**IUCN ISSG’s response to Appendix 2 (Preliminary Draft Monitoring Framework for the 2030 Action Targets) Draft 2030 Target 3 of the Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**

The IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group ISSG is a partner in the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership[[1]](#footnote-1) and with its partners leads the development of biodiversity indicators related to invasive alien species.

The current suite of invasive species indicators includes

1. Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction events, (IUCN ISSG)

2. Legislation for prevention and control of invasive alien species (IAS), encompassing “Trends in policy responses, legislation and management plans to control and prevent spread of invasive alien species” and “Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species”, (IUCN ISSG)

3. Trends in invasive alien species vertebrate eradications (Island Conservation, IUCN ISSG)

4. Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species) (IUCN, BirdLife International, NatureServe, Zoological Society of London ZSL)

Below is the IUCN ISSG’s response to Appendix 2 (Preliminary Draft Monitoring Framework for the 2030 Action Targets) Draft 2030 Target 3 (see Table 1) of the Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework[[2]](#footnote-2)

**Response**

The following publication, conducted under the sTWIST project (<https://www.idiv.de/en/stwist.html>), is in preparation that provides a foundation for identifying and selecting indicators for post 2020 reporting.

**Roige, M. et al. in preparation**. **Assessing the adequacy of global indicators for monitoring biological invasions.**

A systematic review was conducted of invasion indicators, and each indicator evaluated against a series of criteria for relevant, robust, repeatable and operational indicators. Together, the capacity of indicators that met minimum criteria, to report on invasion targets was then evaluated. The review shows that the main problems in the current set of indicators are the lack of existing spatio-temporally explicit indicators, lack of measures of uncertainty associated with them, and most are not global in coverage or transferable across taxa. Nonetheless, key gaps and strategic directions for further development and investment emerge from the review, as well as recommendations for the next stage of global invasion reporting.

Table 1: Extraction from Appendix 2 of the Zero Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

|  | **Draft 2030 Targets** | Suggested elements of the targets for monitoring | Suggested Indicators |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites. | Change in the number of countries with measures put in place to control introduction [pathways](https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1365-2664.12819), by ~~pathway,~~ distinguishing intentional (release) and unintentional (escape, stowaway, contaminants and corridors) | Legislation for prevention and control of invasive alien species (IAS), encompassing “Trends in policy responses, legislation and management plans to control and prevent spread of invasive alien species” and “Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (also, SDG indicator 15.8.1). Number of species assessed for risk.  Number of Parties to, and counties applying, relevant international legal instruments that for controlling pathways (BWM Convention; IPPC, OIE, Biofouling guidelines; World Customs Organization Safe Framework of Standards) \*  Number of countries monitoring priority invasive alien species\* |
| Change in the rate of invasive alien species introductions | Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction events. Trends in the numbers of invasive alien species introduction events compared to BAU trends\* |
| Change in the rate of invasive species eradications or controlled | Trends in invasive alien species vertebrate eradications.  Trends in the number and proportion of invasive alien species under active management\* Use of biocontrol\* |
| Change in the impact of invasive alien species | Red List Index (conservation status of species impacted by invasive alien species) Economic impacts of invasive alien species\* Cost of control of invasive alien species population\*  Loss of cultural value associated with native biodiversity\*  Trends in the global distribution of priority invasive alien species known to have severe impacts based on national presence/absence data |

1. The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) is a global initiative to promote and coordinate the development and delivery of biodiversity indicators for use by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other biodiversity-related conventions, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national and regional agencies. <<https://www.bipindicators.net/about>> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-02/documents [↑](#footnote-ref-2)