

Organizational Workshop for “global invasive alien species information partnership” 9-10 July 2012, London, UK

Invasive Alien Species and the Strategic Plan under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

CBD Secretariat
July 2012



Convention on Biological Diversity

Objectives:

- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources



Photo credit : Cabinet Office,
Government of Japan

Article 8(h) of the Convention



“ Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate

- Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species. ”

What is invasive Alien Species?

- Terminology -

Alien species :

species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural distribution

includes any part, gametes, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce

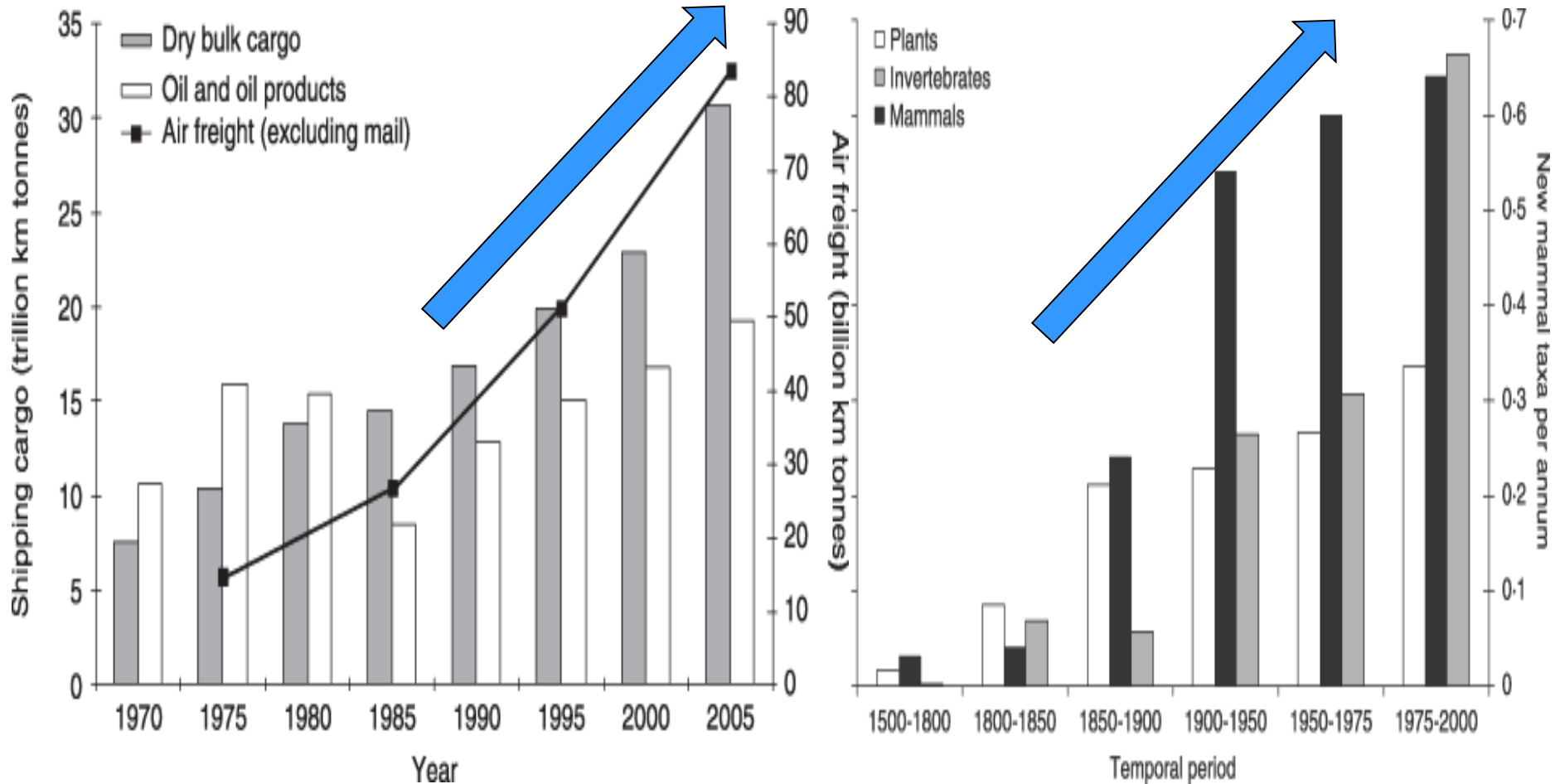
Invasive alien species:

- **alien species whose** introduction and/or spread threaten biological diversity (**ecosystems, habitats or species**)

One of the five main direct drivers of biodiversity loss

| | | Habitat Change | Climate Change | Invasive Species | Over-exploitation | Nutrients & pollution |
|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Forest | Boreal | ↗ | ↑ | ↗ | → | ↑ |
| | Temperate | ↘ | ↑ | ↑ | → | ↑ |
| | Tropical | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↗ | ↑ |
| Dryland | Temperate grassland | ↗ | ↑ | → | → | ↑ |
| | Mediterranean | ↗ | ↑ | ↑ | → | ↑ |
| | Tropical grassland and savanna | ↗ | ↑ | ↑ | → | ↑ |
| | Desert | → | ↑ | → | → | ↑ |
| Inland water | | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | → | ↑ |
| Coastal | | ↗ | ↑ | ↗ | ↗ | ↑ |
| Marine | | ↑ | ↑ | → | ↗ | ↑ |
| Island | | → | ↑ | → | → | ↑ |
| Mountain | | → | ↑ | → | → | ↑ |
| Polar | | ↗ | ↑ | → | ↗ | ↑ |

