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AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON ISLAND BIODIVERSITY

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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

PROPOSALS FOR A PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ISLAND BIODIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

COMPILATION OF PROPOSALS

1. In section II C of the note by the Executive Secretary on proposals for a programme of work on island biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/5) and its annex I are listed a series of possible goals, targets and actions to be considered in the development of the programme of work. Goals and targets contained in section II C were derived from the list of goals and targets included in the provisional framework adopted by the Conference of the Parties annexed to decision VII/30 on the Strategic Plan; targets and actions contained in annex I were proposed through the Island Biodiversity Electronic Forum, organized by the Executive Secretary in March and April 2004, and revised after a first round of consultations with experts selected for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biodiversity.
2. In order to provide the Expert Group with a concise and organized framework of proposed goals, targets and actions for the development of a programme of work on island biodiversity, the Executive Secretary has prepared the attached table. The table compiles all the proposals and organizes them under 5 main goals. Under each goal the table indicates relevant targets, priority actions to be implemented by Parties, supporting actions and means for Parties, enabling environment, supporting actions to be implemented by the Secretariat, relevant actors and identified synergies with existing decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and programmes of work or other United Nations or non-governmental organization initiatives.
3. Experts participating in the Expert Group might consider using this table as a starting point for the development of the programme of work on island biodiversity. As the table is a compilation of proposals, it is not meant to be exhaustive, and proposals need to be further considered by the experts.

* UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/1.

Annex

COMPILATION OF PROPOSALS

TIMEFRAME AND TARGET	PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	SUPPORTING ACTIONS/ MEANS FOR THE PARTIES	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SUPPORTING ACTION BY THE SECRETARIAT	SUGGESTED ACTORS	IDENTIFIED SYNERGIES
GOAL 1. Conservation of island ecosystems, habitats and biomes						
By [2010] [10%] of island terrestrial biomes effectively conserved and by 2012 30% of marine biomes conserved.	Develop and apply active conservation measures and policies to enable the re-establishment and protection of endangered species including such measures as banning certain detrimental activities.	Identify areas containing endemic and endangered species important for conservation. Identify, prioritize and map important areas for threatened species. Promote/develop recovery plans [of at least 20%] of island threatened species with special emphasis on isolated phylogenetic entities	Establish economic incentives that encourage the conservation of endemic and endangered species by private business and ILCs. Integrate in situ and ex situ strategies inside protected areas by establishing infrastructure for experiments, reproduction, short term conservation and education.			Decision VII/30 Decision VII/28 (Annex) GSPC
	Establish representative systems of protected areas, including resilient networks of marine and coastal protected areas	Prepare management and conservation plans for those areas, including community-based management plans Establish protected areas governance types, including co-managed types and ILCs conserved areas.	Initiate outreach activities to inform ILCs and fishing groups about the benefits of protected areas. Empower users in resource management/promote inter community based management. Establish marine protected areas partnerships to assist SIDS governments and local NGOs and communities build representative MPCA networks	Document and disseminate information on: 1. guidelines and best practices for formulation of operational and participatory management plans. 2. best practices on incentives mechanisms towards promoting participatory conservation and management	IUCN	CBD Programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28) Decision VII/5 (annex, programme element 3) NGO consortium to implement COP 7 pledge in relation to PAs
By [2010][%] of degraded island ecosystems rehabilitated or restored.	Minimize land degradation and land based sources of pollution that degrade the health of ecosystems	Establish regulations on pesticides and herbicides to minimize their use, also through the ratification and implementation of relevant international and regional conventions Enact and enforce regulations on land-based sources of pollution emphasizing on the existing waste treatment and construction of new facilities.	Develop /strengthen national capacity for water quality management	Collect and disseminate information on guidelines and mechanisms for the development of emissions standards in the various media.	GPA/UNEP	Basel Rotterdam Stockholm Conventions GPA/UNEP WASH Hydrological Cycle Observation System WMO

