



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/1
20 December 2004

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Tenth meeting

Bangkok, 7-11 February 2004

Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON ISLAND BIODIVERSITY

I. INTRODUCTION

A. *Background*

1. At its seventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in its decision VII/31, adopted its multi-year programme of work up to 2010. Island biodiversity was identified as the new thematic area to be developed under the Convention and as the item for in-depth consideration at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be held in Brazil in 2006.

2. To this end, in paragraph 8 of decision VII/31, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop a preparatory process for the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on island biodiversity which should include, *inter alia*, electronic forums, a meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG), and a liaison group to be held immediately after the International Meeting for the Review of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA), which will take place in Port Louis, Mauritius in January 2005.

3. In response to this request, the Executive Secretary convened, with the financial support of the Government of Spain, a meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biodiversity in Puerto de la Cruz, Tenerife (Canary Islands), Spain, from 13 to 17 December 2004.

4. The main mandate of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biodiversity, as described in the annex to decision VII/31, is the development of proposals for a programme of work on island biological diversity incorporating priority actions to enhance conservation of island biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources from islands. In implementing its mandate, the AHTEG was requested in annex II to decision VII/31 to:

(a.) Develop global outcome- and process-oriented targets and related indicators pertaining to the priority actions;

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(b.) Identify relevant actors and partners for the implementation of the programme of work, synergies with other programmes and ways to draw on existing best-practices; and

(c.) Propose ways to link with the Secretary General's WEHAB ("water, energy, health, agriculture, and biodiversity") initiative, and support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant objectives identified by the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

5. To facilitate the work of the AHTEG the Secretariat prepared a number of background documents including documents containing elements of the proposed programme of work (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/5 and Add.1).

6. In the development of the draft programme of work, the Group would draw from this document and, as called for in its mandate, would also be guided by the Strategic Plan, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals and take into account, *inter alia*, the Convention's 2010 target and related decisions, the ongoing programmes of work of the Convention on thematic and cross-cutting issues, the work being carried out in the framework of the Barbados Programme of Action, and the specificities of islands as compared to mainlands. In the development of the programme of work, the experts would also take into account the notes by the Executive Secretary on the status and trends of, and major threats to, island biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/3), the review of the outcomes of the regional and inter-regional preparatory meeting for the 10-year review of the Barbados Programme of Action (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/2) and the review of ongoing work on different thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the Convention on Biological Diversity and related work being carried out in the framework of other processes (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/4).

B. Attendance

7. The meeting was attended by :

(a) Twenty Government-nominated experts from the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Cape Verde, Cook Islands, Cuba, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Madagascar, Mauritius, New Zealand, Palau, Philippines, Seychelles, Spain, Thailand and the United States of America;

(b) Representatives of international organizations and non-governmental organizations observers, including the United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (DSD/UN-DESA); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); the Forest Peoples Programme; the International Scientific Council for Island Development (INSULA); and The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

8. A list of participants is attached as Annex IV.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

9. The meeting was opened by Mr. Kalemani Jo Mulongoy, Principal Officer, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity at 10 a.m., on Monday, 13 December 2004.

10. Introductory statements were made by: the representative of the Government of Spain, Mr. Javier Morales; the Minister of International Cooperation of the Canary Islands; Ms. Milagros Luis Brito; the Vice-Minister of Environment of the Canary Islands; Mr. Vladimiro Rodriguez Brito, Counselor of Environment of the Tenerife Island; and Mr. Marcos Brito, Mayor of the City of Puerto de la Cruz.

11. In his statement, the representative of the Secretariat of the Convention expressed his appreciation to the Government of Spain and to the Canary Islands authorities for hosting and financing the event in such an ideal setting. He stressed that islands have unique biodiversity and have been characterized by specific evolutionary processes. He also described islands as effective laboratories for testing innovative conservation and sustainable use actions. He highlighted the importance of the meeting for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and in particular, the target of reducing by

2010 the rate of biodiversity loss as a contribution to sustainable development of small islands. He noted that the Conference of the Parties had already adopted a number of programmes of work that were of relevance and applicable to islands. In addition he highlighted why a programme of work was needed specifically for island biodiversity. Finally, he recalled the mandate of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, which entails the development of proposals for a programme of work on island biological diversity, and invited all the experts to participate actively so as to integrate all the specific dimensions of island biodiversity.

12. In his statement, Mr. Morales welcomed participants to the Canary Islands and reminded participants of the importance of the protection of island biodiversity in the context of sustainable development. He stressed that the Canary Islands have initiated a number of activities to conserve island biodiversity which have contributed to job creation and the enhancement of the quality of life of islanders, while at the same time protecting their environment. This is of primary relevance for islands, given the high pressure on natural resources imposed by the tourism sector. In this regard, he stressed that sustainable development is a central concept in all relevant policies and plans in the Canary Islands and that any future plans undertaken at the island level have to take into account the existing and potential impacts of actions on different sectors of the economy and the environment. In closing his remarks, Mr. Morales expressed his confidence that the results of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will have a tangible impact on the life of all islanders and more generally, contribute to sustainable development worldwide.

13. Ms. Luis Brito conveyed her gratitude to all the relevant authorities that made the organization of the meeting possible, including the technical committee and the Minister of Environment of Spain. After a brief description of the geographical conditions of the Canary Islands, she explained that the main challenge faced by this archipelago is balancing the expansion of the tourism sector with the need to protect the environment. This concern had been shared by the local scientific community which had been historically involved in studies on biodiversity and has led to the creation of the largest biodiversity database in Europe. The Vice-Minister stressed the important role that the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group has by highlighting the relevance and peculiarities of island biodiversity. She also noted the efforts of the Canary Islands within the European Union to develop a law to protect island biodiversity from invasive alien species. She also described the challenges and risks associated with the economic growth of the tourism sector and the need to control the impact of related activities on biodiversity. Finally, she observed that, given the proximity of the Canary Islands to the African continent and the need for cooperation and assistance, biodiversity conservation should be considered as a means to address not only environmental problems, but also socio-economic issues and peace.

14. Mr. Rodriguez Brito highlighted how population growth and tourism expansion (over 8,000 flights and 12 million tourists per year) had a visible impact on biodiversity in the island. Indeed, Tenerife experienced a sudden change in its growth pattern, moving from an agriculture-based economy to a fast development of the tourism sector. One of the major challenges for the island has been and continues to be the balancing of the need to develop the sector while preserving the natural environment. In this context, he considered the meeting to be of extreme relevance for the future of the islands. He thanked all the participants for their presence and welcomed them all to Tenerife.

15. Mr. Marco Brito, welcomed participants to the town of Puerto de la Cruz. After a brief description of the area, the Mayor said he was extremely pleased that his town had been selected to host the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on island biodiversity. The Mayor also stressed that sustainable development is a very important issue for Puerto de la Cruz, as the town is still paying for the consequences of the fast development of the tourism sector started in the 1960s.

16. Following the opening remarks of the authorities of the Canary Islands the representative of the Secretariat gave the floor to Mr. Espen Ronneberg, the representative of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) Unit of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Mr. Ronneberg stressed that SIDS had a vibrant biodiversity that was undoubtedly of global significance. Small islands developing States were known for a great number of endemic species, which lead to a variety of

problems. Their vulnerabilities had also been found to be on the increase, due to extreme weather events, climate change and environmental degradation. He also stressed that, in order to seek to protect island biological resources, there was a need to understand island systems to ensure that integrated and comprehensive approaches were taken. Small island developing States had accepted the need to have national sustainable development strategies developed, but had complained that there were too few examples and best practices. There was a need to strengthen the knowledge base, as well as to better understand the risks and threats to island biodiversity and to consider biodiversity as an active contributor to sustainable development and economic growth, both as a protected asset and as a managed resource.

ITEM 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

2.1. Officers

17. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group elected Mr. Antonio Machado from Spain as Chair and Ms. Dalia Salabarría Fernández from Cuba, as the Rapporteur for the meeting.

2.2. Adoption of the agenda

18. The meeting adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda proposed in document UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/1/Add.1/Rev.1:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Organizational matters:
 - 2.1. Election of officers;
 - 2.2. Adoption of the agenda;
 - 2.3. Organization of work.
3. Review of the Barbados Programme of Action preparatory process; and status and trends of, and major threats to, island biodiversity.
4. Review of ongoing work under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant work on other processes, and the focal areas and related indicators adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VII/30.
5. Development of proposals for the programme of work on island biodiversity.
6. Other matters.
7. Adoption of the report.
8. Closure of the meeting.

2.3. Organization of work

19. The representative of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Kalemani Jo Mulongoy, described the mandate of the Expert Group, contained in annex to decision VII/31 of the Conference of the Parties. He also referred to the documents prepared by the Secretariat to facilitate the work of the Group.

20. Participants decided to consider items 3, 4 and 6 to 8 in plenary. Two working groups were established for the consideration of item 5, on the understanding that: (i) a progress report would be presented every day to the plenary to ensure that the results of the two groups were complementary and did not contain unnecessary duplication; and (ii) the results of their deliberations would be brought together in a final report to be agreed upon in plenary.

21. Following a proposal by the Chair, participants elected Ms. Anna Tiraa, from the Cook Islands, as Chair of Working Group I and Mr. Donald Cooper, from the Bahamas, as Chair of Working Group II.

ITEM 3. REVIEW OF: (i) THE OUTCOMES OF THE REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS FOR THE 10 YEAR REVIEW OF THE BARBADOS PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND; (ii) STATUS AND TRENDS OF, AND MAJOR THREATS TO, ISLAND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY; AND (iii) IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ISLAND BIODIVERSITY

and

ITEM 4. REVIEW OF ONGOING WORK ON DIFFERENT THEMATIC AREAS AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND RELATED WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF OTHER PROCESSES, AND IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT GAPS AND CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENTATION

22. A representative of the Secretariat, Ms. Paola Deda, introduced the background document UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/2 on the Review of outcomes of the regional and inter-regional preparatory meetings for the 10 year review of the Barbados Programme of Action, with a specific focus on issues pertaining to island biodiversity. The representative of the Secretariat briefly reported on the thematic areas focused on, the results achieved, the items raised but not fully addressed, and the recommendations made. These preparatory meetings included:

(a) The three preparatory regional meetings to review implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 6 to 10 October 2003; Praia, Cape Verde, from 1 to 5 September 2003; and Apia, Samoa, from 4 to 8 August 2003;

(b) The Inter-Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 10-Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action on the Sustainable Development of SIDS, held in Nassau, the Bahamas, from 26 to 30 January 2004); and

(c) The Preparatory Meeting held from 14 to 16 April 2004 in New York, as part of the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

23. Following this presentation, Mr. Mulongoy presented a brief overview of the background document (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/3) on the status and trends of, and major threats to, island biodiversity, with a focus on specific characteristics of island biodiversity and vulnerabilities, including their uniqueness, their high level of specialization and the high susceptibility to natural disasters and human-induced pressures, in order to identify areas that the programme of work could address.

