

# Invasives and Island Biodiversity



ISLAND CONSERVATION

Preventing Extinctions

# Millenium Ecosystem Assessment

Five main drivers of biodiversity loss:

- Habitat Loss, Alteration, Fragmentation
- Over-Exploitation
- Pollution
- Climate Change
- **Invasive Species**

*“Invasive Species are the greatest threat to Caribbean Biodiversity”*

Caribbean Ecosystem Profile

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund - CEPF (2010)

# 2011-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan

## Strategic Goal B

**Reduce the direct pressures on Biodiversity and promote Sustainable Use**

*Target 9:* “By 2020, IAS and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment”

## Strategic Goal C

**Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity**

*Target 12:* “By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained”

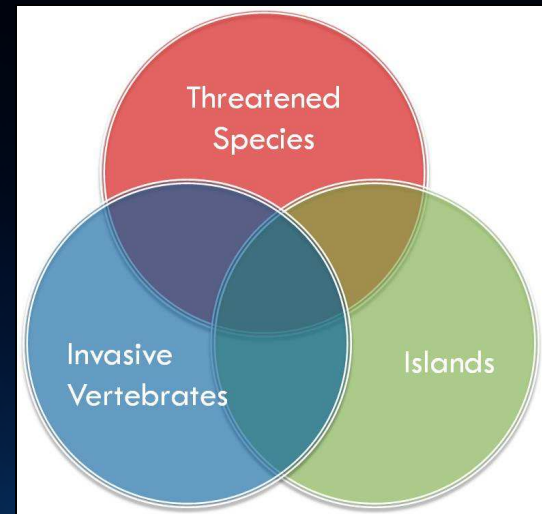
An aerial photograph of a mountain range with dense green forests. The sun is shining from the top left, creating a lens flare effect. Overlaid on the image is the text '64%' in a large, white, sans-serif font, followed by 'of recorded extinctions' in a smaller, white, sans-serif font.

64%  
of recorded extinctions



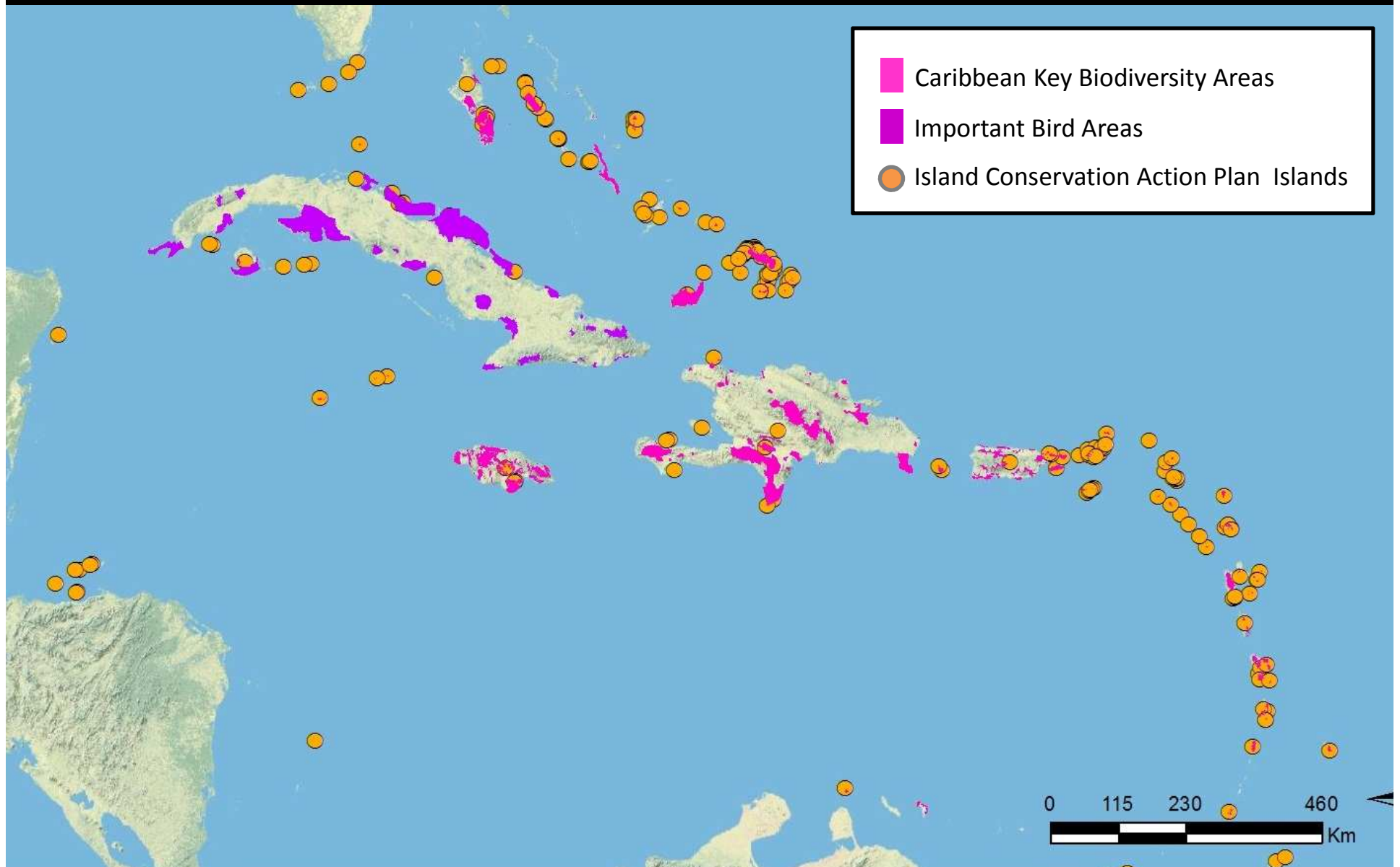
65% of island extinctions  
caused by invasive species

# Where do we need to work?



- Places where we know invasive species threaten native Caribbean species
- **259** IUCN Red Listed (CR) and (EN) Caribbean vertebrates incl. un-assessed single island endemics on **228** islands
- **197** islands - threatened species and known invasive species overlap

# Caribbean Threatened Species



## IMPACT

1994 – Present

**48** islands

**890** populations

**305** species





# Island Conservation

## *Technical & Development Partner*

1. Scientific and Technical advice
2. Joint implementation: IAS eradications
3. Cooperate in project development, financing
4. Cooperate in developing National Strategies

# Island Conservation

## *IAS Knowledge in Caribbean NBSAPs*

As partners we can work together to:

- Identify
- Evaluate
- Prioritize IAS Targets
- Action Plan

# Island Conservation

## *Caribbean Partners in a Global Campaign*

1. Partner with island nations (SIDS) and nations with islands
2. Engage key scientific and conservation institutions to provide a solid science base
3. Cooperatively develop a wide financing portfolio: aid agencies, multi-laterals, foundations, countries



# Next Steps (after we leave)

1. Review national IAS information:  
data gaps, action priorities, needed skills
2. Develop Implementation & Financing plans
3. Include results in NBSAPs, Biodiversity Reports
4. Network regionally and internationally:  
information exchange, implementation

# Thank You

Ideas, Comments, Questions?



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