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	Reinforce natural restoration processes and other sustainable management and enhancement techniques	<p>Prepare integrated plans to prevent degradation and to promote sustainable use of the natural resource base. (see also goal 2)</p> <p>Develop stricter measures or consider halting the expansion of aquaculture/mariculture activities</p>				
<i>By [2010] all components of island biodiversity are inventoried, and the understanding of the threats posed to these components and responses to these threats is improved.</i>	Establish an effective baseline for the conservation of island biodiversity.	<p>Undertake a continuous inventory of coral reef areas and other important island ecosystems.</p> <p>Undertake censuses and mapping of all threatened species and a continuous monitoring based on demographic techniques of at least all CR and E species.</p> <p>Undertake studies and documentation of EEZs and areas beyond national jurisdictions, <i>inter alia</i>, provisions of baseline data and information on bonefish species, breeding, migration patterns of marine species, spawning sites.</p>	<p>Identify and map ecosystems and habitats that are threatened and/or culturally significant in at least [21] SIDS as part of an overall assessment of island biodiversity.</p> <p>Establish national information storage and clearing house mechanisms for island biodiversity in at least [25] SIDS.</p> <p>Compile Global Island Atlas that identifies islands, their characteristics, species, habitats and major threats.</p> <p>Continue work on vulnerability index and other indicators that reflect the status of small islands and integrate ecological fragility and economic vulnerability.</p>			GTI
	Undertake an assessment of resources, identification of important gaps in the knowledge base and the assessment of further needs and associated costs.	Improve the infrastructure for data and information collection, management and exchange.	<p>Involve users (private sector, local communities) in monitoring.</p> <p>Promote studies on the species life history with special emphasis on conservation biology tools in order to improve diagnostics and management.</p>			GTI
	Develop a repository collection of voucher specimen and build museums repository capacities to house surveys and other reference specimen for future reference.	Develop a mechanism that enables and facilitates the regionalization of existing repository collections to serve those islands that need the resource but have no infrastructure.	Ensure that taxonomic training is provided and guides prepared to enable researchers to identify poorly known biological groups, coral species and other associated island species.			

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	Develop a Red Book for Islands using the IUCN RED LIST Categories and Criteria on [terrestrial and marine species][island ecosystems].	Encourage the IUCN to adapt the Red List criteria to the small island scope	Increase research on conservation biology of the species, emphasizing the use of diagnostic methods by population viability analyses (PVAs) in order to improve the application of the IUCN Red data guidelines, to identify the minimum viable population (MVP) and to clarify the need to undertake active recovery efforts.		IUCN	
GOAL 2. Sustainable use of island biodiversity, including the utilization of traditional management practices						
<i>By [2010] , unsustainable consumption of biological resources, including tourism, and their impacts upon biodiversity are reduced</i>	Adopt measures to prevent over-exploitation of resources or destructive fisheries practices	<p>Establish and ensure compliance with bans on destructive fishing gear and other activities that severely impact components of island ecosystems</p> <p>Promote new techniques such as FADs (Fishing Aggregating Devices) in order to alleviate fishing pressures on coral reefs.</p> <p>Allocate fishery resources according to limited entry, user's rights and zoning , drawing on traditional community structures and management systems</p> <p>Establish effective monitor, control and surveillance systems to ensure compliance with regulations by users of fish resources, at the national and regional levels.</p> <p>Remove subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation of island biodiversity or irreversible loss of critical habitat.</p>	<p>Promote sustainable watershed management, including farming systems, and integrated coastal zone management of fisheries which also takes into account the impact of marine pollution on fish stocks</p> <p>Support and strengthen the capacity of ILCs to protect island ecosystems from destructive fishing, including commercial trawling.</p> <p>Recognize, protect and encourage ILCs' customary use of island biodiversity in accordance with Article 8(j)</p> <p>Undertake education, capacity building and training activities at all levels which will assist with the promotion of sound methods of fisheries.</p>	<p>Collect and disseminate tools/guidelines to assist with the preparation of integrated marine and coastal areas management plans and to promote environmentally sound practices .</p> <p>Facilitate links between SIDS and international agencies responsible for marine and coastal fisheries management.</p> <p>Invite FAO to disseminate the report of the 2005 FAO conference of SIDS Ministers of Agriculture on priority actions for an enhanced contribution of agriculture, forestry and fisheries to SIDS sustainable development policies</p>	FAO	<p>Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and related provisions</p> <p>Develop links and synergies with other UN and regional processes dealing with the elimination of destructive fishing.</p> <p>FAO</p>