24. Ms. Deda then introduced another background document (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/4) and summarized: (i) how ongoing work on thematic areas and cross-cutting issues of the Convention, and (ii) the work carried out in the framework of other processes, with particular focus on the Barbados Programme of Action, are contributing to the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention in island ecosystems.

25. In addition, Mr. Mulongoy described the framework for targets, sub-targets and indicators adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VII/30 (Strategic Plan and future evaluation of progress).

26. The experts considered the reviews suitable as background materials for their work and to improve the document. Ms. Elaine Fisher from Jamaica, referring to the document on status and trends, and major threats to island biodiversity, stressed that not all traditional practices of indigenous and local communities for the utilization of biological diversity were of a sustainable nature. She also requested further details on the UNDP Capacity 2015 initiative in document UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/4 and drew the attention to some activities already completed that were reported as ongoing in the Secretariat documents.

ITEM 5. DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSALS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ISLAND BIODIVERSITY

27. Ms. Deda introduced the proposals for the programme of work on island biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-IB/1/5 and Add.1) derived, *inter alia*, from the outcome of the electronic forum on island biodiversity. She highlighted, in particular, relevant goals and targets and work to be undertaken by the Group.

28. The experts were invited to further elaborate on proposals for the programme of work, taking into account the outcomes of their reviews under items 3 and 4 above. In particular, participants were requested to identify priority actions to enhance conservation of island biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources from islands.

29. To deal with this item, the experts established two working groups with the following mandates:

(a) *Working Group I:* Development of work under goal 1 – Conservation of island biodiversity; goal 2- Sustainable use of island biodiversity; and goal 3: Address the threats to island biodiversity.

(b) *Working Group II:* Development of work under 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 right of indigenous and local communities over their knowledge and the right to benefit-sharing; and goal 5- Improve financial, legal, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to prepare and implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work on island biodiversity at the national level.

30. The group met eight times in plenary and five times in working groups.

31. The work of the Expert Group resulted in the draft programme of work on island biodiversity contained in annex I below, which, together with the report of the meeting, will be submitted to the tenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice for its consideration, in February 2005.

32. The Expert Group also proposed some guidance for the implementation of the draft programme of work in the form of recommendations also for submission to the tenth meeting of SBSTTA, which are included in annex II.

33. During the meeting, the Chair introduced a draft Declaration on invasive alien species that was considered and amended by the Group. Given the relevance of the issue and the need for urgent action on the prevention of the introduction of invasive alien species in islands, the Group agreed to forward it to the tenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention. The Declaration is attached as annex III.

ITEM 6. OTHER MATTERS

34. There were no other matters.

ITEM 7. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

35. The present report was adopted at the plenary meeting, on Friday, 17 December 2004, on the basis of the draft report prepared and presented by the Rapporteur.

ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

36. In the morning of 17 December 2004, Mr. Javier Morales, Minister of International Cooperation of the Canary Islands and Mr. Juan Carlos Moreno, Director General of Ministry of Environment of the Canary Islands joined the meeting to congratulate the Group for the work done. Mr. Antonio Machado, the Chair of the meeting, summarized its outcome and presented to the Canary Islands authorities the

Canary Islands Declaration on protecting island biodiversity from the impact of alien species (see para. 33 above). The Minister stressed the importance of such a declaration, and the strong link between ecological and socio-economic processes. He observed that the Declaration was an effort to address the problems related to economic growth and its impact on biodiversity. He noted that the problems related to the balancing of economic activities and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use were exacerbated in island contexts, due to the small scale of islands. The Minister welcomed the Declaration and offered the cooperation of his Ministry for follow-up activities.

37. Mr. Angel Bañares, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment of Spain, recognized the importance of the initiative and congratulated the Group for its work on island biodiversity conservation.

38. Mr. Moreno, thanked the Secretariat, the organizers, the Ministry of Environment of Spain, the experts attending the meeting, the Mayor of Puerto de la Cruz, INSULA and the Chair for having made the event possible. He highlighted the relevance of both conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in island contexts and the importance and challenge related to the achievement of the 2010 target.

39. After a brief intervention from the Secretariat to thank the authorities for their presence and assistance throughout the meeting, Ms. Elaine Fisher from Jamaica, on behalf of the participants, expressed her gratitude to the Canary Islands for hosting and funding the meeting and the participation of a number of delegates.

40. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chair declared the Workshop closed at 7 p.m. on Friday, 17 December 2004.

*Annex I***DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ISLAND BIODIVERSITY****A. Introduction ^{1/}**

1. The Earth is home to over 100,000 islands, which host more than 500 million inhabitants. Their combined land and exclusive economic zones (EEZs) cover more than one sixth of the Earth's total area. The isolation of island environments has resulted in the evolution of often endemic and characteristic flora and fauna. A total of 104 of the 218 Endemic Bird Areas are confined entirely to islands, ^{2/} while 36 of the 143 terrestrial Global 200 Ecoregions ^{3/} are comprised of islands. Ten of the 34 biodiversity hotspots ^{4/} wholly comprise islands, and many of the rest also include islands. No less than 218 of the 595 individual sites holding the entire global population of one or more critically threatened species are found on islands. ^{5/} A recent global gap analysis of the coverage of terrestrial vertebrate species within protected areas ^{6/} found that of the gaps, most "are montane or insular regions in the tropics." The significance of marine biodiversity within islands has been well recognized ^{7/} with over half of the tropical marine biodiversity found in islands and 12 of the 18 centres of endemism, and seven of the ten coral reef hotspots surround islands. In terms of cultural diversity, a number of islands are also the home to unique cultures that have developed traditional resource management methods that have, in many cases, enabled the people to survive on the islands.

2. From small islands through to large, from countries that have islands through to countries that entirely comprise islands, and from large continental remnants through to remote atolls, there are opportunities and challenges for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Islands are self-contained ecosystems with well defined geographical limits that encapsulate fundamental ecological processes and interactions. Islands incorporate all the existing thematic areas considered under the Convention, i.e., forests, inland waters, agricultural land, dry and sub-humid lands, marine and coastal ecosystems, and mountain ecosystems. The connectivity of ecosystems and the interface between marine and terrestrial realms will create specific issues and opportunities for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

^{1/} This section draws on: C. Marin, P. Deda and J.K. Mulongoy, "Island biodiversity – Sustaining life in vulnerable ecosystems", special issue of INSULA, the International Journal on Island Affairs, February/September 2004 the special volume of INSULA, the International Journal of Island Affairs, published in February 2004.

^{2/} Stattersfield, A.J., Crosby, M.J., Long, A.J. & Wege, D.C. (1998) *Endemic Bird Areas of the World: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation*. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK.

^{3/} Olson, D.M. & Dinerstein, E. (1998) The Global 200: a representation approach to conserving the earth's most biologically valuable ecoregions. *Conservation Biology* 12: 502–515.

^{4/} Mittermeier, R.A., Robles Gil, P., Hoffmann, M., Pilgrim, J., Brooks, T., Mittermeier, C.G., Lamoreux, J. & Fonseca, G.A.B. da (2004) *Hotspots: Revisited*. CEMEX, Mexico.

^{5/} www.zeroextinction.org

^{6/} Rodrigues, A.S.L., Andelman, S.J., Bakarr, M.I., Boitani, L., Brooks, T.M., Cowling, R.M., Fishpool, L.D.C., Fonseca, G.A.B. da, Gaston, K.J., Hoffmann, M., Long, J.S., Marquet, P.A., Pilgrim, J.D., Pressey, R.L., Schipper, J., Sechrest, W., Stuart, S.N., Underhill, L.G., Waller, R.W., Watts, M.E.J. & Yan, X. (2004) Effectiveness of the global protected area network in representing species diversity. *Nature* 428: 640–643.

^{7/} Roberts, C.M., McClean, C.J., Veron, J.E.N., Hawkins, J.P., Allen, G.R., McAllister, D.E., Mittermeier, C.G., Schueler, F.W., Spalding, M., Wells, F., Vynne, C. & Werner, T.B. (2002) Marine biodiversity hotspots and conservation priorities for tropical reefs. *Science* 295: 1280–1284.

3. Because of their scale, and the scope for integrated management of biodiversity, small islands are microcosms of their continental counterparts, where strategies, policies and management regimes for sustainable development can be applied, tested and refined; where the components of cause and effect are more readily assessed, outcomes more rapidly seen and results more specifically tangible. Focusing efforts and resources on the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of island genetic resources can provide rapid progress towards the reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 and the achievement of representative systems of protected areas by 2010 in terrestrial and 2012 in marine realms.

4. However, in no other place is biodiversity *per se* so fragile. The vulnerabilities of small islands require not only special but urgent attention from their inhabitants and the world community. Species that have evolved on islands have done so free from competition with large numbers of other species and are, therefore, susceptible to invasions by alien species. Populations of island fauna and flora tend to be naturally small, and species often become concentrated in special small areas, where they are subject to various natural and anthropogenic pressures that endanger their survival. They have the highest proportion of recorded species extinctions and continue to be significantly threatened by invasive alien species, climate change and variability, natural and environmental disasters, land degradation and land based sources of marine pollution.

