




GB STRATEGY REVIEW OF ACTIONS IN THE ORIGINAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (Monitoring and surveillance section)

Assessment of status and information on progress made provided by NNSS October 2013

Satisfactory Progress	
Partial progress	
Little / no progress	

BROAD (CHAPTER) HEADINGS	KEY ACTION	PRIORITY	TASK	STATUS	PROGRESS MADE
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.1 Develop an 'early warning system' for both flora and fauna, similar to the alert system currently operated by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) for plant health threats.	MEDIUM	Implement 6.4. Implement 7.6. Implement 7.7. Implement 7.8.	Satisfactory progress	<p>An alert system has been developed by the NNSIP project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'alert species' entered into the NBN are flagged to CEH / NNSS - Online 'alert' recording form can be used to send in reports direct to NNSIP, which are then rapidly verified and followed up as necessary - Alert email address has been established, which is rapidly verified and followed up as necessary - Other schemes have been encouraged to include alert species, for example in the development of phone apps <p>Raising awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RISC project developed to increase public engagement in recording non-native species (including 'alert' species) - ID materials have been developed for many alert species - 5 high priority alert species are highlighted on the NNSS website and within the NNSIP project - Alert posters have been issued to stakeholders, in some cases as part of an alert awareness raising plan (e.g. Asian Hornet)
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.2 Identify the highest priority known, and potentially, invasive non-native species that should be subjected to the most intensive monitoring	MEDIUM	Agree list with relevant stakeholders and Central Data Repository (CDR).	Satisfactory progress	<p>A list of high priority alert species is maintained by the NNSIP project. This is kept under review and has been informed by a horizon scanning exercise. Alerts have been issued for the 5 most important of these through the NNSS website and production of posters / ID materials.</p> <p>A key improvement in monitoring has been to facilitate the flow of data collected into central systems, as part of the NNSIP project.</p> <p>More intensive monitoring has been carried out for a number of species where a requirement to do so has become apparent, e.g. Carpet Sea-squirt, Killer Shrimp, sentinel apiaries for Asian Hornet.</p>

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EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.3 Maximise the use of existing information sources and develop, over time, suitable surveillance/monitoring schemes for known and potentially invasive non-native species.	HIGH	Identify existing information sources. Bring existing information together. Identify gaps.	Moderate progress Ongoing task	Maximising use of existing information sources has been and continues to be taken forward by the NNSIP, but this is an ongoing task. RISC was established to help improve monitoring for certain non-native species, including some which are priorities. Dedicated surveillance has been undertaken in some cases (e.g. Killer Shrimp etc).
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.4 Work closely with relevant conservation or taxon-specific bodies to develop ways to maximise detection, surveillance and monitoring capacity	HIGH	Dialogue with monitoring organisations. Identify possibilities. Agreed arrangements.	Moderate progress	NNSIP partnership includes a number of key NGO bodies and liaises with many others. Main issue has been improving data flow and raising awareness of need for non-native species data. Some key enhancements have been technological, for example: - development of Indicia, which allows all schemes to quickly and easily submit records through a central online system, which can be adapted by different organisations / schemes for their own use - development of Plant Tracker and other non-native species apps Local Records Centres are often highlighted as partners that should be better integrated into existing systems, however this has proven difficult for some of them due to issues with funding and data flow.
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.5 Develop and agree protocols for surveillance and monitoring of species identified as potentially invasive	MEDIUM	Agree standards.	No progress?	Somewhat unclear what the action is asking for. Protocols for surveillance / monitoring have been recommended to ensure data for similar species is collected in a uniform manner to facilitate trends analysis etc. Such protocols have not yet been developed.
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.6 Establish a central repository for holding data on non-native species distribution	HIGH	Develop a NNS data portal.	Satisfactory progress	Complete

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EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.7 Establish a comprehensive mechanism for recording interceptions on significant introduction pathways; including developing protocols for gathering data on interceptions from a range of 'intercepting bodies'	HIGH	Suitable data recording system. Dialogue/working group with intercepting organisations. Agreed arrangements.	Moderate progress	A central mechanism has been developed through the NNSIP to allow recording of any non-native species, however interception networks (e.g. plant and animal health border inspections) are not being utilised for recording non-native species that pose a threat to biodiversity / the wider environment. Prioritising pathways will help to understand how better to deliver this action. For some pathways it may be possible to consider supporting recording of 'intercepting bodies' (for example enhancing the role of inspectors at border controls), however for other pathways such as recreational boating and angling it is more difficult to envisage how this could be done. It may be possible to geographically target monitoring based on the risk posed by pathways (e.g. focussing monitoring at likely entry points such as ports).
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.8 Establish (and publicise) a means for capturing information on non-native species from any source, for example by ensuring that information from museums, government laboratories, local authority pest controllers, universities and members of the public can be passed on to the data repository	MEDIUM	Implement 7.6 and 9.2. Generate awareness.	Satisfactory progress	Considerable progress has been made to achieve this through the use of Indicia and iRecord.
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.9 Consider the need for investment in training and making taxonomic expertise more widely available	LOW	Identify taxonomic weaknesses.	Satisfactory progress	There has been relatively little call / need for this. Where necessary, training was facilitated in the identification of Carpet Sea-squirt, a particularly difficult species.

Note - the section below involves Rapid Response so has been included in Workshop 2

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EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.10 Identify appropriate means of securing adequate resources and capacity to carry out rapid responses to contingencies	HIGH	a) Audit responsibilities.	Satisfactory progress	Complete.
		HIGH	b) Dialogue with key bodies - Scoping resources and processes (linked to 7.11).	Satisfactory progress	Taken forward by the Rapid Response Working Group.
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.11 Establish a means for clearly designating lead agencies for rapid responses to different taxa and in different circumstances	HIGH	Develop rapid response protocol.	Satisfactory progress	Rapid response Working Group established and rapid response report / protocol drawn up in 2010. The Rapid Response Working Group report includes a decision tree for identifying a coordinating body to deliver rapid responses.
EARLY DETECTION, SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND RAPID RESPONSE	7.12 Develop a general contingency plan to include a risk assessment, mechanisms for flow of information and a protocol for rapid approval of emergency action	HIGH	(Linked to 7.11).	Moderate progress	The Rapid Response Working Group report includes a decision tree for identifying a coordinating body to deliver rapid responses, but they decided that a general contingency plan was not appropriate.