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	Reduce the negative impacts of tourism and outdoor activities on island ecosystems, as well as the development of associated human settlements facilities	<p>Develop and implement sustainable tourism development plans, community based initiatives on sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Apply the CBD guidelines on biodiversity and tourism development for new development and tourism activities.</p> <p>In areas where tourism already exists, elaborate management and control tourism programs to integrate tourism development and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Adopt integrated planning strategies, policies and implementation plans for environmental and socio-cultural impact assessments for all tourism projects and cultural impact assessment for all large tourism operations.</p>	<p>Promote sustainable land use and water resources management practices in relation to human livelihoods needs.</p> <p>Identify sites with potential and willingness for ecotourism</p> <p>Strengthen local capacity for sustainable tourism management, in order to ensure that benefits derived from tourism activities are shared among relevant stakeholders, including ILCs, while preserving biodiversity.</p>	<p>Ensure that the CBD takes account of SIDS-specific cultural identities in the implementation of the guidelines on tourism.</p> <p>In collaboration with the relevant organizations (including the World Tourism Organization) collect and disseminate information on potential harnessing of ecotourism in SIDS and in other island areas.</p>	UNEP WTO	CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development (annex to decision VII/14)
	Adopt and apply strategies to enhance efficient and sustainable agricultural production and ensure food security through, diversification of agriculture, alternative use of crops, improved husbandry , irrigation and water management, and the use of appropriate technologies.	<p>Promote the revitalization of sustainable farming systems aiming to increase forest cover and arrest soil degradation through tree planting, agroforestry techniques, soils conservation practices.</p> <p>Address land tenure issues relevant to the development of sustainable farming systems.</p> <p>Complete a survey and document all traditional crops and associated traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Establish strong collaborative partnerships and networks at the local, national , regional and international levels in order to undertake studies and projects addressing sustainable agriculture in islands.</p> <p>Promote the recognition and respect of knowledge, practices and innovations of ILCs in the development revitalization of sustainable farming systems.</p> <p>Provide an enabling environment and support capacity building of indigenous and local communities to have fair and equitable access to the market in order to increase their options for sustainable livelihoods.</p>	In collaboration with IUCN and FAO, collect and disseminate guidelines/toolkits geared towards the development of agroforestry systems and of mechanisms for the assessment of carrying capacity.	IUCN FAO	Article 8(j) CBD Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity Biosafety Protocol