5. Islands, in particular small island developing States, constitute a special case for both the environment and development. As articulated in chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and emphasized in the Barbados Programme of Action as well as in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, small island developing States rely significantly on the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity for their sustainable development and experience even more specific challenges and vulnerabilities. These arise from the interplay of such socio-economic and environmental factors as small populations and economies, weak institutional capacity in both the public and the private sector, remoteness from international markets, susceptibility to natural disasters and climate change (including, in particular, sea-level rise from global warming and extreme weather events), fragility of land and marine ecosystems (particularly affected by tourism development and unsustainable agriculture and forestry), high cost of transportation, limited diversification in production and exports, dependence on international markets, export concentration, and income volatility and vulnerability to exogenous economic shocks, greater volatility than those of other countries. Traditional resource management and practices relevant to the sustainable use of island ecosystems are at risk of breaking down as a result of modern economic and social pressures, and require actions for revitalization and protection. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has stated that, among developing countries, small island developing States, as a group, are amongst the most vulnerable. The expression of their vulnerabilities often has cumulative effects, further exacerbating the risks to their biodiversity.

6. Although islands are unique environments in their own right, they incorporate all the existing thematic areas considered under the Convention, i.e., forests, inland waters, agricultural land, dry and sub-humid lands, marine and coastal ecosystems, and mountain ecosystems. As a result, the goals and activities contained in the existing programmes of work for each of these thematic areas, as well as the targets and sub-targets being developed for each of these programmes of work and the related indicators for assessing progress, should also be applied and implemented, whenever appropriate, in island ecosystems, bearing in mind the special conditions and urgency of actions needed in such ecosystems. Other work, including guidelines, guiding principles, work or other tools developed on cross-cutting issues, such as the ecosystem approach, invasive alien species, protected areas, incentive measures, traditional knowledge under Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention, access and benefit-sharing, technology transfer and cooperation, monitoring and indicators, and impact assessment, should be applied as appropriate.

7. Information and input from international forums should also be taken into account, including particularly: (i) chapter 17 of Agenda 21; (ii) the Barbados Programme of Action and follow-up activities including the outcome of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and its preparatory meetings;

(iii) the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, with its SIDS-related targets; and (iv) the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goal 7 (“Ensure environmental sustainability”).

B. Overall purpose and scope of the programme of work

8. The overall purpose of the programme of work on island biodiversity is the significant reduction of island biodiversity loss by 2010 and beyond at global, regional and national levels, through the implementation of the three main objectives of the Convention, for the benefit of all forms of life on islands and, in particular, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and the sustainable development of small island developing States. The implementation of the programme of work thereby contributes to the objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Barbados Programme of Action, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals.

9. The programme of work recognizes the uniqueness of island ecosystems and focuses on addressing characteristics and problems specific to island biological diversity that make island ecosystems particularly vulnerable to almost all types of natural, technological and human-related threats. It also recognizes that island biodiversity is of global significance and, as such, merits increased attention at the global scale, as its conservation and sustainable use will produce global benefits. Furthermore, it acknowledges that islands are microcosms that offer great scope for the application, testing and refinement of a wide range of conservation tools and approaches, including the ecosystem approach.

10. The programme of work seeks to avoid duplication with existing thematic work programmes and other existing initiatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Parties are encouraged to apply, where appropriate, the objectives and activities from these work programmes to the conservation of island biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of island genetic resources.

11. By identifying synergies between this programme of work and other thematic programmes, conventions and agreements, Parties can strengthen cooperation and partnerships at the national, regional and international levels. Such partnerships should be broad-based and ensure the sharing of trained personnel at the regional level, and the involvement and participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, civil society and the private sector.

12. Although this programme of work addresses island ecosystems collectively, it places emphasis on oceanic islands ^{8/} and particularly on small island developing States (SIDS) because these systems are often perceived to be the most at risk.

13. In addition, this programme of work responds, *inter alia*, to the call made by small island developing States, during their regional and interregional preparatory meetings for the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, that island biodiversity should be addressed under the Convention on Biological Diversity in a manner that responds to the unique characteristics of small island developing States, in particular their vulnerabilities, and to the threats related to climate change and land degradation. Consequently, the programme of work is also linked to the Barbados Programme of Action.

14. It is important to note that cultural diversity, the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities of many small islands are unique and need special consideration and integration in this programme of work. All aspects of the programme of work should be read and implemented with the full recognition and respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities and their full and effective participation.

15. The programme of work is intended to assist Parties in establishing national programmes of work with targeted goals, objectives, and actions, with specific actors, timeframes, inputs, and expected

^{8/} For the purpose of this programme of work the term oceanic islands refer to islands surrounded by saltwater .

measurable outputs. Parties may select from, adapt, and/or add to, the goals, objectives and actions suggested in the current programme of work according to particular national and local conditions, and their level of development. Implementation of this programme of work should take into account the ecosystem approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In determining national programmes of work, Parties are encouraged to pay due regard to the socio-economic, cultural and environmental costs and benefits of various options. In addition, Parties are encouraged to consider the use of appropriate technologies, sources of finance, and technical cooperation, and to ensure, through appropriate actions, the means to meet the particular challenges and demands of their island ecosystems.

C. Targets and timeframes, actions, partners and linkages

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	SUPPORTING ACTIONS/MEANS FOR THE PARTIES	SUPPORTING ACTIONS BY THE SECRETARIAT	SUGGESTED PARTNERS	LINKAGES WITH DECISIONS AND PROCESSES
GOAL 1. Conservation of island biodiversity*					
<p>1. By 2010 80% of the genetic diversity of domesticated and wild island species is conserved and the associated knowledge of indigenous and local communities maintained.</p>	<p>1. <i>Develop and implement measures to strengthen in situ or on-farm conservation of wild plants and traditional crops and associated knowledge of ILCs.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Integrate in situ and ex situ strategies for conservation of genetic diversity.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Maintain at least 80 % of the genetic diversity of 50 % of island crops and livestock in both in situ and ex situ gene banks.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Maintain at least 80% of the genetic diversity of 30% of wild crop relatives from islands and other socio-economically and culturally important species at national level stored in gene banks.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Maintain at least 80% of the genetic diversity of 50% of nationally threatened wild island species in gene banks</i></p>	<p>1. Develop, with full respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and with their full and effective participation, capacity to develop and maintain gene banks, including for aquatic/marine species, crops, and livestock.</p> <p>2. Develop and implement habitat protection, management, and reintroduction strategies, giving priority to in situ activities.</p> <p>3. Develop a mechanism that enables and facilitates the development of regional gene banks to serve those islands that lack the resources and infrastructure to establish and maintain gene banks.</p>	<p>Document and disseminate information on mechanisms for the development, and governance of various types of gene banks.</p>	<p>IUCN UNEP-WCMC SPREP SPC UNESCO-CSI Regional Seas Programmes and other relevant programmes INSULA</p>	<p>Decision VI/8 (GTI) GSPC Decision VII/30 (Goal 3, target 3.1 in Annex II and related indicator in Annex I)</p>
	<p>6. <i>Develop gene-banks for the protection of genetic material of significance to the islands for food sources and health care enhancement and food security and that address threats to the high levels of island endemism</i></p>	<p>1. Establish or strengthen existing information mechanisms</p> <p>2. Establish, strengthen or maintain national, regional and sub-regional information centres and cooperation mechanisms</p> <p>3. Support regional and subregional collections</p> <p>4. Identify and support mechanisms for the repatriation of information</p> <p>5. Ensure the placement of gene banks in least vulnerable areas and where possible stocks are maintained in duplicate sites</p>	<p>Prepare a list of possible common formats for collections and identify those that are more suitable for islands</p> <p>Identify ways of assisting islands with gene banks in particular the establishment of records in digitalized format</p> <p>Prepare a compilation of existing methodologies used for the establishment of gene banks, especially in islands</p>	<p>FAO Regional universities and tertiary institutions</p>	

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<p>2. By 2010 10% of island species are maintained, restored, or their population decline reduced.</p>	<p><i>1. Develop and implement conservation measures and policies to protect and, where needed, to recover populations of endangered, threatened, endemic, or culturally important species..Recovery plans for island endangered species will take into account those that are most at risk of extinction, those that are endemic, and those whose conservation will provide the greatest benefit.</i></p>	<p>1. Identify, map, and prioritize areas containing endangered, threatened, endemic, or culturally important species.</p> <p>2. Maintain at least [30] % of threatened island species in accessible ex situ collections, preferably in the country and/or region of origin.</p> <p>3. Establish economic and other forms of incentives that encourage the conservation of endemic and endangered species by private sector, NGOs, and indigenous and local communities (ILCs).</p> <p>4. Harmonize and integrate <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> strategies in regional and national conservation programmes.</p> <p>5. Improve scientific capacity in conservation biology tools for recovery of endangered species.</p>	<p>Document and disseminate information on:</p> <p>(a) Guidelines and best practices for species recovery plans.</p> <p>(b) Best practices on incentives mechanisms towards promoting participatory conservation of species.</p>	<p>IUCN UNEP-WCMC SPREP SPC Regional Seas Programmes and other relevant programmes</p> <p>INSULA</p>	<p>Decision VII/30 (Goal 2, target 2, 1 and 2.2. in Annex II and related indicators in Annex I)</p> <p>GSPC</p> <p>Decision VI/8 (GTI)</p>
<p>3. By 2010, 10% of island terrestrial ecoregions are effectively conserved and by 2012 [30%] of island marine ecosystems are effectively conserved.</p>	<p><i>1. Develop and implement policies and measures to conserve island ecosystems and habitats important for biodiversity and/or for the provision and maintenance of ecological goods and services that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security, health care and poverty alleviation initiatives, taking into account issues of connectivity.</i></p>	<p>1. Identify, map, and prioritize island ecosystems and sensitive areas important for biodiversity and/or for the maintenance of ecological goods and services, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, taking into account issues of connectivity.</p> <p>2. Develop and implement participatory conservation and management plans for important ecosystems and habitats.</p> <p>3. Establish efficient local, national, and regional monitoring and enforcement programmes.</p> <p>4. Develop and enforce regulations for the conservation of important ecosystems and habitats.</p> <p>5. Encourage support and participation by indigenous and local communities in the conservation of ecosystem integrity and functions</p>	<p>Document and disseminate information on:</p> <p>(a) Guidelines and best practices for ecosystem conservation.</p> <p>(b) Best practices on incentive mechanisms towards promoting participatory conservation of ecosystems.</p>	<p>IUCN UNEP-WCMC SPREP SPC Regional seas programmes and other relevant programmes</p>	<p>Decision VII/30 (goal 1, target 1.1. and 1.2. in annex II and related indicators in annex I)</p> <p>CBD programmes of work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protected areas (decision VII/28) • biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (decision VII/4) • marine and coastal biodiversity (decision VII/5) • mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27) <p>Millennium Development Goals</p>

