**SI 2.** United Nations Sustainability Development Goals and links to invasive vertebrate eradications. Target descriptions are summarized, for full target descriptions see (United Nations 2015)

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| SDG target | Link to invasive vertebrate eradication | Reference |
| 1.1. Eradicate extreme poverty for all people living on less than $1.25 a day (as of October 2015 the poverty line is set at $1.90 (The World Bank 2019)) | Rodents, primates & some herbivores (macaques) can remove and destroy crops, damage food stores for markets or long-term storage. | (Stenseth et al. 2003, Jojola et al. 2005, Pimentel et al. 2005, Khlyap and Warshavsky 2010, Capizzi et al. 2014, Witmer et al. 2014) |
| 1.2. Reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty. | Invasive vertebrates can undermine the potential for economic development via crop damage, damage to food stores, property damage and are reservoirs of disease. | (Stenseth et al. 2003, Jojola et al. 2005, Pimentel et al. 2005, Khlyap and Warshavsky 2010, Almeida et al. 2013, Capizzi et al. 2014, Witmer et al. 2014, Correa et al. 2017) |
| 1.5. Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters | Eradication can increase the resilience of humans to projected climate change impacts (e.g. reduce crop damage to mitigate crop losses due to climate; reduce risk of climate change-induced increases in infectious disease reservoir populations).  Invasive vertebrate eradication can indirectly assist in the development of alternative economic resources (e.g. ecotourism). | (Castley et al. 2001, Stenseth et al. 2003, Jojola et al. 2005, Pimentel et al. 2005, Khlyap and Warshavsky 2010, Julius, Rolanda et al. 2012, Capizzi et al. 2014, Witmer et al. 2014, Hulme 2014, Kosoy et al. 2015, Morand et al. 2015, Russell et al. 2017) |
| 1.a Ensure mobilization of resources from a variety of sources in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions | Invasive vertebrate eradications can indirectly bring foreign investment, promote local jobs, and can result in tourism in SIDS. | (Aguirre-Muñoz et al. 2008, Aguirre-Muñoz 2011, Russell et al. 2017, Zengeya et al. 2017, Benedicto Royuela et al. 2019, Nattrass et al. 2019) |
| Targets 1.3, 1.4, 1.b. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 2.1. End hunger and ensure access by all people, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.  2.2 End all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of children under 5, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons | Via reduced crop damage, directly and indirectly providing food and food security. | (Stenseth et al. 2003, Jojola et al. 2005, Pimentel et al. 2005, Khlyap and Warshavsky 2010, Capizzi et al. 2014, Witmer et al. 2014) |
| 2.3. Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.  2.4. Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality | Invasive vertebrate eradications can reduce crop damage and mitigate crop loss. | (Stenseth et al. 2003, Jojola et al. 2005, Pimentel et al. 2005, Khlyap and Warshavsky 2010, Capizzi et al. 2014, Witmer et al. 2014) |
| Targets 2.5., 2.a., 2.b., 2.c. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 3.2. End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. Reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births | Invasive vertebrates can be reservoirs of diseases that affect women during pregnancy, newborns and children. | (Duffy and Capece 2012, de Wit et al. 2017) |
| 3.3. End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases | If invasive vertebrate is reservoir of a disease that affects marginalized communities and people with limited access to health services/ infrastructure | (McCarthy and Moore 2000, Meerburg et al. 2009, Tappe and Büttner 2009, Lv et al. 2009, Deplazes et al. 2011, Beltrán-Beck et al. 2012, Duffy and Capece 2012, Julius, Rolanda et al. 2012, Billeter et al. 2014, Süld et al. 2014, Sutor et al. 2014, Hulme 2014, Morand et al. 2015, Blasdell et al. 2015, de Wit et al. 2017, Cassan et al. 2018) |
