



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Work of the Convention on invasive alien species and the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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15 July 2025



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
2021-2030



**MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**
Danida

Why is the work of the CBD so important for IAS?

The CBD is currently the most encompassing and directly relevant global environmental governance mechanism for biological invasions (IPBES, 2023)

The COP has recognized **invasive alien species as a crosscutting issue for the work of the Convention** (decision [VI/1](#))

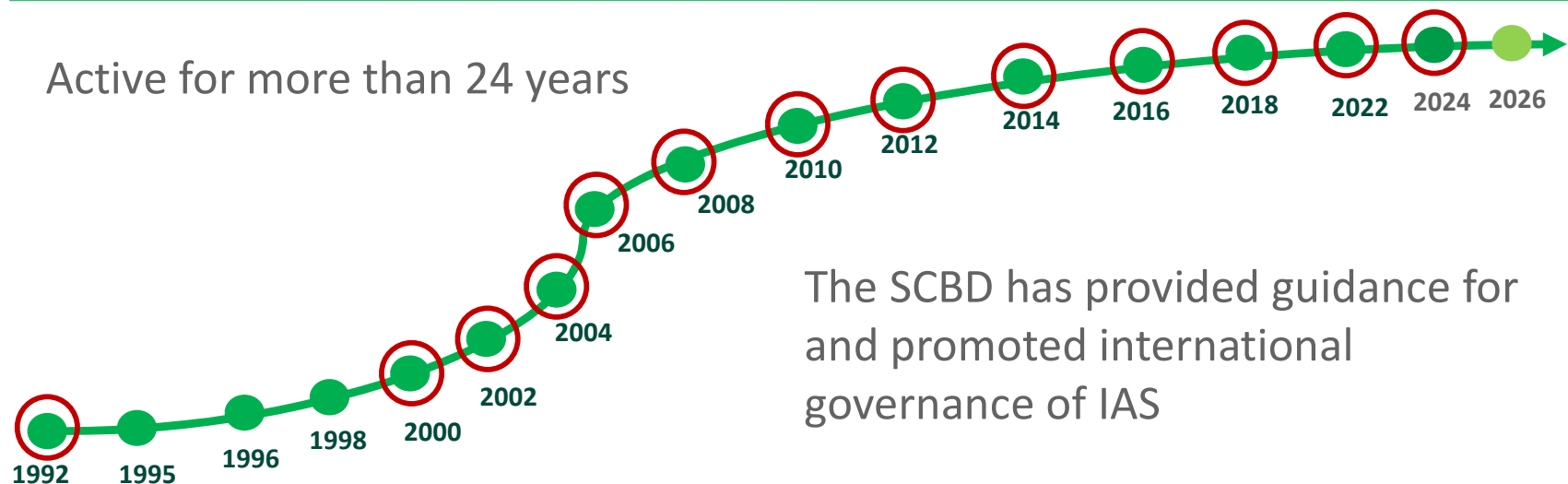
Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species."

adopted a set of **guiding principles** for the implementation of Article 8(h) (Decision [VI/23](#)).