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<p>4. By 2010 [xx amount of] representative national and regional systems of effectively managed protected areas, recognizing ecological and physical connectivity, and designed to conserve viable populations of endangered, threatened, endemic, and/ or culturally important island species, established and the provision of ecological goods and services maintained.</p>	<p><i>1. Identify and establish as appropriate, with full respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and with their full and effective participation, representative systems of protected areas and micro-reserves, ⁹ including resilient systems of marine and terrestrial protected areas, taking into account issues of connectivity.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare management and conservation plans for protected areas and micro-reserves, including community-based management plans. 2. Develop active conservation methods that integrate ex situ and in situ conservation. 3. Use international legal designations (such as Ramsar and World Heritage) to leverage technical and financial support for island protected areas. 4. Develop and conduct outreach activities to inform indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders on the benefits and importance of protected areas. 5. Empower stakeholders in resource management/promote community-based management. 6. Establish partnerships with other governments, NGOs, and/or local communities to assist governments to build representative and resilient protected area networks 7. Recognize and promote the establishment of a broad set of marine, coastal and terrestrial protected area governance types, including innovative types such as co-managed protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas. 	<p>Document and disseminate information on:</p> <p>(a) Guidelines and best practices for formulation of operational and participatory management plans.</p> <p>(b) Best practices on incentive mechanisms towards promoting participatory conservation and management</p>	<p>IUCN</p> <p>UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Man and Biosphere Programme</p>	<p>Decision VII/30 (goal 2, target 2.1 and 2.2 in annex ii and related indicators in annex i)</p> <p>CBD programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)</p> <p>Decision VII/5 (annex, programme element 3)</p> <p>CBD programmes of work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (decision VII/4) • marine and coastal biodiversity (decision VII/5) • mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27) <p>Ramsar Convention</p> <p>NGO consortium pledge to implement the outcomes of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties in relation to protected areas</p>

^{9/} Micro-reserves are small land plots, up to 20 ha of peak value in terms of species richness endemism or rarity established in public land or private grounds, designed to conserve vegetation and to develop or test active conservation methods that bring together *ex situ* and *in situ* actions.

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<p>5. By 2010, measurable progress is made towards a global target of the restoration of 10% of degraded island ecosystems.</p>	<p><i>1. Establish a baseline measure of the extent of degraded island ecosystems as a means of determining progress towards restoration targets</i></p>	<p>1. Compile systematically existing and new data on status and trend of degraded island ecosystems</p> <p>2. Establish practical criteria for classifying degraded island ecosystems</p> <p>3. Develop criteria for selecting priority ecosystems for restoration based on their conservation and ecosystem service value</p>	<p>Document and disseminate information on:</p> <p>(a) Criteria for classifying degraded island ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) Extent of degraded ecosystems</p>	<p>IUCN SPREP TNC</p>	
	<p><i>2. Recognize and facilitate ecological restoration by indigenous and local communities</i></p>	<p>1. Develop policies and legislation to recognize and facilitate community-based restoration initiatives</p> <p>2. Encourage and support indigenous and local communities to undertake restoration activities</p> <p>3. Provide technical and financial support for indigenous and local communities undertaking restoration initiatives.</p>	<p>Collect and disseminate guidelines, case studies and practical techniques suitable for use by indigenous and local communities</p>	<p>IUCN/ TILCEPA</p>	<p>Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
	<p><i>3. Re-establish components that have been lost from or whose populations have been reduced within natural ecosystems</i></p>	<p>1. Undertake revegetation and re-establish animal species in terrestrial ecosystems from which they have been lost.</p> <p>2. Re-establish depleted species into marine ecosystems (e.g. artificial reefs, coral transplanting)</p> <p>3. Develop appropriate techniques and guidelines through reviewing and monitoring restoration projects globally</p> <p>4. Provide financial support for restoration initiatives</p> <p>5. Use techniques such as assisted regeneration technologies in order to foster and reinforce natural restoration processes, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Collect and disseminate guidelines, case-studies and practical techniques for reintroduction and re-establishment of species</p>	<p>IUCN Reintroduction Specialist Group</p>	<p>Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 2, target 2.1. in annex II and related indicators in annex I)</p>
	<p><i>4. Restore selected island ecosystems through the eradication of key pest species, such as rats, feral cats and goats</i></p>	<p>1. Develop and promote economically and environmentally sustainable techniques for the control and eradication of key island pests</p> <p>2. Identify priorities and opportunities for the control and eradication of key pests from islands (Secretariat and Parties)</p>	<p>Compile and disseminate information-sharing on possible causes on island ecosystems degradation and restoration methods</p>	<p>IUCN - ISSG Co-operative Islands Initiative GISP INSULA</p>	<p>Article 8(h) of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>

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<p>6. By 2010, scientific capability, institutional support, legal frameworks, and infrastructure are in place to inventory and monitor the components of island biodiversity</p>	<p>1. <i>Develop inventories of components of island biodiversity.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Establish a baseline knowledge and information systems for the conservation of island biodiversity.</i></p>	<p>1. Undertake taxonomic studies/revisions and/or an updated inventory of taxa and mapping of important island ecosystems including coral reef areas</p> <p>2. Document traditional use of local species with the prior and informed consent of indigenous and local communities</p> <p>3. Undertake studies and documentation of exclusive economic zones, <i>inter alia</i>, provision of baseline data and information on marine species, spawning and breeding sites</p> <p>4. Undertake monitoring of, at a minimum, all critically endangered and endangered species</p> <p>5. Compile and/or update maps and undertake censuses of all endangered, threatened, endemic, or culturally important species</p> <p>6. List all endangered island species that are stored in <i>ex situ</i> collections</p> <p>7. Map naturalness ^{10/} in the islands.</p> <p>8. Establish national information system and clearing-house mechanisms for island biodiversity in at least [25] small island developing States</p> <p>9. Compile global island atlas that identifies islands, their characteristics, species, habitats and major threats</p> <p>10. Continue work on vulnerability index and other indicators that reflect the status of small islands and integrate ecological fragility, socio-economic and cultural vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>Provide information on:</p> <p>Inventory and monitoring techniques and tools</p> <p>Guidelines and best practices on the applicability of vulnerability assessment as they become available.</p>	<p>International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) GTI Global Coral Reefs Monitoring Network (GCRMN) SPREP IUCN</p>	<p>GTI</p> <p>Clearing-house mechanism</p> <p>Article 7 of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>CBD programmes of work on Article 8(j), marine and coastal biodiversity, and the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems</p>

^{10/} Naturalness is a state descriptor of ecosystem which indirectly reflects the degree of anthropic influence in their constitution (elements) and functioning. It can be graded from totally natural to complete artificial.

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	<p>3. Undertake a participatory assessment of components of island biodiversity</p> <p>4. Identify gaps in the knowledge base and reference materials in the components of island biodiversity</p>	<p>1. Involve users and relevant stakeholders (private sector, indigenous and local communities, and local experts) in the assessment, identification of gaps, complementary inventory and monitoring</p> <p>2. Promote studies on the species life history with special emphasis on conservation biology tools and approaches</p> <p>3. Improve the infrastructure and resources for data and information collection, management and exchange</p> <p>4. Assess further needs and associated costs</p> <p>5. Empower local experts, indigenous and local communities to ensure that the knowledge and information gained from research and inventories undertaken from outside agencies is shared with and made available to the islands concerned.</p>	<p>Provide information, guidelines and methodologies on the assessment of components of island biodiversity</p>	<p>IGOs INGOs FAO SPC SPREP</p>	<p>GTI</p> <p>All thematic programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
	<p>5. Develop the national and local capacity (where appropriate) to house and maintain repository collections of voucher specimens and other reference specimens with the participation of indigenous and local communities.</p> <p>6. Develop biodiversity monitoring indicators adapted for small islands.</p>	<p>1. Develop a mechanism that enables and facilitates the development and maintenance of regional repository collections to serve those island and/or countries that lack the resources and infrastructure to support such collections.</p> <p>2. Build up the informatic tools to provide an easy access to repository collections and identification reference materials</p> <p>3. 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.</p> <p>4. Develop and provide resources and technical know-how capacities to those islands that need support</p>	<p>Facilitate linkages and networking between countries and institutions that have existing repository collections of specimens and island countries</p>		<p>GTI</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (annex I)</p>
	<p>7. Encourage the IUCN to adapt the Red List criteria to the small island scope in order to improve the application of the IUCN Red data guidelines</p>	<p>Increase research on conservation biology of the species to improve the application of IUCN categories and clarify the need to undertake and assist active recovery efforts.</p>		<p>IUCN FAO SPC SPREP</p>	

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GOAL 2. Sustainable use of island biodiversity					
<p>7. By 2010, unsustainable consumption of biological resources and its impact upon biodiversity is reduced</p>	<p><i>8. Adopt measures to ensure sustainable management of marine biodiversity to prevent, inter alia, over-exploitation and destructive practices</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an updated assessment of fishing gears and practices. 2. Develop and implement standards and protocols for the sustainable utilization of marine-based resources 3. Establish and ensure compliance with bans on destructive fishing gears and practices that severely impact components of island ecosystems. 4. Promote new techniques such as fishing aggregating devices (FADs) (in order to alleviate fishing pressures on coastal ecosystems). 5. Promote sustainable aquaculture practices ensuring indigenous and local communities participation. 6. Allocate fishery resources according to limited entry, user's rights and zoning, drawing on traditional community structures and, where necessary, develop measures to empower indigenous and local communities to sustainably manage these resources. 7. Promote the establishment of marine no-take zones to enhance replenishment of fishery resources 8. Establish effective participatory monitoring, control and surveillance systems to ensure compliance with regulations by users of fish resources, at all levels. 9. Remove subsidies and commercial agreements that encourage unsustainable exploitation of island biodiversity or irreversible loss of critical habitats. 10. Support integrated coastal and marine zone management policy design 11. Promote integrated sustainable participatory watershed management, including farming systems. 12. Develop and implement environmentally-friendly certification of marine biodiversity-based products 13. Support and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to sustainably manage resources and to document sustainable practices 	<p>Collect and disseminate tools/guidelines to promote environmentally sound practices</p> <p>Facilitate links between islands and international agencies involved in 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.</p> <p>Disseminate codes of conduct related to wise management of biodiversity-based products for an enhanced contribution of agriculture, forestry and fisheries to the sustainable development policies of small island developing States</p>	<p>FAO IUCN Regional resources management bodies (ICCAT, IOTC, SPC, etc.) UNESCO Man and the Biosphere programme</p>	<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> <p>CBD Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines</p> <p>CBD programme of work on marine and coastal areas</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 4, target 4.2 in annex II, and related in annex I)</p>

