphs 14-15:</p> <p>14. Requests the Global Environment Facility and its Implementing Agencies to recognize the programme of work on island biodiversity and its relevance to developing countries, and in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and to provide support for its implementation;</p> <p>15. Requests the Global Environment Facility to further simplify their procedures so as to take into account the special circumstances of small island developing States in implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity.</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
GOAL 11 (cont'd): Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention		
Target 11.1 (cont'd):		<p>Programme of Work on Protected Areas (decision VII/28), Programme element 3: Enabling Activities:</p> <p>Goal 3.4 - To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas</p> <p>Suggested activities of the Parties include:</p> <p>3.4.2 By 2008, establish and begin to implement country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas (...).</p> <p>3.4.3 Support and further develop international funding programmes to support implementation of national and regional systems of protected areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States.</p> <p>3.4.4 Collaborate with other countries to develop and implement sustainable financing programmes for national and regional systems of protected areas.</p> <p>3.4.6 Encourage integration of protected areas needs into national and, where applicable, regional development and financing strategies and development cooperation programmes.</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
Target 11.1 (cont'd):		<p>Protected Areas (decision VIII/24), paragraph 4:</p> <p>The COP urges Parties, other Governments and multilateral funding bodies to provide the necessary financial support to developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, taking into account Article 20 and Article 8 (m) of the Convention to enable them to build capacity and implement the programme of work (...).</p> <p>Biodiversity and Climate Change (decision VII/15), paragraph 18:</p> <p>The COP invites sources of funding to provide financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, where appropriate, for:</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
Target 11.1 (cont'd):		<p>(a) Country-driven activities, including pilot projects, aimed at projects related to ecosystem conservation, restoration of degraded lands and marine environments and overall ecosystem integrity that take into account impacts of climate change;</p> <p>(b) Assistance in capacity-building with the aim of increasing the effectiveness in addressing environmental issues through their commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, inter alia by applying the ecosystem approach;</p> <p>(c) Assistance in developing synergy-oriented programmes to conserve and sustainably manage all ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands and marine environments that also contribute to poverty eradication;</p> <p>Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (decision VII/5):</p> <p>The COP recognizes the particular significance of this programme of work to small island developing States, invites funding institutions, and development agencies to provide financial support for the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity, and its annexes and appendices;</p> <p>Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (decision VII/5, annex 1)</p> <p>Paragraph 8: The COP states that the successful implementation of the programme of work will require national and regional capacity-building and financial resources for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them. The following Enabling Activities are particularly relevant:</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
Target 11.1 (cont'd):		<p>(i) Urgent mobilization of financial resources and identification of additional funding mechanisms for implementation of this programme of work, including provision of information about creative arrangements and tools for financing conservation and sustainable use, and through establishment of additional mechanisms, such as small grants funds.</p> <p>(j) Provision of financial and technical support by the international community including by distant water fishing nations to developing countries in particular small island developing States for sustainable management and use of marine and coastal resources.</p> <p>Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (decision VI/23), paragraphs 31-34:</p> <p>Requests the Executive Secretary to explore means to facilitate capacity enhancement for eradication work on alien species on continents and islands;</p> <p>Requests the Executive Secretary (...) to identify a mechanism(s) for providing Parties with access to financial support for rapidly responding to new incursions by alien species (...);</p> <p>Urges bilateral donors and other funding sources to provide, as an urgent priority, funding for the development and implementation, at national and regional levels, of the invasive alien species strategies and action plans (...) with a particular priority for those strategies and actions related to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems, and to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, paying particular attention to the needs of the least developed countries and small island developing States, including needs related to capacity-building.</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
<p>Target 11.2: Technologies are transferred to developing country Parties, in particular small island developing States, to allow for the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4</p>	<p>11.2.1. Identify and develop or transfer knowledge, science and technology appropriate to islands for the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</p> <p>11.2.2. Develop island-based technology to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>	<p>Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (decision VII/5, annex 1). Under IV. Enabling Activities, the COP points to the following priority actions related to the transfer of technology and knowledge:</p> <p>(f) Increase of scientific, technical and technological collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques for the conservation and management of living marine resources...for timely prediction and assessment of the state of the marine environment.</p> <p>(g) Build capacity in marine science, information and management, through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques for projects or activities that are potential harmful to the coastal and marine environments and their living and non-living resources.</p> <p>(h) Undertaking capacity-building, technology transfer, public education and awareness, and training in order to improve the implementation of this programme of work.</p> <p>Decision VII/29 on transfer of technology and technology cooperation, in particular the annex (programme of work), and decision VIII/12 on technology transfer and cooperation, provide specific guidance to island Parties on these topics.</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
Target 11.2 (cont'd)	11.2.1 and 11.2.2 (<i>cont'd</i>)	<p>Programme of Work on Protected Areas (decision VII/28)</p> <p>Goal 3.3: To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas.</p> <p>Suggested activities of the Parties include:</p> <p>3.3.3 Encourage development and use of appropriate technology, including technologies of indigenous and local communities with their participation, approval and involvement (...).</p> <p>3.3.4 Promote an enabling environment for the transfer of technology in accordance with decision VII/29 of the Conference of Parties on technology transfer and cooperation to improve protected area management.</p> <p>3.5 Increase technology transfer and cooperation to improve protected area management.</p> <p>Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (decision VI/23)</p> <p>Guiding Principle 8: Exchange of information.</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