<https://www.ipbes.net/ias>



Invasive Alien Species at the Conference of the Parties



The SCBD has provided guidance for
and promoted international
governance of IAS

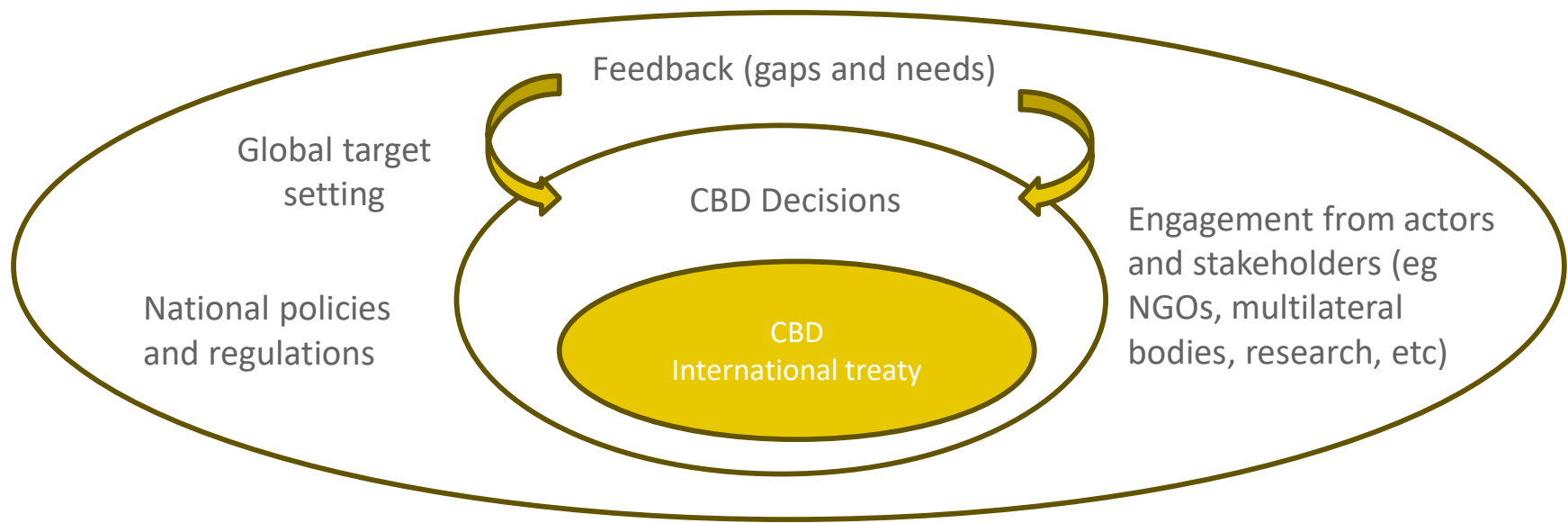
13 Decisions on IAS

several technical guidance
documents

<https://www.cbd.int/invasive/cop-decisions.shtml>



How does the CBD influence Global Governance



IAS as a cross-cutting issue





Convention on
Biological Diversity

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Vision: A world of living in harmony with nature by 2050

Goal A

Protect and Restore

Goal B

Prosper with Nature

Goal C

Share Benefits Fairly

Goal D

Invest and Collaborate

Mission: To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery

Targets

Reducing Threats



Meeting People's Needs



Tools and Solutions



Cross-cutting considerations

Implementation & support
mechanisms

Monitoring, reporting
and review

Communication



Considerations for implementing Target 6



Why is this target so important?

- IAS are one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss.
- They pose a threat to food security, human health and economic activities.
- Globalization has made the movement of species easier and quicker by creating new introduction pathways.

Addressing Target 6 will have a direct effect on the success of the other Targets of the KMGBF



2030 Targets: Reducing Threats

Target 6 on invasive alien species

Target text broken down by color into its **overall aim** and **elements (actions)**, one of which has a **quantitative** aspect

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by:

- i. identifying and managing pathways of introduction of alien species,
- ii. preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030,
- iii. eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.





(i) Identifying and managing pathways

- Pathways and vectors can lead to both intentional and/or unintentional introductions.
- The increase in globalization is considered the main driver of species movement around the world. Globalization is associated with an increase in transport, trade, travel and tourism.
- Addressing pathways of introduction is key to tackling the introduction and spread of IAS.



(ii) Preventing the introduction and establishment of IAS

Some measures could include:

- border security
- risk analysis
- surveillance
- rapid response capacity
- pathways management



Prevention is more cost-effective than addressing impacts from IAS



Target 6 coordination with other targets



(iii) Eradicating or controlling IAS

In order to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of currently established invasive alien species, especially within priority vulnerable sites, management measures need to be undertaken.

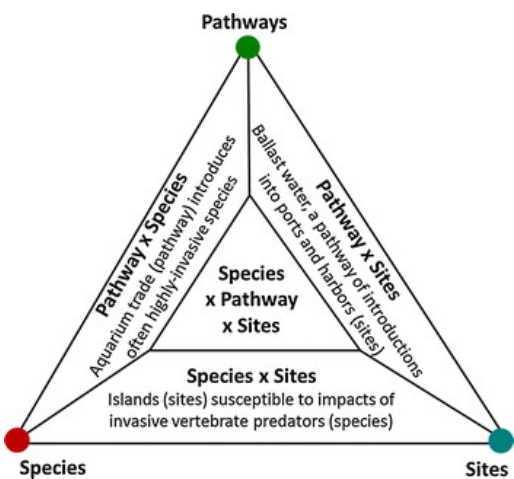
These could include:

- Eradication
- Containment
- Control



Elements of the target- Prioritization

Prioritization – Given the limited resources that exist to address this threat and the timeframe for the implementation of the Framework, Parties will need to prioritize the pathways, sites and invasive alien species they wish to address.



McGeoch et al. 2016. Biological invasions. Vol18:299-314



Priority sites

- sites that are **sensitive or vulnerable** to impacts from invasive alien species

where impacts from IAS could have severe consequences to biodiversity or ecosystem services

- sites that are **susceptible to introductions**

sites where there is a high risk of introductions of alien species and that provide an opportunity for their establishment (e.g ports and harbours, large urban areas, tourist sites, or major traffic routes)

The identification of these sites, and their prioritization for management actions is to be undertaken by the national governments





Priority species

Some aspects to consider when doing prioritization of species are:

- **Ecological impacts** (e.g., extinction risk to native species, habitat alteration)
- **Economic impacts** (e.g., crop loss, fisheries decline)
- **Social/health impacts** (e.g., disease vectors)
- Risk assessment could be a useful resource for prioritization



How other GBF Targets can help us address IAS

- **Obtaining the necessary funds** is needed to effectively control IAS (Target 19- Increase financial resources for BD).
- Addressing biological invasions must be an **inclusive process** (Target 22) undertaken over multiple years that involves the sharing of knowledge and data (Target 21- inclusive participation on BD decision-making)
- need for **stronger international cooperation and technology transfer** to meet the needs of effective implementation (Target 20- capacity building and cooperation).