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	<p>9. <i>Adopt measures to prevent over hunting of sensitive species such as seabirds, marine turtles, dugong</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance awareness of indigenous and local communities on threatened and endangered species 2. Develop strategies / incentives to enable indigenous and local communities to protect local threatened and endangered species 3. Adapt and disseminate national regulations to integrate international conventions, protocols and treaties 4. Improve the food security of indigenous and local communities and / or promote change in consumption habits 5. Increase public awareness on the value of threatened species 		<p>WWF CITES IUCN GEF</p>	<p>Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 4, target 4.2 in annex II and related indicators in annex I)</p>
	<p>10. <i>Adopt measures to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial resources in island</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems, through participatory processes, to conserve and sustainably use terrestrial biological diversity, where appropriate. 2. Enact and/or strengthen and enforce legislation and regulations to prevent unsustainable harvesting of terrestrial resources. 3. Establish effective monitoring, control and surveillance systems to ensure compliance with regulations by users of terrestrial resources, at the local, national and regional levels. 4. Provide incentives (e.g., certification and labelling) to encourage sustainable use of terrestrial biodiversity in islands, where appropriate. 5. Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promote implementation of strategies for sustainable use of terrestrial resources, and support countries in their implementation and monitoring. 	<p>Compile, in collaboration with FAO and other relevant bodies and organizations, and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and other means:</p> <p>Guidelines/toolkits geared towards the sustainable use of terrestrial biological diversity.</p> <p>Case-studies, lessons learned and best-practice guidance sustainable use of terrestrial biodiversity.</p>	<p>FAO SPC Other international and regional programmes and educational and research institutions</p> <p>CPF</p>	<p>Decision VI/22 (Forest biological diversity)</p> <p>Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines</p>

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	<p><i>11. Implement sustainable tourism best practices on island territories</i></p> <p><i>12. Support pilot experiences in island tourist destinations that favor conservation of local biodiversity</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop specific guidelines for all tourism activities in order to carry out environmental and socio-cultural impact assessment in each island destination 2. Mainstream biodiversity into the integrated planning strategies, policies and implementation plans for all tourism projects 3. Include island specific requirements in the eco-labels and under standard systems (e.g., World Tourism Organization recommended system) to reinforce island biodiversity protection (biosphere destinations) 4. Include biodiversity dimension and community-based initiatives in sustainable tourism development plans 5. Apply the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development for development and tourism activities 6. Promote networks of island destinations respectful of biological diversity and develop an island forum on innovation supporting biodiversity and responsible tourism. 7. Disseminate information on specific island biodiversity issues to improve knowledge of all relevant tourism actors (including tour operators, indigenous and local communities, authorities, etc.) 8. Promote tourism activities and projects design valorizing local biodiversity 9. Identify biosites with potential tourism added value and local community willingness for responsible tourism 10. Promotion of responsible codes on sustainable water use, energy management, waste generation and disposal, and building having a real effect on biodiversity conservation. 11. Strengthen local capacity for sustainable tourism management, in order to ensure the integrity of biodiversity and that benefits derived from tourism activities are shared among relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities 12. Facilitate partnerships between tour operators and indigenous and local communities 13. Increase awareness of tourists on their own responsibilities, putting value on local biological and cultural diversity. 	<p>Disseminate information on existing standards</p> <p>In collaboration with the relevant organizations (including the World Tourism Organization and UNESCO) collect and disseminate information on potential harnessing of responsible tourism in all island territories.</p> <p>Develop regional partnership to help enforcement of regulations against illegal practices connected to biodiversity and tourism</p>	<p>UNEP WTO IRT UNESCO CITES</p>	<p>CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development (decision VII/14, annex)</p> <p>WTO Sustainable Destinations Standard Initiative</p>
	<p><i>13. Adopt measures to support sustainable land use planning taking into account biodiversity requirements.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement environmental and socio-economic impact assessment regulations 2. Develop alternatives to prevent loss of habitats and over exploitation of existing natural resources (fuelwood, timberwood, marine resources, etc.) driven by immigration to tourism areas 			<p>CBD guidelines on environmental impact assessment</p>

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	<p><i>14. Adopt and apply strategies to sustainably use agroecosystems 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></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement, through a participatory process, a sustainable agriculture development plan, integrating the use of knowledge, wise practices and innovations of indigenous and local communities. 2. Promote the revitalization of sustainable farming systems aiming to prevent land degradation and increase productivity through agroforestry techniques and other soil conservation practices. 3. 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. 4. Address land tenure issues relevant to the development of sustainable farming systems. 5. Promote the production and use of traditional crops and livestock, and associated traditional knowledge. 6. Promote the application of integrated pest management methodologies and techniques in agricultural production. 7. Support capacity-building for indigenous and local communities to have fair and equitable access to the market in order to increase their options for sustainable livelihoods. 8. Identify at the local, national, and international level, market opportunities to support the revitalization of sustainable agricultural production systems. 	<p>Compile, in collaboration with FAO and other relevant bodies and organizations, and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and other means:</p> <p>Guidelines/toolkits geared towards the development of sustainable agriculture systems.</p> <p>Case-studies, lessons learned and best-practice guidance on sustainable agriculture systems.</p>	<p>FAO SPC Other international and regional programmes and educational and research institutions</p>	<p>Article 8(j)</p> <p>CBD programme of work on agricultural biodiversity</p> <p>Cartagena Protocol</p> <p>IPPC</p> <p>Other relevant regional and international agreements</p> <p>Programme of work on the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems</p>

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	<p>15. <i>Adopt and apply strategies to sustainably use managed forest ecosystems through improved production and harvesting methods, integrated pest management, water management, fire control, and the use of appropriate technologies</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement, through a participatory process, a sustainable forestry plan, integrating the use of knowledge, wise practices and innovations of indigenous and local communities 2. Promote sustainable forestry systems aiming to prevent land degradation and increase productivity through appropriate techniques and other soil conservation practices 3. Develop and promote the use of fire management tools and techniques for maintaining and enhancing biological diversity within managed forests 4. Establish strong collaborative partnerships and networks at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to undertake studies and projects addressing sustainable forestry in islands 5. Address land tenure issues relevant to the development of sustainable forestry systems 6. Conduct research and extension activities on the propagation, production and use of native and endemic species, and associated traditional knowledge, where applicable, to maintain the diversity of native species 7. Promote the application of integrated pest management methodologies and techniques 	<p>Compile, in collaboration with UNFF, FAO and other relevant bodies and organizations, and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and other means:</p> <p>Guidelines/toolkits geared towards the development of sustainable forest management systems.</p> <p>Case-studies, lessons learned and best-practice guidance on sustainable forest management systems.</p>	<p>FAO SPC IPF UNFF Other international and regional programmes and educational and research institutions</p>	<p>Decision VI/22, Forest biological diversity</p> <p>Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity</p>
<p>8. By 2010, effective systems are in place to ensure that no species of wild flora and fauna are endangered by international trade</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity consider ratifying CITES and promote that Convention as a vital tool for the conservation and sustainable use of wild flora and fauna found on islands.</i> 2. <i>Manage trade in those species not covered by CITES to ensure that their wild populations are sustained</i> 3. <i>Reinforce and promote measures to control illegal, unreported and unregulated harvesting and trading of fish (IUU) and of other biological resources (e.g. fish for the aquarium trade).</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Put into place measures to promote breeding and propagation programmes for trade purposes as a means of ensuring the livelihoods of local and indigenous communities, while ensuring the long-term survival of the wild populations of the species concerned. 2. Empower communities to enforce regulations concerning collection for trade and in monitoring the populations of the species concerned 3. Adopt certification programmes to ensure compliance with CITES and national regulations so that harvest for trade is sustainable 4. Develop and adopt management plans for key species to ensure that harvest for international trade in them is sustainably based. 5. Develop incentives are developed and established to encourage breeding and propagation projects. 6. Develop incentives are developed to ensure that revenue from trade is reinvested in conservation and sustainable management of the species concerned. 	<p>Training programmes and resources on sustainable management for trade are developed and promoted in collaboration with CITES and other IGOs and regional bodies concerned with trade in wild species of flora and fauna</p> <p>Existing guidelines on sustainable management for trade are disseminated</p>	<p>CITES WTO FAO Regional fisheries agencies IUCN</p>	<p>CITES FAO programmes IUCN specialist group programmes Regional fisheries programmes and projects</p> <p>Decision VII/0 (goal 4, target 4.3 in annex II, and related indicators in annex I)</p>