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<i>By [2010] an interdisciplinary, participatory approach is applied at the appropriate levels of management and governance related to the use of island biodiversity</i>	Develop mechanisms for participatory integrated planning and management of land resources including inland water and coastal areas.	<p>Develop participatory decision-making mechanisms involving civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities and key economic sectors.</p> <p>Establish multidisciplinary teams with specialists on conservation biology, management and land planning to promote comprehensive management models (i.e. in protected areas) to deal with diagnostic, conservation and understanding of natural resources.</p>	<p>Improve the coordination and articulation among entities and the governance of the sector by establishing effective innovative mechanisms and agencies and increasing their capacities to make appropriate planning and interventions in the sector.</p> <p>Promote SIDS-SIDS cooperation for biodiversity resources, shared ecosystems management and exchange of experience.</p> <p>Develop the capacity and enhance opportunities for community-based research and monitoring to conserve island biodiversity and provide greater benefits to island communities.</p>	Collect and disseminate information for participatory integrated planning and management of island resources including inland water and coastal areas.		<p>Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity</p> <p>POWs on inland water ecosystems and coastal and marine ecosystems</p>
<i>By [2010] no species of wild flora or fauna is endangered by international trade.</i>	Reinforce measures to control the trade in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) and endangered fish species and other biological resources in accordance with CITES				CITES	CITES
<i>By [2010] effective systems in place to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and support the utilization of traditional management practices for improved management of island resources.</i>	<p>Promote sustainable management practices, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8(j)</p> <p>Incorporate appropriate traditional conservation management systems into modern [legal] systems.</p>	<p>Complete, with full respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and with their full and effective participation, survey and document all traditional crops and fish species, uses and interactions.</p> <p>Undertake scientific research and document traditional medicinal plants found only in islands (including analysis of traditional medicinal plants of ecological significance to islands) and neglected food plants that might be important for island community food security, in accordance with prior informed consent and respecting the rights of indigenous and local communities.</p>	<p>Undertake capacity building activities to support indigenous and local communities to effectively manage their biological resources.</p> <p>Establish and support at least 3 peer learning networks to promote the rapid dissemination of new skills and tools.</p>			

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GOAL 3. Address the threats to island ecosystems						
<p><i>By [2010], scientific capability, institutional support, and infrastructure resources to perform risk assessments for (a) proposed deliberate introductions of alien species and (b) importation of goods that may accidentally include alien species (e.g. insects on food shipments) are improved.</i></p>	<p>Develop and implement contingency plans for the early detection, rapid response, control and eradication of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</p>	<p>Develop rapid and other assessments applied at the regional, national and local levels, an improved understanding of the threats to island waters ecosystems and responses of different types of island ecosystems to these threats.</p> <p>Develop an inventory of presence of invasive alien species on islands based on survey. Link this with the inventory of species and ecosystems to identify the pressures, risks and most cost-effective opportunities for prevention and restoration.</p> <p>Share national pest lists and data on pests intercepted and their pathways at the national level.</p>	<p>Collect baseline data of existing native and endemic species in order to better understand what alien and invasive alien species populations have become established.</p> <p>Identify abundance and population tendencies, habitat (natural and semi-natural) biology (especially xenotypes), reproduction and propagation features of alien species</p> <p>Identify the aspects related to the invasion processes in the design of biodiversity conservation strategies.</p>	<p>Encourage assistance by regional international entities in development of regional risk assessments and capacity building to assist countries in addressing the rigorous requirements of IPPC/WTO for raising barriers to keep pests out.</p>		<p>Guiding Principles on Invasive Alien Species (annex to VI/23)</p>
	<p>Develop and implement management plans for control of selected invasive alien species, control of all alien species within specified sites, including elimination or control of causes that led to the introduction and spreading of these species and ecological restoration of sites from which alien species have been eradicated or reduced to low numbers.</p>	<p>Establish an effective quarantine control system at national borders to prevent the entrance of invasive alien species that could hinder/damage island ecosystems, induce biodiversity loss and jeopardize crop and livestock development.</p>	<p>Promote regional mechanisms for supporting communication, rapid response, risk assessment procedures and coordination of regulatory measures to counter the spread of invasive alien species across island chains or groups.</p>	<p>Facilitate and support the work of the Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species on Islands (initiated by NZ/ISSG/IUCN under the GISP umbrella and endorsed by COP-6) to address invasive alien species in islands.</p>		