| 3.4. Promote mental health and well-being | If invasive vertebrate is a reservoir of a disease associated with mental illness (e.g. toxoplasmosis) | (Duffy and Capece 2012, de Wit et al. 2017) |
| All targets in Goal 3 except 3.2., 3.3., and 3.4. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 3.d. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks | If invasive vertebrate is reservoir of a disease and invasive vertebrate eradication can reduce disease risk. | (de Wit et al. 2017, Russell et al. 2017) |
| All targets in Goal 4 except 4.4. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 4.4. Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship | Through training of local island or country inhabitants in eradication of invasive vertebrates and ecological monitoring techniques | (Tershy et al. 2002, Iriarte et al. 2005, Howald et al. 2007, Witmer et al. 2009, Aguirre-Muñoz et al. 2011, Carrion et al. 2011, Samaniego-Herrera et al. 2017) |
| All targets in Goal 5 | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 6.1. Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all  6.3. Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials. | To the extent that herbivore or omnivore eradication can lead to watershed recovery and reduction in pathogen loads in the water supply (fecal contamination). | (Meerburg et al. 2009, Semenza and Menne 2009, Thompson and Smith 2011, Duffy and Capece 2012, Shiels et al. 2014, Witmer et al. 2014, Góralska and Błaszkowska 2015, Thompson 2015) |
| 6.6. Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes | To the extent that invasive vertebrate can have direct or indirect impact on forests or freshwater ecosystems (rivers and wetlands). | (Donlan et al. 2002, Iriarte et al. 2005, Zavaleta et al. 2010, Beltran et al. 2014) |
| All targets in Goal 6 except 6.1., 6.3., 6.6. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| All targets in Goal 7 | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| All targets in Goal 8 except 8.9 | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 8.9. Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | To the extent that invasive vertebrate eradication can improve tourism quality of experience. Eradication of invasive ungulates can green barren islands and make them more scenic for tourists.  Invasive vertebrates can impact tourism by directly impacting charismatic species. | (Castley et al. 2001, Simberloff and Simberloff 2010, Russell et al. 2017, Zengeya et al. 2017, Benedicto Royuela et al. 2019, Nattrass et al. 2019) |
| All targets in Goal 9 except 9.4. and 9.5 | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities  9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries. | Invasive vertebrate eradications can be used to offset fisheries bycatch.  Through the creation of innovative technologies for safe and humane control of invasive vertebrates. | (Lapidge et al. 2004, Saunders et al. 2007, Wilcox and Donlan 2007, Donlan and Wilcox 2008, Pascoe et al. 2011, Saunders and Lane 2011, Blackie et al. 2014, Campbell et al. 2015, Holmes et al. 2015, Martinez et al. 2018) |
| All targets in Goal 10 | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| All targets in Goal 11 except 11.4. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage | To the degree that an invasive vertebrate impacts a natural heritage site through herbivory or predation of native and charismatic species. | (Coomes et al. 2003, Nogales et al. 2006, Butchart 2008, Broome 2009, Beltran et al. 2014, Jones et al. 2016, Russell et al. 2017) |
| All targets in Goal 12 except 12.3. and 12.8.  (Target 12.2 is related to material footprint and production) | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications on islands |  |
| 12.3. Reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses | To the extent that invasive rodents are responsible for food waste and contamination in storage. | (Stenseth et al. 2003, Jojola et al. 2005, Pimentel et al. 2005, Khlyap and Warshavsky 2010, Capizzi et al. 2014, Witmer et al. 2014) |
