

ANNEX

Matrix for the review of implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity

This table can also be completed on-line at: <http://www.cbd.int/island/reports.shtml>

Party: Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Biodiversity Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i> | Progress/Obstacles |
|---|---------------------------|
| Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society | |
| General awareness of biodiversity is achieved Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. | |
| Biodiversity is mainstreamed into development strategies and plans Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. | |
| Biodiversity incentives are used in policy (negative avoided, positive applied) Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. | |
| Sustainable (biodiversity-friendly) production and consumption are in place Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits | |
| Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use | |
| Rate of loss of all habitats are at least halved, fragmentation and degradation reduced | |

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| Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced | |
| Fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants are sustainable harvested Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. | |
| Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity | |
| Pollution and eutrophication are contained and controlled Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. | |
| Invasive alien species identified, priority species controlled/eradicated, pathways contained Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) On-going enhancement of the Global Invasive Species Database to include content on the ecology, impacts and the management of invasive aliens species 2) Restructuring of the Global Invasive Species Database to serve as a decision support tool for invasive species stakeholders. Will feature a Global List of Invasive Species and improved search functionality including search on pathway types etc. 3) ISSG 2010 and 2011 focus on island ecosystems: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a) Increased networking with stakeholders on island groups especially Caribbean, Western Indian Ocean Islands and Pacific region leading to better exchange of information 3b) Development of thematic island database known as IBIS (Island Biodiversity and Invasive Species) that includes datasheets on the invasive species threat to native species, management of their spread and conservation outcomes as a result of management. IBIS also includes inventories of alien, invasive and potentially invasive species on islands, native species and all areas designated or identified as vulnerable. 4) Compiled checklists of invasive vertebrates on island ecosystems 5) For IBIS working on native species under threat on islands of South Pacific, Japanese Bonin Ogasawara islands, sub-Antarctic islands, the endangered West Indian Iguanas |

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| | 6) Working on a project conducting an overview of how invasive species are managed in the European Overseas Territories 7) The ISSG is promoting and seeking strategic funding for the establishment of an ISSG information node in each of the three island groups (Pacific, Caribbean and Western Indian Ocean) who will coordinate networking and exchange of information among invasive species stakeholders so decision making is informed. 8) Increase on-going collaboration with Global Islands Database 9) Planned development of Database on invasive species impacts on wetlands and Ramsar sites on islands 10) Working to raise awareness of the impacts of invasive species on World Heritage Sites especially islands. |
| <p>Pressure from ocean acidification and climate change on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems minimized</p> <p>Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning</p> | <p>Raising awareness of the importance of conservation of biodiversity in climate change mitigation especially maintaining the integrity of coastal forests and estuarine ecosystems including management of the spread of invasive species.</p> |
| <p align="center">Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p> | |
| <p>17% terrestrial and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved in networks of protected areas</p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.</p> | |
| <p>Extinction of all threatened species is prevented, conservation status is improved</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>1) Development of thematic island database known as IBIS (Island Biodiversity and Invasive Species) that includes datasheets on the invasive species threat to native species, management of their spread and conservation outcomes as a result of management. IBIS also includes inventories of alien, invasive and potentially invasive species on islands, native species and all areas designated or identified as vulnerable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For IBIS working on native species under threat on islands of South Pacific, Japanese Bonin Ogasawara islands, sub-Antarctic islands, the endangered West Indian Iguanas <p>Increased links and interoperability with GISD and IUCN Red List so the threat of invasive species on threatened species is highlighted.</p> |

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| <p>Breeds/varieties of cultivated animals and plants and their wild relatives are maintained, strategies for genetic erosion are in place</p> <p>Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p> | |
| <i>Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</i> | |
| <p>Ecosystems that provide water, health, livelihoods and well-being are restored and safeguarded</p> <p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p> | |
| <p>Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks from biodiversity are enhanced, at least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, promoting joint implementation of Rio Conventions</p> <p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p> | |
| <p>Nagoya protocol on ABS is in force and operational</p> <p>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p> | |
| <i>Strategic Goal E: Enhance Implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</i> | |
| <p>All Parties have an effective and updated NBSAP produced in a participatory manner</p> <p>Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p> | |

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|---|---|
| <p>Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of ILC, customary use, are respected and integrated into the Convention, ILCs participate at all relevant levels</p> <p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels</p> | |
| <p>Biodiversity science and technology are improved, shared and applied</p> <p>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p> | <p>Invasive species related Information and Knowledge exchange core business of the ISSG. This is accomplished through networking and an active referral system; publication of newsletter; operating an active list service of over 1070 members; development of an information portal on the ISSG website; through our information databases ‘the Global Invasive Species Database and IBIS (Island Biodiversity and the threat of Invasive Species)</p> <p>The ISSG is working actively on developing the interoperability of the GISD and IBIS with other global resources like the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and Global Islands Database</p> |
| <p>A substantive increase in financial resources invested in biodiversity is achieved</p> <p>Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p> | |