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		<p>Establish (a) quarantine barriers to protect islands within nation states (i.e. in the case of islands that are part of a larger state) and (b) supra-national or regional quarantine barriers, so that clusters of island states can collaborate to protect themselves from invasive alien species.</p>	<p>Establish education and awareness programmes of IAS endangering biodiversity.</p> <p>Support regional and global databases providing comprehensive information on invasive species.</p> <p>Develop trade –related measures based on “pest risk assessments” and survey and inventory of presence and absence of invasive alien species.</p>	<p>Request the WTO, under its work programme on small economies, to specifically address the issue of invasive alien species and to develop specific measures to protect island biodiversity, in accordance with the decisions of the COP.</p> <p>Solicit assistance from IMO in the assessment and compilation of best practices geared towards control of ballast water, minimization in the movement of IAS, and spread of IAS through hull fouling.</p>	<p>GISP</p> <p>WTO</p> <p>IMO</p>	<p>Cooperative Initiative on invasive Alien Species on Islands</p>
<p><i>By [2010] , legislative and normative frameworks are strengthened and effective control systems are in place.</i></p>	<p>Implement relevant guidelines and/or guiding principles in relation to invasive alien species making use of the expert guidance available.</p>	<p>Develop and implement protocols to detect, evaluate and control the importation of alien and invasive alien species.</p> <p>Implementing codes of conduct to regulate intentional introductions and prevent unintentional introductions</p> <p>Develop and implement protocols to detect, evaluate and control the translocation of island endemics to different islands as well as new locations in the same islands not scientifically justified, including ornamentals for gardening programs.</p>	<p>Support regional efforts at bio-control of plant species that negatively affect multiple countries/islands groups.</p>	<p>Establish linkages to other legal instruments including WTO, APEC (now under way with IAS) and other relevant to the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans, and Caribbean.</p> <p>Document and disseminate information on protocols on controlling the importation and evaluation of invasive alien species.</p>		<p>CBD Decision VI/23 and VII/13 on invasive alien species.</p>
<p><i>By [2010] minimize the vulnerability and impact of climate change and sea level rise</i></p>	<p>Create viable networks of ecologically connected protected areas that are resilient to climate change</p> <p>Include adaptation measures into conservation planning and strategies that strengthen local level resilience to climate change</p>	<p>Develop monitoring techniques to identify regression processes caused by climatic change on endangered species and consider selection of new sites with adequate climatic conditions in the recovery activities.</p> <p>Consider and address the possible impacts on island biodiversity of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol’s flexible mechanisms such as CDM, Joint Implementation Emissions Trading (especially CMD projects involving afforestation and reforestation)</p>	<p>Monitor and exchange information on the impacts of global climate change on island biodiversity through interactive and moderated networks.</p>	<p>In collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat assess and present a paper on the necessity to develop regional contingency and response plans for groups of SIDS in terms of potential risk and vulnerabilities mitigations.</p>	<p>UNFCCC</p>	<p>Joint Programme of Action for Water and Climate</p>

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<i>By [2010] ensure that management of the risks of natural disasters is mainstreamed into national planning processes.</i>	Expedite the formulation and promote the implementation of disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies in islands.	Identify and implement effective early warning systems and strategies that address longer-term hazards (hurricanes, flood, and tropical storms) and phenomena such as climate change, sea level rise, as well as the El Nino and La Nina phenomena.	Strengthen efforts to preserve and restore mangrove areas and coral reefs that provide protection against tidal surges and storm damage.	Assist relevant United Nations agencies with the incorporation of island biodiversity aspects into the development of disaster preparedness and recovery plans for SIDS.		International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
GOAL 4. Ensure the maintenance of genetic resources in island ecosystems and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of those genetic resources, including the rights of indigenous and local communities over their knowledge and practices and the rights to benefit sharing						
<i>By [2010] regulations and systems are in place including sui generis systems) to regulate access to genetic resources and ensure that benefits arising from their utilization are fairly and equitably shared.</i>	Ensure that all transfer of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International treaty on plant Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements. Apply the Bonn Guidelines.	Improve the recording and cataloguing and uses of such uses making the information more readily available to the general public. Investigate and document the occurrence and use of local medicinal plants, including the potential for bio-prospecting and make the results available	Develop local capacities for [preserving] [protecting and developing], including the exercise of prior informed consent) the traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources taking into account the Bonn Guidelines on ABS, without prejudice to the international regime on ABS that will be developed in accordance with COP decision VII/19.			Action Plan on capacity Building for ABS (annex to decision VII/ 19 F)