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UN
environment
programme

CBD support to the parties to implement T6



**Updated website
on invasive alien
species**

Guidance, tools and databases

This section presents a list of resources that can support Parties and other stakeholders to address invasive alien species and to implement Target 6 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The resources are presented in two main groups:

A. Resources related to the elements of Target 6

These resources are grouped into four categories, one on baseline information and the others on the different elements of target 6:

Baseline information and prioritization
Resources for managing pathways of introduction
Resources for preventing the introduction and establishment of alien species
Resources for the eradication and control of invasive alien species

B. Resources produced by international organizations that can be useful to the work on invasive alien species

**Technical guidance
and tools**



CBD support to the parties to implement T6



Study: IAS-Pathogens

Updated CBD Toolkit on
Invasive Alien species



Training materials



Capacity building

Information Webinar on Tools to Support the Implementation of Target...

2025-03-26 13:01 UTC

Recorded automatically

Microsoft Teams

Training course for Pacific small island developing States on invasive
alien species

[Documents »](#)

15–17 July 2025
Apia, Samoa
Confirmed



13:15

Invasive alien species: Setting out the data, resources and guidance needs at a national level to
support countries develop and implement action towards Target 6
IUCN Pavilion #12, Plaza One, Blue Zone

14:15



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Considerations for Implementing the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at National Level



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2030 Targets: Reducing Threats

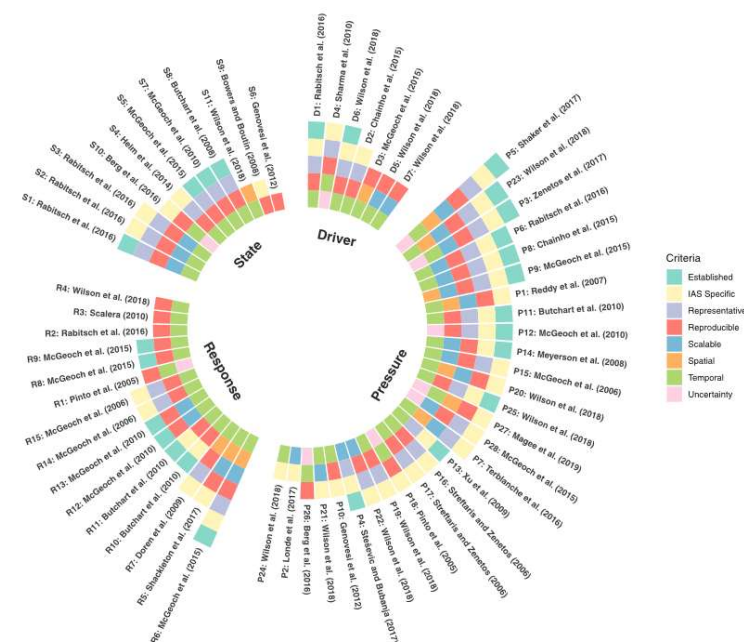
Indicators for Target 6

Headline Indicator

Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Binary indicator

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulation, processes and measures and allocating resources to reduce the impact of invasive alien species.



Vaz et al, 2022. Existing indicators do not adequately monitor progress toward meeting invasive alien species targets. *Conservation Letters*

CBD/COP/DEC/16/31



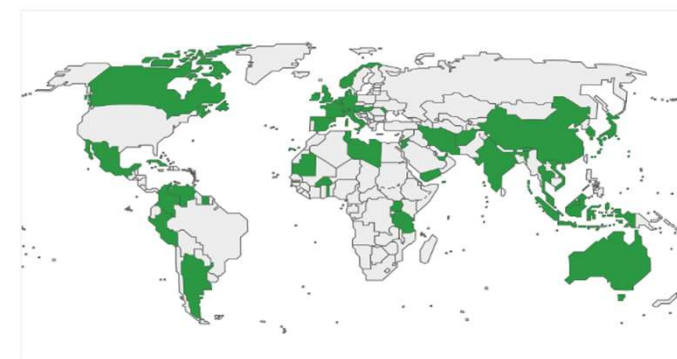
Importance of reporting

Knowing the progress towards the KMGBF through the National Reports, including the work towards Target 6, will enable the **global review** of implementation for the KMGBF

In alignment with KMGBF
3125
NATIONAL TARGETS
By
132
PARTIES



In alignment with KMGBF
54
NBSAPS
By
52
PARTIES



- Headline and other indicators
- Any recent reviews of national implementation (e.g review of the implementation of NBSAPs).
- National reports, reviews or communications submitted under relevant conventions and in connection with the Sustainable Development Goals.



Conclusion

- Global agreements such as the KMGBF present opportunities for collaborative action towards IAS;
- Cross-sectoral cooperation is needed to address a cross-cutting issues such as IAS;
- Countries have different realities, and all efforts are important to achieve the implementation of Target 6
- Feedback from Parties is key to guide new and further actions from the CBD



Thank you

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