The more cargo and freight the more biological invasions



Economic impact of invasive alien species and cost of control

| Country | Invasive Species | Impact/Loss (million/yr) | Cost of control (million /y) | Year |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|-------------|
| Canada & USA | Wood- and phloem-boring insects | \$830 residential property values | \$17,000 | 2011 |
| Canada | 10 species | \$187 | | 2006 |
| Germany | 20 species | €167 | €17,000 | 2003 |
| USA | All known IAS | \$137,000 | | 2001 |
| Uganda | Water hyacinth | \$112 | | 2001 |
| India | Alien insects and mite pests | \$17,000 | | 2001 |
| Brazil | Alien insects and mite pests | \$85,000 | | 2001 |
| Australia | Alien insects and mite pests | \$ 936 | | 2001 |

COP adopted Global Strategy with ambitious but achievable vision, mission and goals

VISION:

"By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

COP adopted Global Strategy with ambitious but achievable vision, mission and goals

MISSION:

take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, **pressures on biodiversity are reduced**, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner.....

COP adopted Global Strategy with ambitious but achievable vision, mission and goals

Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

COP adopted Global Strategy with ambitious but achievable vision, mission and goals

Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

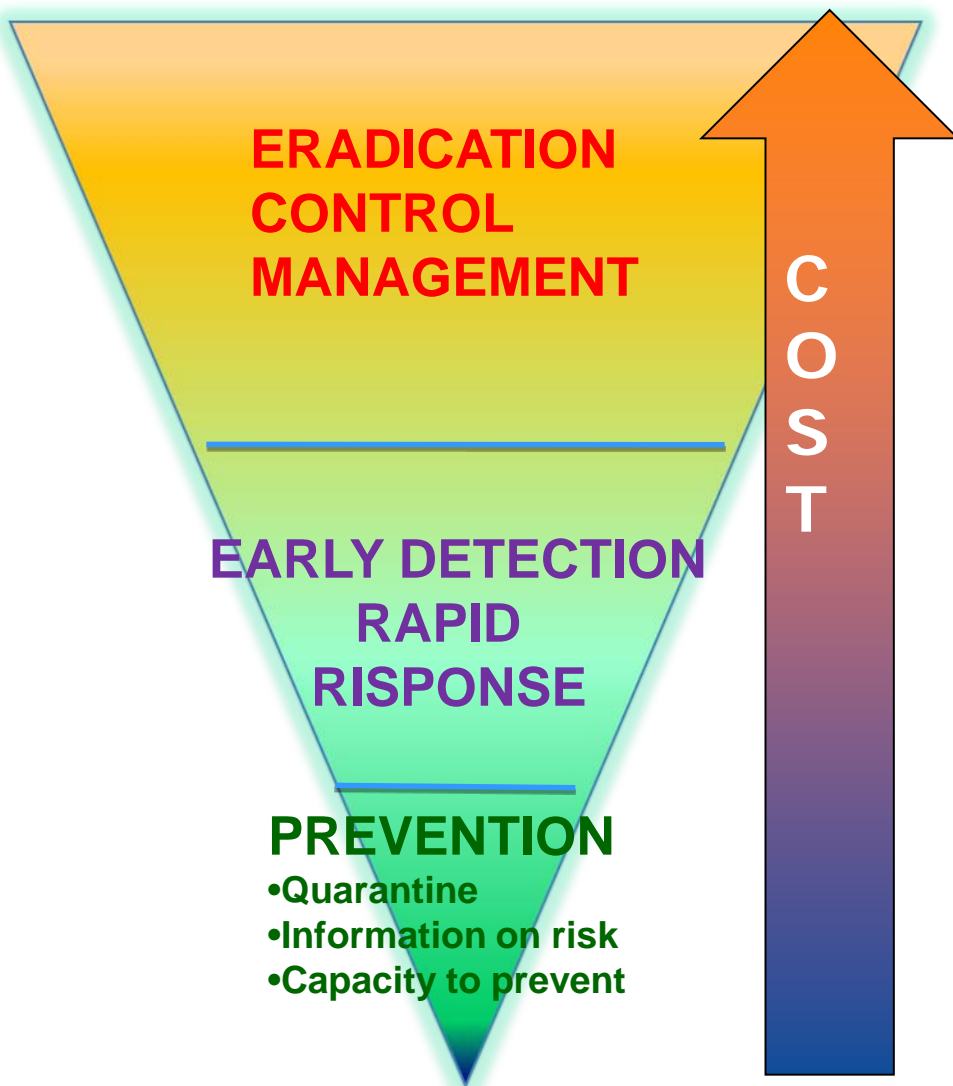
To reduce direct pressure on Biodiversity

Aichi Biodiversity 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

CBD Guiding Principles on IAS (2002)



A. General

1. Precautionary approach
2. Three-stage hierarchical approach
3. Ecosystem approach
4. The role of States
5. Research and monitoring
6. Education and public awareness

B. Prevention

1. Border control and quarantine measures
2. Exchange of information
3. Cooperation, including capacity-building

C. Introduction

1. Intentional introduction
2. Unintentional introductions

D. Mitigation of impacts

1. Mitigation of impacts
2. Eradication
3. Containment
4. Control

COP *decided* to share information

Provide information:

- **To assist countries to perform effective** risk analysis;
- **On potential pathway of alien invasive species;**
- **Of tools and related information to support** prevention, early detection, monitoring, eradication and/or control **of invasive alien species;**
- **To support** public awareness-raising;

Decision VI/23*

Joint work programme

SBSTTA15 welcomed INF14

In response to INF14, EU funding – work
upto COP11

This workshop is supported by EU

Funding objective

Reiterate the hand out

- based on Jwp
- partnership
- Information gap identified

Ultimate goal

- towards filling gap and to achieve Target 9