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<i>By [2008] develop, gene banks on wild species as well as on traditional and exotic crop species, and land races that are important for conservation and protection of island biodiversity including for food sources enhancement and food security.</i>	Develop, [with full respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and with their full and effective participation], the infrastructure and technical and managerial base for a gene bank including for aquatic/marine species and livestock, also as security against disasters and extinction as well as for museum collections			Prepare and present a paper on the mechanisms for the development, and governance, of marine gene bank (marine herbarium and similar gene banks).		
<i>By [2010] the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including the rights to benefit sharing, are protected.</i>	Increase involvement and participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making and implementation of the present programme of work, by taking into consideration indigenous and local communities' aspirations and livelihoods.	Respect the rights of indigenous and local communities to natural resources and knowledge associated with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and enhance access to information for the full participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in decisions that affect them in relation to island biodiversity.				

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GOAL 5. Improve financial, legal, human, scientific , technical and technological capacity to prepare and implement NBSAPs and this POW at the national level						
<i>By [2010] new and additional financial resources and technologies are transferred[to SIDS], to allow for the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention</i>	Mobilize new partnerships and resources to assist with the mainstreaming of biodiversity and the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity	Support and facilitate the efforts of the NGO consortium to implement their COP-7 pledge in relation to protected areas and its application relation to protected areas and its application to the conservation of island biodiversity.	Identify regional partners and build effective partnerships.			TNC/WWF partnership
	Establish appropriate mechanisms for the effective funding of biodiversity related project, strategies and plans.	Promote micro-credit and small investments funds to mobilize resources for the development of small business that are compatible with the conservation of island biodiversity and reduces poverty.	Promote the diversification of income-generating activities especially in the agricultural sector in support of conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity and poverty alleviation, including methods to share economic wealth. Assist community income generating activities through national marketing and financial structures [in at least 20 SIDS].	Collect and disseminate information on best practices concerning financial sustainability/sustainable financing mechanisms that will also ensure the diversification of income-generating activities in support of conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity and poverty alleviation.		Pacific Islands Conservation Strategy Conservation international initiative on Biodiversity hotspots French Marine Initiative World Heritage
	Plan and design, a range of conservation finance mechanisms, such as bilateral / multilateral grants and loans, conservation trust funds, including where appropriate National Biodiversity Trust Funds, debt-for-nature swaps, user fees, payments for ecosystem services, and other instruments.	Analyze the socio-economic values of island biodiversity and its contribution to local, national and global economies and cultures, and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; and the development of effective communications materials using information and data from such analyses. Undertake cost-benefit analysis of biodiversity conservation at island/national level.	Build support among donor governments and parliaments (and their constituencies) for expanded financial assistance for island biodiversity and other aspects of conservation. Estimate the costs and analyze current funding levels, shortfalls for island biodiversity, and options for filling shortfalls.	Identify all existing related conservation strategies that relate to this programme and analyze what they are doing towards the implementation of this POW.		