| 12.8. Ensure that people have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | To the extent that invasive vertebrate eradication in all the stages – prior, during and post eradication – can create awareness of local communities (and tourists) for sustainable development, lifestyles and in particular, harmony with nature. | (Tershy et al. 2002, Iriarte et al. 2005, Howald et al. 2007, Witmer et al. 2009, Aguirre-Muñoz et al. 2011, Carrion et al. 2011, Samaniego-Herrera et al. 2017) |
| 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | To the extent that invasive vertebrates can impair the ability of native ecosystems to work as natural buffers against climate-related hazards or if they can negatively affect the ability of local populations to recover after a natural disaster. | (Brook 2008, Pyke et al. 2008, Russell et al. 2017, Spatz et al. 2017, McClelland et al. 2018) |
| 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | To the extent that invasive vertebrates can have direct or indirect impacts on the adaptation or mitigation of climate change through herbivory and nutrient cycling. | (Clout 2002, Brook 2008, Pyke et al. 2008, Grant-Hoffman et al. 2010, Mainka and Howard 2010, Peltzer et al. 2010, Holdaway et al. 2012, Russell et al. 2017, Spatz et al. 2017, McClelland et al. 2018) |
| 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible | Carbon sequestration resulting from recovery of native vegetation after invasive vertebrate eradications, particularly herbivores/omnivores. | (Lyons et al. 2002, Reaser et al. 2007, Peltzer et al. 2010, Beltran et al. 2014) |
| Targets 13.3., 13.b. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications |  |
| 14.1. Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution | To the extent that invasive vertebrates can be an important source of pollutogens (pathogens coming from land to sea) and sedimentation. | (Crooks 2002, Alava et al. 2014) |
| 14.2. Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans | To the extent that invasive vertebrates can have impacts on coastal ecosystems. | (Crooks 2002, Jojola et al. 2005, Gedan et al. 2009, Gomez et al. 2010, Peltzer et al. 2010, Carrion et al. 2011, Brown et al. 2015) |
| Targets 14.3., 14.6., 14.a., 14.b., 14.c. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications |  |
| 14.4. Regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics | To the extent that invasive vertebrate eradication can serve as compensatory mitigation for bycatch impacts of offshore fisheries. | (Wilcox and Donlan 2007, Donlan and Wilcox 2008, Carrion et al. 2011, Pascoe et al. 2011) |
| 14.5. Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information | To the extent that invasive vertebrate eradication can be linked to coastal protection and management. | (Crooks 2002, Jojola et al. 2005, Gedan et al. 2009, Gomez et al. 2010, Peltzer et al. 2010, Carrion et al. 2011, Brown et al. 2015) |
| 14.7. Increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism | To the extent that invasive vertebrates can have direct or indirect impacts on fisheries or if invasive vertebrate management can directly or indirectly benefit ecotourism in Small Island Developing States. | (Wilcox and Donlan 2007, Donlan and Wilcox 2008, Carrion et al. 2011, Pascoe et al. 2011, Russell et al. 2017) |
| 15.1. Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements | To the extent that invasive vertebrates can have direct or indirect impacts on forests, freshwater ecosystems, wetlands and drylands and the ecosystem services these provide. | (Ford and Grace 1998, Zavaleta et al. 2001, Donlan et al. 2002, 2003a, Parker et al. 2006, Fukami et al. 2006, Jones et al. 2008, Becerra and Bustamante 2009, Harrington et al. 2009, Drake and Hunt 2009, Kardol and Wardle 2010, Aguirre-Muñoz 2011, Glen et al. 2013b, Beltran et al. 2014, Norbury et al. 2015, Russell and Holmes 2015, Brown et al. 2015, Hämäläinen et al. 2017) |
| 15.2. Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally | To the extent that invasive vertebrate eradication can reduce deforestation or help restore degraded forests. | (Ford and Grace 1998, Zavaleta et al. 2001, Donlan et al. 2002, 2003a, Parker et al. 2006, Fukami et al. 2006, Jones et al. 2008, Becerra and Bustamante 2009, Harrington et al. 2009, Drake and Hunt 2009, Kardol and Wardle 2010, Aguirre-Muñoz 2011, Glen et al. 2013b, Beltran et al. 2014, Norbury et al. 2015, Russell and Holmes 2015, Brown et al. 2015, Hämäläinen et al. 2017) |