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<p>9. By 2010, island biodiversity-based products are derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed, consistent with the conservation of biodiversity and in order to support human well-being.</p>	<p>1. <i>Adopt an interdisciplinary and participatory approach at all levels of management and governance related to the use of island biodiversity.</i></p>	<p>1. Develop participatory decision-making mechanisms involving civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities and key economic sectors</p> <p>2. Undertake education, capacity-building and training activities at all levels, and including indigenous and local communities, which will contribute to sustainable management practices.</p>	<p>Document and disseminate best practices on sustainable biodiversity-base production systems for human well being</p>		<p>Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity</p> <p>Decisions VII/12 on sustainable use, VII/16, on Article 8(j), V/5 on the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, and VII/4 on the biological diversity of Inland water ecosystems</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 4, target 4.1 in annex II and related indicators in annex I)</p> <p>Programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention</p>
	<p>2. <i>Promote sustainable land use and water resources management practices in relation to human well-being.</i></p>	<p>1. Adopt and apply strategies to enhance efficient and sustainable agricultural production to ensure food security</p> <p>2. Adopt the use of environmentally-friendly technologies in all production processes</p> <p>3. Promote sustainable management practices, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 8(j) and 10(c).</p>			
	<p>3. <i>Develop mechanisms to allow for the integration of appropriate traditional conservation management systems and practices into national policies and management and development plans.</i></p>	<p>1. Develop the capacity and enhance opportunities for community-based research and monitoring to conserve island biodiversity and provide greater benefits to island communities</p> <p>2. Document traditional practices that contribute to sustainable use of island biodiversity, in accordance with prior informed consent and respecting the rights of indigenous and local communities</p> <p>3. Develop and implement effective systems to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, where appropriate, for sustainable use of island resources</p>			
	<p>4. <i>Support indigenous and local communities in developing sustainable resource-based livelihoods and economic activities.</i></p>	<p>1. Conduct research on the potential of using the components of island biodiversity to provide economic benefits to indigenous and local communities in island States.</p> <p>2. Undertake capacity-building activities to support indigenous and local communities to effectively manage their biological resources.</p>			
	<p>5. <i>Promote the sharing of best practices on sustainable use of biodiversity resources within and among small islands.</i></p>	<p>Explore ways and means on how the CHM can be more effectively and efficiently utilised for the sharing of information on best practices and technologies which promote sustainable use, particularly in islands with limited information technological capacity.</p>			

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	6. <i>Remove subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation of island biodiversity.</i>	1. Develop a policy and legal framework to facilitate the removal of subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation of island biodiversity 2. Increase awareness of policy makers, legislators, and the private sector, on the impacts of subsidies on island biodiversity.			
GOAL 3. Address the threats to island biodiversity					
10. By 2010 ,pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, are significantly reduced.	1. <i>Develop and implement integrated land and water use plans that take into consideration, inter alia, important biodiversity areas, geological hazards/features, existing resource use.</i>	1. Establish participatory mechanisms to develop and implement integrated land and water use plans 2. Develop enabling-policy and legal frameworks to develop and implement integrated land and water use plans. 3. Assess underlying causes of habitat loss in small islands, in particular in small island developing States 4. Conduct rapid assessments of components of island biodiversity as well as hotspot surveys 5. Support community-based resource mapping			Decision VII/30 (goal 5, target 5.1 in annex III and related indicators in annex I)
	2. <i>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 military activities</i>	1. Identify key components of biological diversity in agricultural production systems responsible for maintaining natural processes and cycles, monitoring and evaluating the effects of different agricultural practices and technologies on those components and encouraging the adoption of repairing practices to attain appropriate levels of biological diversity. 2. Take measures to reduce soil erosion caused by, <i>inter alia</i> , deforestation, overgrazing, and fires.			Decision VII/5
	3. <i>Minimize land degradation and habitat loss</i>	1. Reduce the impacts of mining and quarrying (including sand exploitation, coral mining, dredging) 2. Develop and implement policy and legal frameworks, as well as technologies that minimize adverse impacts of mining and promote environmentally friendly and socially responsible approaches 3. Develop methods for estimating the maximum sustainable yield of non-metallic resources, such as sand aggregates, gravel, coral and mud.			Decision III/11 (15a) Decision V/5 Decision VI/22 (forests)
	4. <i>Prevent and reduce coastal erosion, siltation and degradation</i>	1. Develop and implement integrated marine and coastal management (IMCAM) 2. Halt the conversion of mangrove ecosystems for mariculture activities. 3. Promote the use of techniques that minimise adverse impacts of agriculture and mariculture. 4. Restore mangrove, seagrass and coral reef ecosystems.			Decision VI/7 (assessment) Akwé: Kon Guidelines (decision VII/16) Decision VII/12

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<p>11. By 2010, effective systems are in place to reduce pollution and improve waste management on islands.</p>	<p>1. <i>Encourage the use of environmental-friendly energy sources</i></p> <p>2. <i>Define and implement island pollution management plans.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Provide islands with secure disposal of hazardous wastes</i></p> <p>4. <i>Develop and implement contingency plans to fight against unforeseen polluting events, inter alia, oil spills</i></p> <p>5. <i>Develop and implement watershed integrated management to prevent siltation and run-off on island coastal ecosystems.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Implement measures to prevent eutrophication of island coastal ecosystems caused by, inter alia, urban wastewater and agricultural run-off and infiltration.</i></p> <p>7. <i>Promote urban waste management to prevent ecosystems pollution and degradation</i></p>	<p>1. Support the dissemination of updated information on know-how on clean energy technologies, their advantages and feasibility.</p> <p>2. Give incentives to industries/local communities to adopt clean energy sources as their main power supply.</p> <p>3. Enforce the environmental impact assessment process for island industries, infrastructures, and urban plans.</p> <p>4. Integrate pollution and waste management into national regulations.</p> <p>5. Maintain and where necessary restore mangrove and other vegetated ecosystems to help preventing run-off and siltation.</p> <p>6. Enhance and promote public awareness on waste minimization, management and recycling</p> <p>7. Create facilities for waste collection and recycling.</p> <p>8. Develop and implement wastewater treatment plants.</p> <p>9. Develop and update urban plans taking into consideration waste management</p> <p>10. Promote appropriate agricultural techniques to prevent run-off and eutrophication, ensuring technical assistance to indigenous and local communities.</p> <p>11. Promote the use of organic and sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p>Compile and disseminate information on waste risks and management</p> <p>Compile and disseminate information on sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p>Basel Convention IMO World Trade Organization UNCLOS</p>	<p>Decision VII/30 (goal 7, target 7.2 in annex II and related indicators in annex I)</p>

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<p>12. By 2010, scientific capability, institutional support, legal frameworks, and infrastructure are in place to prevent the introduction, establishment, spread, and negative impacts of high-risk, high-impact alien species to islands</p>	<p><i>1. Develop and implement regional and state-specific prevention measures for high risk, high impact species and groups of potential invaders of islands (e.g. ants and rodents)</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish an effective quarantine control system at national borders to prevent the entrance of invasive alien species that could, inter alia, damage island ecosystems, induce biodiversity loss and/or jeopardize crop and livestock development. 2. Establish quarantine barriers to protect islands within nation States (i.e. in the case of islands that are part of an archipelago or a larger state). 3. Collaborate to establish supranational or regional quarantine barriers, so that clusters of island States can collaborate to protect themselves from invasive alien species. 4. Identify pathways for movement of invasive species and implement measures to address them 5. Develop risk assessment tools to govern the importation of goods that may accidentally include alien species (e.g. insects on food shipments) 6. Develop and implement protocols to detect, evaluate and control the translocation of island endemics to different islands and new locations in the same islands. 7. Share national pest lists and data on pests intercepted and their pathways at the international level. 8. Develop and strengthen legislative and policy frameworks as a context for effective prevention measures 9. 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 Conference of the Parties. 10. Support regional efforts at biological control of invasive species that negatively affect multiple countries/islands groups 11. Establish linkages to other legal instruments including WTO, APEC (now under way with invasive alien species) and other relevant to the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans, and Caribbean. 12. Solicit assistance from IMO in the assessment and compilation of best practices geared towards control of ballast water, minimization in the movement of invasive alien species, and spread of invasive alien species through hull fouling. 		<p>WTO FAO IMO IPPC GISP IUCN/ISSG</p>	<p>Decisions VI/23* and VII/13 on invasive alien species.</p> <p>Guiding Principles on Invasive Alien Species (annex to decision VI/23)</p> <p>Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species on Islands (CII)</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 6, targets 6.1 and 6.2 in annex II and related indicators in annex I)</p> <p>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p>

* One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of the decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

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	<p>2. <i>Develop and implement contingency measures for the early detection and rapid response to the incursion of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop contingency plans for the early detection and rapid response to the incursion of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. 2. Implement surveillance programmes to detect new incursions and to assess the probability that species already present will become invasive 3. Share national pest lists and data on pests intercepted and their pathways at the national level. 4. 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). 5. Develop and strengthen legislative and policy frameworks as a context for effective response systems. 6. Collect baseline data for existing native and endemic species in order to better understand what alien and invasive alien species populations have become established. 7. Identify abundance and population tendencies, habitat (natural and semi-natural) biology (especially xenotypes), reproduction and propagation features of alien species 8. Identify the aspects related to the invasion processes in the design of biodiversity conservation strategies. 9. Develop risk assessment methodologies applicable at the local, national and regional levels, including the risk of hybridization with endemic species. 10. 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>Decision VII/30 (goal 6, targets 6.1 and 6.2. in annex II and related indicators in annex I)</p>

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	<p><i>3. Develop and implement management plans for long-term management of selected invasive alien species, and management of all alien species within specified sites, including elimination or control of pathways that led to the introduction and spread of these species.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an inventory of presence of invasive alien species on islands based on survey. Link this with inventory of species and ecosystems to identify the pressures, risks and most cost-effective opportunities for prevention and restoration. 2. 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) 3. Develop and strengthen legislative and policy frameworks as a context for effective management systems. 4. 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 and among insular regions with similar ecosystems. 5. Facilitate and support the work of the Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species on Islands (initiated by New Zealand/ Invasive Species Specialist Group/IUCN under the GISP umbrella and endorsed by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting) to address invasive alien species in islands and other similar initiatives. 			<p>Decision VII730 (goal 6, targets 6.1 and 6.2 in annex II and related indicators in annex I)</p>
	<p><i>4. Develop and implement policies and programmes to enlist the support and cooperation of all sectors of society with the appropriate prevention and management of alien invasive species.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and conduct both general and species/group-specific public awareness activities and programmes 2. Develop and implement participatory processes for integrated planning for prevention and management of invasive species. 3. Develop and implement codes of conduct to regulate intentional introductions and prevent unintentional introductions 4. Identify key audiences for the development of targeted information and public awareness resources 5. Support regional and global databases providing comprehensive information on invasive species. 6. Document and disseminate information on protocols on controlling the importation and evaluation of invasive alien species. 			<p>Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species on Islands</p>