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	Transfer technology	Develop and strengthen capacity for technology assessment to prevent adverse impacts on island biodiversity and human health.	Identify regional partners and develop effective collaborations.	Develop effective tools and capacity for the CHM to support the conservation of island biodiversity.		CBD article 20 COP decision VII/29 Article 8(j)
	Develop SIDS-SIDS and South-South cooperation at the bilateral, sub-regional and regional levels in strategic areas such as information and communication technologies, capacity building, disaster management, food, agriculture, water, energy, health and education.	Effectively document and promote information sharing on best practices, lessons learnt and experiences. Use regional and national experts for regional and national training in the context of SIDS-SIDS cooperation, including civil society and the private sector, noting that within the CARICOM region a charter has been established for the participation of all major groups.	Compile and disseminate a list of relevant experts with working experience in SIDS environment.			
<i>By [2010] improve, enact and enforce legislation and mechanisms that provide for the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</i>	Enact new legislation and strengthen enforcement of existing legislation	Complete the legal system by integrating some critical multilateral agreements important for biodiversity. Implement meaningful sanctions to ensure compliance.	Strengthen environmental protection enforcement agencies. Assign an office with the responsibility to oversee and follow up participation in various MEAs. Establish cooperative agreements with other nations, particularly in the region, for capacity building and information exchange in the area of biodiversity.	Promote collaboration among the secretariats and national focal points of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, RAMSAR, United Nations Forum on Forests, and other relevant organizations to develop adaptive strategies for island ecosystems and for the monitoring of changes due to the impact of global processes.		UNEP/GEF/BPSP Thematic Studies
<i>By [2010] strengthen the capacity of natural management institutions, as well as NGOs, and ILCs, to support the</i>	Coordinate, and harmonize the implementation of different ongoing programmes and cross cutting activities and conventions related to CBD.	Integrate NBSAPs into development plans and national planning processes [of at least 10 SIDS].	Involve stakeholders at all levels in the implementation of NBSAPs.	Facilitate exchange of experiences between SIDS in various regions to assist with timely implementation of NBSAPs.	UNFCC UNCCD Ramsar UNFF	

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<i>support the implementation of NBSAPs</i>	Undertake training of people working with appropriate facilities on island biodiversity.	<p>Develop training programmes to enhance national science and technology capability.</p> <p>Modify, in order to place appropriate emphasis on environmental issues, the curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary level educational institutions.</p> <p>Develop media programmes and activities in schools.</p>	<p>Implement long-term education programmes to ensure the successful implementation of NBSAPs.</p> <p>Support and strengthen the capacity of governments and local communities to lead and develop effective partnerships for conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable benefit sharing.</p> <p>Develop and implement mechanisms, using appropriate media, to improve information exchange and communication capacity, especially within the formal education and decision-making communities.</p>	Document and disseminate planning and management tools/guidelines and other appropriate mechanisms to prepare integrated management plans for threatened ecosystems, habitats and species, with special emphasis on marine and coastal areas and to promote environmentally sound practices and forms of land use, watershed management and development.		
<i>By [2010] provide appropriate incentives to support the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity, and to remove, or reform appropriately, many perverse incentives that have negative effects on the conservation and sustainable use of island ecosystems</i>	<p>Remove harmful subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation of island biodiversity, or irreversible loss of critical habitat.</p> <p>Implement incentive/disincentives measures that will enable mitigation of detrimental actions help towards participatory approaches in the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	Achieve certification of commercial forestry and fisheries in at least 10 SIDS, according to standards and mechanisms developed in full consultation with indigenous and local communities and relevant authorities.				

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<i>By [2010] increase communication, and awareness of island inhabitants and tourists visiting islands in relation to island biodiversity</i>	Undertake national and regional awareness campaigns focused on endemic and/or endangered species, including the importance of restoration activities and the values of biodiversity for island development.	<p>Introduce biodiversity issues in the curricula of schools and universities, in the framework of the education for sustainable development.</p> <p>Organize appropriate trainings on biodiversity at different levels (decision-makers, children).</p> <p>Develop environmental educations and public awareness programmes.</p>				CEPA
<i>By [2010] national and regional systems are established to enable the effective monitoring of progress in implementing this programme of work and in meeting the global targets.</i>	<p>Elaborate national diagnostic, identify main biodiversity problems, lack of knowledge and priorities. Asses the implementation process of NBSAPs.</p> <p>Review progress against the baseline established in 2008 and priorities set for the conservation of island biodiversity.</p>	<p>Establish monitoring systems, at least in critical areas.</p> <p>Develop and adopt methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating progress.</p>	<p>Establish and update national and regional databases on island biodiversity.</p> <p>Encourage the establishment and use of new technologies include remote sensing tools for monitoring island biodiversity.</p> <p>Develop and consolidate working partnerships with appropriate organizations and institutions.</p> <p>Introduce and maintain appropriate monitoring arrangements to detect changes in the status and/or trends of island biodiversity.</p>			