| 15.3. Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world | To the extent that invasive vertebrates can directly or indirectly be associated with desertification of ecosystems (i.e. grazers). | (Ford and Grace 1998, Zavaleta et al. 2001, Donlan et al. 2002, 2003a, Parker et al. 2006, Fukami et al. 2006, Jones et al. 2008, Becerra and Bustamante 2009, Harrington et al. 2009, Drake and Hunt 2009, Kardol and Wardle 2010, Aguirre-Muñoz 2011, Glen et al. 2013b, Beltran et al. 2014, Norbury et al. 2015, Russell and Holmes 2015, Brown et al. 2015, Hämäläinen et al. 2017) |
| 15.4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development | If invasive vertebrate has a direct impact on mountain ecosystems through herbivory, sedimentation, and soil erosion and compaction. | (Ford and Grace 1998, Zavaleta et al. 2001, Donlan et al. 2002, Fukami et al. 2006, Becerra and Bustamante 2009, Beltran et al. 2014) |
| 15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | Invasive vertebrate eradication eliminates one of the main threats to native biodiversity and fosters recovery of endangered native species. | (Clout 2002, Donlan et al. 2003a, Howald et al. 2007, Broome 2009, Hulme et al. 2010, Keitt et al. 2011, Doherty et al. 2016, Hollings et al. 2016, Jones et al. 2016, Thibault et al. 2017) |
| Targets 15.6., 15.7. 15.c. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications |  |
| 15.8. Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species | All eradications fall under this metric | (Ford and Grace 1998, Zavaleta et al. 2001, Clout 2002, Donlan et al. 2002, 2003a, Fukami et al. 2006, Parker et al. 2006, Howald et al. 2007, Jones et al. 2008, 2016, Becerra and Bustamante 2009, Harrington et al. 2009, Broome 2009, Drake and Hunt 2009, Hulme et al. 2010, Kardol and Wardle 2010, Aguirre-Muñoz 2011, Keitt et al. 2011, Glen et al. 2013b, Beltran et al. 2014, Norbury et al. 2015, Russell and Holmes 2015, Brown et al. 2015, Hollings et al. 2016, Doherty et al. 2016, Hämäläinen et al. 2017, Thibault et al. 2017) |
| 15.9. Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts | To the extent that invasive vertebrate eradication can help integrate biodiversity values and local planning if local communities are integrated into invasive vertebrate eradication. | (Tershy et al. 2002, Iriarte et al. 2005, Howald et al. 2007, Witmer et al. 2009, Aguirre-Muñoz et al. 2011, Carrion et al. 2011, Samaniego-Herrera et al. 2017) |
| 15.a. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems  15.b. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation | To the extent that invasive vertebrate eradication can mobilize economic resources into conservation action. | (Lapidge et al. 2004, Saunders et al. 2007, Wilcox and Donlan 2007, Donlan and Wilcox 2008, Pascoe et al. 2011, Saunders and Lane 2011, Blackie et al. 2014, Campbell et al. 2015, Holmes et al. 2015, Martinez et al. 2018) |
| All targets in Goal 16 | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications |  |
| All targets in Goal 17, except 17.6. and 17.7. | No clear link to invasive vertebrate eradications |  |
| 17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism. | To the degree that invasive vertebrate eradication can facilitate cross-border transfer of skills, eradication techniques and knowledge. | (Donlan et al. 2003b, Lapidge et al. 2004, Aguirre-Muñoz et al. 2008, 2011, Samaniego-Herrera and Aguirre-Munoz 2011, Glen et al. 2013a, Samaniego-Herrera et al. 2014, 2017, Kark et al. 2015) |
| 17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | To the degree that invasive vertebrate eradication can facilitate cross-border transfer of skills, eradication techniques and knowledge. | (Donlan et al. 2003b, Lapidge et al. 2004, Aguirre-Muñoz et al. 2008, 2011, Bryce et al. 2011, Samaniego-Herrera and Aguirre-Munoz 2011, Glen et al. 2013a, Samaniego-Herrera et al. 2017, Robertson et al. 2014, Samaniego-Herrera et al. 2014, Kark et al. 2015) |

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