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	<p>5. <i>Provide the legal framework and the human and infrastructure capacity at the regional, national, and local levels, to conduct research, education, and enforcement for ongoing prevention and management of invasive species.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assign clear responsibilities to national and local governmental bodies and agencies for the prevention, detection, rapid response, eradication, and long-term management of invasive species. 2. Review and, as necessary, facilitate the revision or development of national and/or local legal instruments, adapted to the situation of each island state or island region, to prevent undesired introductions and to manage or eradicate established invasive species. 3. Assist national and local governments, non-governmental organizations, local communities, and the private sector to identify their own responsibilities for the prevention and management of invasive species, including, <i>inter alia</i>, procedures for the regulation of domesticated or captive species that may become invasive. 4. Establish collaborative working relationships among conservation, agriculture and border control (customs and quarantine) authorities. 			
<p>13. By 2010, minimize the vulnerability to and reduce the impact of climate change and sea level rise on island biodiversity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Create viable national [networks] of ecologically connected protected areas that are resilient to climate change.</i> 2. <i>Identify species (e.g. corals) that are resilient to climate change in order to use those species for restoration.</i> 3. <i>Include and implement adaptation and mitigation measures in land-use and coastal zone planning and strategies to strengthen local-level resilience to climate change.</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop monitoring techniques to identify and monitor the means by which climate change affects key species. 2. Identify and protect sites whose environmental conditions favor the maintenance and recovery of species and ecosystems under changed climate and sea level. 3. Consider addressing the possible impacts of climate change on island biodiversity through participation in the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol 4. Develop models to study the vulnerability of island biodiversity to climate change. 5. Monitor and exchange information on the impacts of global climate change on island biodiversity. 6. Strengthen national capacity, such as national multisectoral committees that address climate change issues. 		<p>UNFCCC</p>	<p>Joint Programme of Action for Water and Climate, NAPA/UNEP</p> <p>Decision VII/28</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 7, target 7.1 in annex II)</p>

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<p>14. By 2010 ensure that management of the risks of natural disasters to island biodiversity is mainstreamed into national planning processes.</p>	<p>1. <i>Establish and strengthen formal national and local organizations responsible for disaster preparedness, response and mitigation in islands.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Develop specific participatory plans, including community response and mitigation plans, to address specific disasters such as flooding, storm surges, drought, bush fires and mainstream these into national planning processes</i></p>	<p>1. Identify and implement effective early-warning systems (forecasting) and strategies that address longer-term disasters such as hurricanes, storm surges, floods, and tropical storms, climate change, sea level rise, El Niño and La Niña phenomena.</p> <p>2. Empower local communities to address, respond and adapt effectively to natural disasters.</p> <p>3. Strengthen efforts to preserve and restore ecosystems that provide protection against tidal and storm surges and damage.</p> <p>4. Develop and implement education and awareness programmes for local communities and indigenous people on natural disasters taking into account information community systems.</p> <p>5. Promote appropriate traditional practices.</p>		<p>Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) and other regional organizations dealing with disasters.</p>	<p>International and regional strategies for disaster reduction</p> <p>Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
<p>GOAL 4. Benefit-sharing and maintenance of island genetic resources</p>					
<p>15. By 2010, administrative, legislative and/or regulatory measures and systems are in place to regulate access to genetic resources, in particular those endemic to islands, and related knowledge and ensure that benefits arising from their utilization are fairly and equitably shared</p>	<p>1. <i>Improve the knowledge base of genetic resources</i></p> <p>2. <i>Establish rights over endemic species and locally generated races and cultivars</i></p>	<p>1. Investigate and document the availability of endemic genetic resource and knowledge and their existing and potential uses</p> <p>2. Identify and assess systems of information delivery and updating to improve the recording and cataloguing systems and, where appropriate, to implement alternative systems</p> <p>Develop national legal mechanisms for the recognition of exclusive genetic resources as public assets, particularly in reference to island endemics and locally originated races and cultivars. Mechanisms should incorporate arbitration systems.</p>	<p>Collect relevant information on existing recording and cataloguing systems and information delivery systems in island settings</p> <p>Organize regional and inter-regional workshops to identify effective mechanisms and systems utilizing the results of appropriate case-studies</p>	<p>FAO SPREP Other relevant regional and interregional organizations Environment and Sustainable Development Unit of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS-ESDU)</p>	<p>GTI ITPGRFA Decision VII/30 (goal 10 in annex II)</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 10 in annex II)</p>

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	3. <i>Establish and harmonize processes, mechanisms and measures to protect genetic resources and for bioprospecting</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement a national access and benefit-sharing strategy and national access and benefit-sharing measures, taking into account the Bonn Guidelines 2. Draft national legislative, administrative and policy measures on access and benefit-sharing with particular reference to endemic resources 3. Investigate and document the potential for bioprospecting of (endemic) genetic resources 4. Develop national guidelines on bioprospecting strategy, taking into account the Bonn Guidelines 	Report on development of national legislation and administrative and policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and bioprospecting in islands, including progress on the implementation of national access and benefit-sharing strategies and measures	WIPO UNU Commission on Environmental Law	Action Plan on Capacity-building for Access and Benefit-sharing (annex to decision VII/19 F) TRIPs ITPGRFA Decision VII/30 (goal 10 in annex II)
16. By 2010, the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including the rights to benefit sharing, are recognized and protected	1. <i>Recognize and protect island traditional knowledge and practices</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement legislation for the respect and protection of indigenous rights over their traditional knowledge and practices, including intellectual property rights and <i>sui generis</i> systems 2. Initiate programmes, where appropriate, to record and study traditional knowledge and practices, in particular those which support the sustainable use of island biodiversity with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities 	Compile information on the protection and maintenance of traditional knowledge and practices in islands	WIPO IUCN UNU UNESCO-CSI INSULA	Programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 8(j) • Access and benefit-sharing UNESCO Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems in a Global Society (LINKS) project Decision VII/30 (goal 9, target 9.1 in annex II and related indicators in annex I)
	2. <i>Increase involvement and participation of indigenous and local communities in decisionmaking and implementation of the present programme of work on traditional knowledge and practices including rights to benefit sharing</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. Develop local capacities for protecting and facilitating the use of island traditional knowledge and practices, including the exercise of prior informed consent 			
GOAL 5. 1. Increasing capacities and financing for the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity					
17. By 2010 new and additional financial resources are allocated to small island developing States and for developing country Parties, to facilitate the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in	1. <i>Develop and strengthen partnership at all levels and across sectors to implement the NBSAPs and POW</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify constraints and difficulties at the national level for the establishment of partnerships including use conflicts and management responsibilities 2. Actively engage the full range of stakeholders 3. Establish partnerships in different sectors, such as tourism, fisheries, natural disasters management 4. Encourage and support the establishment of non-governmental organizations, as well as local partnerships 	<p>Identify best practices in the establishment of all types of partnerships applicable to island biodiversity</p> <p>Identify potential partners and their roles in the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</p> <p>Organize a regional and interregional workshop/meeting to encourage the establishment of multisectoral partnerships for island biodiversity</p>	TNC/WWF/ WCS/ Conservation International/ Rare/ Birdlife UNESCO Further actors to be identified by the Secretariat	NGO consortium to implement the COP-7 pledge Roundtable for Nature Conservation in the Pacific

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<p>general, their commitments under the Convention</p>	<p><i>2. Provision of additional financial resources from the financial mechanism of the Convention</i></p>	<p>1. Provide priority access to the financial mechanism of the Convention for the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, in particular to small island developing States</p> <p>2. Establish a special window for the funding of island biodiversity projects in small island developing States</p> <p>3. Develop group projects and enabling activities coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the implementation of the programme of work, in particular for small island developing States</p>		<p>Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity GEF Implementing agencies</p>	<p>GEF Small Grants Program (SGP)</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 11, target 11.1 in annex II and related indicator in annex I)</p>
	<p><i>3. Develop and implement a range of conservation finance mechanisms</i></p>	<p>Establish conservation trust funds, including national biodiversity trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, user fees, payments for ecosystem services, and other instruments, including national funding of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use</p>	<p>Compile information on available financial tools for island biodiversity conservation and sustainable use</p> <p>Include this information under the island biodiversity portal of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) organizations of donor countries</p> <p>Conservation Funds Alliances</p>	<p>Decision VII/30 (goal 11, target 11.1 in annex II and related indicator in annex I)</p>
	<p><i>4. Secure bilatera / multilateral grants and loans</i></p>	<p>Analyse the socio-economic value of island biodiversity and its contribution to local, national and global economies and cultures, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the contribution of biodiversity to poverty alleviation and resilience building</p>			<p>Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
<p>18. By 2010 technologies are transferred, to allow for the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention</p>	<p><i>1. Assess technologies which are appropriate for the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</i></p>	<p>1. Determine the capacity to absorb technology, at all scales</p> <p>2. Assess and identify suitable technology for island biodiversity, at all scales</p> <p>3. Share information on a regional and subregional basis</p> <p>4. Establish protocols for technology transfer</p>	<p>Collect and compile information contained in national capacity self assessment reports</p> <p>Liaise with other conventions with a view to identifying existing and potential synergies on island biodiversity</p>	<p>Island universities and research institutions</p> <p>Existing institutions on technology transfer</p>	<p>Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>Decision VII/29</p> <p>Articles 8(j) and 16 of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
	<p><i>2. Develop island-based technology</i></p>	<p>1. Identify the island based technology that supports the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity</p> <p>2. Identify the support needed, including funding, to facilitate the development of island-based technology</p> <p>3. Provide protection to the technologies developed including through intellectual property rights</p>	<p>Identify synergies and coordinate work on technology transfer under CHM and SIDSNet</p>	<p>GEF and implementing agencies UNFCCC UNCCD and biodiversity related conventions</p>	<p>Other multilateral environmental agreements</p> <p>Decision VII/30 (goal 11)</p>