<p>Target 11.3: Capacity of islands to implement this programme of work on island biological diversity and all its priority activities is significantly strengthened</p>	<p>11.3.1. Where appropriate, strengthen the capacity to develop and implement legal and other mechanisms that support this programme of work</p>	<p>Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (decision VII/5, annex 1). The following Enabling Activities are particularly relevant to the actions in 11.3:</p> <p>a) Provision of assistance to coastal in particular small island developing States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms for integrated management.</p> <p>(b) Strengthening capacity of small island developing States, through training and other appropriate means, to enable their effective participation in all elements of the Convention's research priorities on marine and coastal biodiversity, including conducting new research and compiling information from past research on marine and coastal biodiversity within and beyond national jurisdiction.</p> <p>(d) Provision of assistance to coastal in particular small island developing States in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional level, aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implementation of integrated coastal area management plans (...).</p> <p>(e) Formation of cooperative partnerships between countries or between international and/or regional organizations to enhance capacity for implementation (...).</p> <p>(g) Build capacity in marine science, information and management (...).</p> <p>(h) Undertaking capacity-building, technology transfer, public education and awareness, and training in order to improve the implementation of this programme of work.</p> <p>11.3.1. Programme of Work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (decision VI/19, annex):</p> <p>Programme Element 3: Capacity-building for communication, education and public awareness</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
Target 11.3 (<i>cont'd</i>)	11.3.1 (<i>cont'd</i>)	<p>11.3.1. Programme of Work on Protected Areas (decision VII/28), paragraph 8</p> <p>The COP emphasizes the need for capacity-building, in developing countries, particularly in the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enable them to implement the programme of work.</p> <p>11.3.1. Programme of Work on Protected Areas (decision VII/28) Programme Element 3, Enabling activities: Goal 3.2 - To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas</p> <p>11.3.1. Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (decision VI/23)</p> <p>Guiding Principle 9: Cooperation, including capacity-building. Such cooperative efforts may include:</p> <p>Programmes developed to share information on invasive alien species, their potential uneasiness and invasion pathways, with a particular emphasis on cooperation among neighbouring countries, between trading partners, and among countries with similar ecosystems and histories of invasion (...); and</p> <p>Support for capacity-building programmes for States that lack the expertise and resources, including financial, to assess and reduce the risks and to mitigate the effects when introduction and establishment of alien species has taken place. Such capacity-building may involve technology transfer and the development of training programmes.</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
<p>11.3 (<i>cont'd</i>)</p>	<p>11.3.2. Promote the sharing of best practices within and among islands, and enhance learning opportunities for all relevant groups, including governments, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities, to accelerate effective implementation of this programme of work</p> <p>11.3.3. Develop and implement effective communication and public awareness and education programmes at all levels, to promote the programme of work on island biodiversity, taking into account local capacity, language and culture</p>	<p>11.3.2. Programme of Work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (decision VI/19, annex):</p> <p>Programme Element 2: Exchange of knowledge and expertise</p> <p>11.3.3. Programme of Work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (decision VI/19, annex):</p> <p>Programme Element 1: Towards a global communication, education and public awareness network</p> <p>11.3.3. Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (decision VI/23)</p> <p>Guiding Principle 6: Education and public awareness: (...) States should promote education and public awareness of the causes of invasion and the risks associated with the introduction of alien species (...).</p> <p>Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (decision VII/5, annex 1). Under IV. Enabling Activities, the COP points to the following priority actions related to the transfer of technology and knowledge:</p> <p>b) Strengthening capacity of small island developing States, through training and other appropriate means, to enable their effective participation in all elements of the Convention's research priorities on marine and coastal biodiversity (...).</p> <p>e) Formation of cooperative partnerships between countries or between international and/or regional organizations to enhance capacity for implementation, taking into account the special needs and difficulties experienced by stakeholders in developing countries and by indigenous and local communities.</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	LINKAGES WITH CBD PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
<p>11.3 (cont'd)</p>	<p>11.3.4. Adopt an integrated, inter-disciplinary and participatory approach at all levels of planning, management, inventory, monitoring, and governance involving all stakeholders related to the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</p> <p>11.3.5. Develop the capacity for a national and regional biodiversity monitoring programme</p> <p>11.3.6. Strengthen regional cooperation particularly between small island developing States and developed countries in the same region</p>	<p>11.3.4. Programme of Work on Protected Areas (decision VII/28) Programme Element 2: Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit-sharing</p> <p>11.3.4. Ecosystem Approach (decision V/6) Paragraph A1: The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Thus, the application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention: conservation; sustainable use; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.</p> <p>11.3.5. ,11.3.6.: Monitoring and indicators: designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators (decision VII/8), paragraphs 11 and 13:</p> <p>Recognizes that the development and use of indicators, particularly in the development phase, requires a financial and technical commitment from Parties, and therefore encourages bi-lateral and multilateral funding agencies to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition through the provision of financial assistance and training, as required and as appropriate, to develop and implement effective biodiversity indicators;</p> <p>Encourages Parties to share experience in the development and use of indicators and monitoring and to cooperate and promote, where useful, harmonized procedures and formats for data acquisition, computation and reporting, especially at subregional and regional levels.</p>