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<p>19. By 2010 legislation and mechanisms that provide for the implementation of this programme of work is improved, enacted and enforced</p>	<p><i>1. Improve or develop the management of legislation and enforcement mechanisms for this programme of work</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratify relevant multilateral environmental agreements and complete the legal systems for integrating them into national law, through appropriate enabling legislation 2. Improve capacity of legal drafting, including by preparing legislative guidelines 3. Promote awareness raising and training for voluntary compliance 4. Increase enforcement power of local communities, also by applying existing customary laws 5. Promote collaboration between agencies involved in environmental protection enforcement including land use planning authorities to prevent adverse impacts on island biodiversity 	<p>Prepare a concept document containing elements for legislative guidelines</p>	<p>IUCN Commission on Environmental Law Foundation for environmental law and development (FIELD) Other multilateral environmental agreements</p>	
	<p><i>2. Provide appropriate incentives to support the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity, and to remove, or reform appropriately, perverse incentives that have negative effects on the conservation and sustainable use of island ecosystems</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove harmful subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation of island biodiversity, or irreversible loss of critical habitats. 2. Implement incentive/disincentives measures that will enable mitigation of detrimental actions and facilitate participatory approaches in the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity, including certification schemes 	<p>Collect information on positive and negative incentives relating to island biodiversity</p> <p>Identify perverse subsidies in islands and case studies illustrating successful efforts to reallocate the resources to island biodiversity</p>	<p>Relevant NGOs</p>	<p>Programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology transfer and cooperation; and • Incentives <p>Decisions VII/18 and VII/12</p> <p>Article 11 of the Convention</p>
<p>20. By 2010, strengthened island capacity to support the implementation of this programme of work and its supporting activities in national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>	<p><i>1. Coordinate and harmonize the implementation of different ongoing programmes under the Convention on Biological Diversity with cross-cutting activities and conventions related to the Convention on Biological Diversity</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate national biodiversity strategies and action plans into national sustainable development plans and national and island planning processes 2. Integrate consideration of the programme of work on island biodiversity in the national capacity self assessment and in the development of ongoing action plans related to the programme of work 3. Establish, as appropriate, a coordination process/mechanism for the implementation of all relevant multilateral environmental agreements at the national level 	<p>Facilitate exchange of experiences between small island developing States in various regions to assist with timely implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.</p> <p>Compile case-studies on existing effective coordination mechanisms/processes for the implementation of all relevant multilateral environmental agreements at the national level</p>	<p>Other multilateral environmental agreements</p>	<p>Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	SUPPORTING ACTIONS/MEANS FOR THE PARTIES	SUPPORTING ACTIONS BY THE SECRETARIAT	SUGGESTED PARTNERS	LINKAGES WITH DECISIONS AND PROCESSES
	<p>2. <i>Develop biodiversity technology and science centres</i></p>	<p>1. Establish or strengthen national centres on island biodiversity which centralize or coordinate knowledge and capacities for inventorying, evaluating and assisting other agencies on biodiversity issues. Such centres should have legal capacity for identifying biodiversity elements (species, genes) and their particular condition (endemism, etc).</p> <p>2. Develop a regional and/or sub-regional umbrella structure/mechanism to coordinate national centres</p> <p>3. Develop a roster of regional experts on island biodiversity</p>	<p>Compile information on existing regional mechanisms with a view to identifying key players</p>	<p>Local universities</p> <p>Existing institutions on technology transfer</p>	<p>SIDSNet</p>
	<p>3. <i>Enhance learning opportunities, including through training, for all relevant groups, such as non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities, working with appropriate facilities on island biodiversity.</i></p>	<p>1. Develop training programmes to enhance national science and technology capability.</p> <p>2. Modify, in order to place appropriate emphasis on island environmental issues, the curricula at all levels of educational institutions.</p> <p>3. Build the understanding of island biodiversity</p> <p>4. Implement long-term education programmes and peer learning opportunities and networks to ensure the successful implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work on island biodiversity</p> <p>5. Request training from the secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements to enhance capacity to implement the programme of work on island biodiversity</p>	<p>Coordinate with UNESCO for the organization of training workshops on the programme of work on island biodiversity</p> <p>Compile and make available information on successful examples of peer learning opportunities and networks</p>	<p>NGOs</p> <p>IGOs</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>Other multilateral environmental agreements</p>	<p>Review of the Barbados Programme of Action</p>
	<p>4. <i>Increase communication, and awareness on the programme of work on island biodiversity</i></p>	<p>1. Develop and implement effective communication and public awareness and education programmes at all levels addressing local capacity, language and culture to promote the programme of work on island biodiversity</p> <p>2. Introduce biodiversity issues in the curricula of schools and universities, in the framework of the education for sustainable development.</p> <p>3. Develop environmental education and public awareness programmes in support of the programme of work on island biodiversity.</p> <p>4. Integrate environmental education into formal and non-formal education systems.</p> <p>5. Involve other United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the promotion of the programme of work on island biodiversity, including the use of national protected areas and internationally designated sites, such as those designated under the Ramsar Convention and the World Heritage Convention</p>		<p>UNESCO</p> <p>World Heritage Convention</p> <p>Ramsar Convention</p> <p>Regional and subregional organizations</p>	<p>Programme of work on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)</p>

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES	SUPPORTING ACTIONS/MEANS FOR THE PARTIES	SUPPORTING ACTIONS BY THE SECRETARIAT	SUGGESTED PARTNERS	LINKAGES WITH DECISIONS AND PROCESSES
	<p><i>5. Develop mechanisms for participatory integrated management of island biodiversity</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote cooperation between small developing States on biodiversity resources, shared ecosystem management and exchange of experiences 2. Develop the capacity and enhance opportunities for community-based research and monitoring to conserve island biodiversity and provide greater benefits to island communities 3. Use, whenever possible, the island as unit for spatial planning , with due consideration to biodiversity requirements 	<p>Collect and disseminate information for participatory integrated planning and management of island resources</p>		<p>Relevant programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>
<p>21. By 2010, national and regional progress in implementing this programme of work and in meeting the global targets is monitored.</p>	<p><i>1. Assess the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish monitoring systems for the programme of work 2. Develop and adopt methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating progress. 3. Consolidate knowledge base 	<p>Identify elements for guidelines on the assessment and monitoring of the programme of work and national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>		<p>National reporting under the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>

*Annex II***RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK***The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biodiversity*

Recommends that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice:

1. Assess the relevance of the targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity and indicators for islands and to revise them for the purpose of this programme of work, considering the time of its approval;
2. Request the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to address the issue of the high levels of endemism in islands while developing the international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing;
3. Invites the Conference of the Parties to:
 - (a) *Request* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to make island biodiversity a priority particularly in small island developing States;
 - (b) *Request* the Global Environment Facility to apply their rules of access and simplify their disbursement procedures so as to take into account the special circumstances of small island developing States in implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity;
 - (c) *Request* the Global Environment Facility to provide fast-disbursing resources as needed to support country-driven early action, in particular in small island developing States, to implement the programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity on protected areas for meeting the 2010 target;
 - (d) *Request* the international community to actively address, during the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, the financial requirements for the implementation of a programme of work on island biodiversity;
 - (e) *Request* regional development banks and other financial institutions to provide/increase their assistance in particular to small island developing States for the implementation of the programme of work;
 - (f) *Request* Parties to achieve in island ecosystems targets and sub-targets developed in all programmes of work of the Convention, to use the agreed indicators to assess progress and report in the context of the national reports of the Convention on Biological Diversity. To achieve these targets, the international community is invited to assist small island developing States by implementing the recommendations contained in the Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action;
 - (g) *Recommend* that the Programme Officer for island biodiversity in the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity be assigned full time to the programme of work on island biodiversity;
 - (h) *Urge* Parties to increase their official development assistance in support of the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, in particular in small island developing States;
 - (i) *Request* the Executive Secretary to develop guidelines for the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, including legislative aspects, regulatory matters and incentives;
 - (j) *Invite* Parties to incorporate the programme of work on island biodiversity into the current work on national capacity self-assessment;
 - (k) *Request* IUCN to develop a Red Book for Islands using the IUCN Red List categories and criteria.

Annex III

CANARY ISLANDS DECLARATION

Protecting island biodiversity from the impact of alien species

WE, the experts on island biodiversity, gathered in Puerto de la Cruz (Tenerife), on the occasion of the meeting of the Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biodiversity, held from 13 to 17 December 2004,

Considering that islands harbour an essential part of the global biodiversity, in particular a high proportion of endemic species which constitute an important world heritage,

Noting that at the global level islands contribute significantly to biodiversity in relation to their small land area, and that their biodiversity is under critical pressure from human activities,

Recalling that islands are special ecosystems with specific problems related to their ecological features and sustainable development requirements, as noted in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and the Barbados Programme of Action.

Considering that invasive alien species are a primary threat to native species and genetic resources due to the unique nature of island biotas and associated vulnerability,

Noting that the negative impact of invasive alien species on island ecosystems are significantly more detrimental than on mainland ecosystems,

Recognizing that preventive measures are more cost-effective and efficient than measures after invasive species have been established,

Taking into account the commitments made by the world community in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the prevention of introductions, control and eradication of invasive alien species,

Recognizing, however, that new invasions are still taking place in islands with great threats to island ecosystems,

Being conscious of the need to adopt strong measures to prevent further introductions of undesired species, and to control and eradicate invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine habitats,

Aware of the Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species on Islands,

Invite all countries and, in particular, island governments, to:

(a) Develop and/or enforce adequate legal instruments for preventing of introduction of undesired alien species, and for the control and eradication of established invasive species, as appropriate;

(b) Develop effective partnerships and networking structures among islands and in collaboration with international organizations and agencies in order to share knowledge and experiences, and to facilitate mobilization of the required financial and human resources to address biodiversity issues, with particular emphasis on alien invasive species problems;

(c) Establish mechanisms (border control, quarantines, risk assessment, early detection, etc.), for preventing the introduction and establishment of potential invasive species, or of those alien species which may hybridize with local species and forms;

(d) Alert trade and tourist agents of their responsibility in the serious ecological and economic problems caused by introduced alien species on the islands;

(e) Develop innovative financial instruments and alliances –including the new business opportunities in the biodiversity sector– to allow for effective implementation of island biodiversity conservation programmes, such as the work programme being developed under the Convention of Biological Diversity.

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