



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

Training course for Pacific small island developing States on Invasive Alien Species



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RELEVANT AUTHORITY



BOARDER
CONTROL OFFICERS

BAF

MECC

CURRENT IAS IN FIJI

SPECIES NAME	TYPE	REASON FOR CONCERN
African Tulip Tree (<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>)	Invasive tree	Displaces native flora, toxic to native insects
Tilapia spp.	Invasive fish	Outcompetes native freshwater species, alters aquatic ecosystems
Feral Cats	Invasive predator	Threat to native birds and reptiles, especially in island ecosystems
Feral Pigs	Invasive mammal	Damages native habitats, consumes ground-nesting birds and native plants
Mongoose (<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>)	Invasive predator	Major threat to birds and reptiles; introduced to control rats but became invasive
Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Invasive pest	Damages food crops (especially maize), affects food security and economy

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS IAS

- ❖ **Prevention:** Biosecurity laws, border control, risk assessments
- ❖ **Early detection & rapid response:** Surveillance, rapid eradication teams
- ❖ **Control & management:** Physical removal, chemical treatment, biological control, community clean-ups
- ❖ **awareness:** Education campaigns, stakeholder engagement



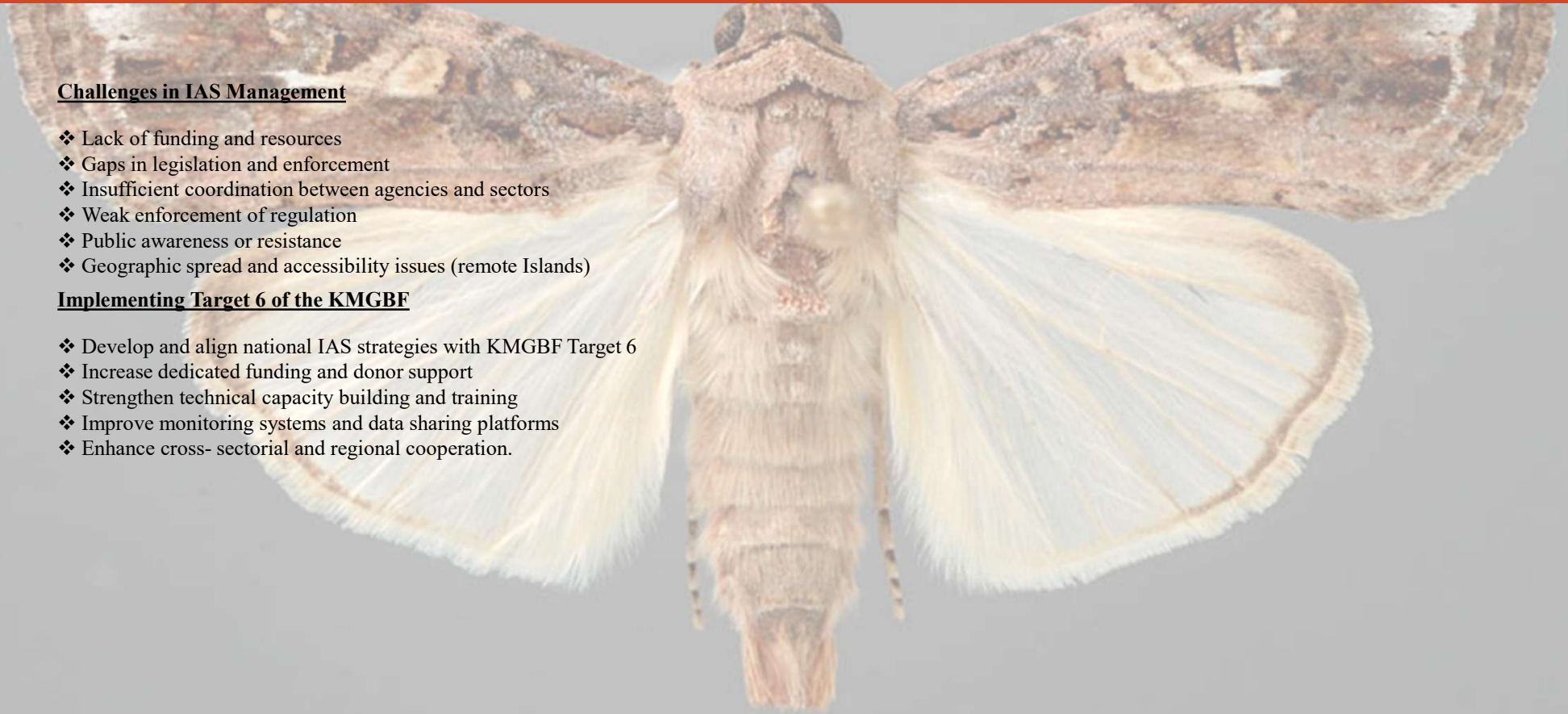
CHALLENGES IN IAS MANAGEMENT

Challenges in IAS Management

- ❖ Lack of funding and resources
- ❖ Gaps in legislation and enforcement
- ❖ Insufficient coordination between agencies and sectors
- ❖ Weak enforcement of regulation
- ❖ Public awareness or resistance
- ❖ Geographic spread and accessibility issues (remote Islands)

Implementing Target 6 of the KMGBF

- ❖ Develop and align national IAS strategies with KMGBF Target 6
- ❖ Increase dedicated funding and donor support
- ❖ Strengthen technical capacity building and training
- ❖ Improve monitoring systems and data sharing platforms
- ❖ Enhance cross- sectorial and regional cooperation.



EXAMPLE - FALL ARMYWORM- CURRENTLY IN EMERGENCY STATE

Current IAS - UNDER EMERGENCY STATE

Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) - Invasive pest.

What is Fall Army worm (FAW) and spread?

Fall Armyworm is a destructive moth pest native to the American and has rapidly spread across Africa, Asia and Pacific. The Larvae feed on the leaves, stems, and reproductive parts of host plants, causing severe damage and yield loss.

Fall Armyworm causes considerable yield losses in maize and in other key staple cereal crops such as sorghum, millet, and wheat, threatening food security and the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of smallholder farmers and consumers.

It has now been detected in some parts of Fiji's Western Division and can spread rapidly/

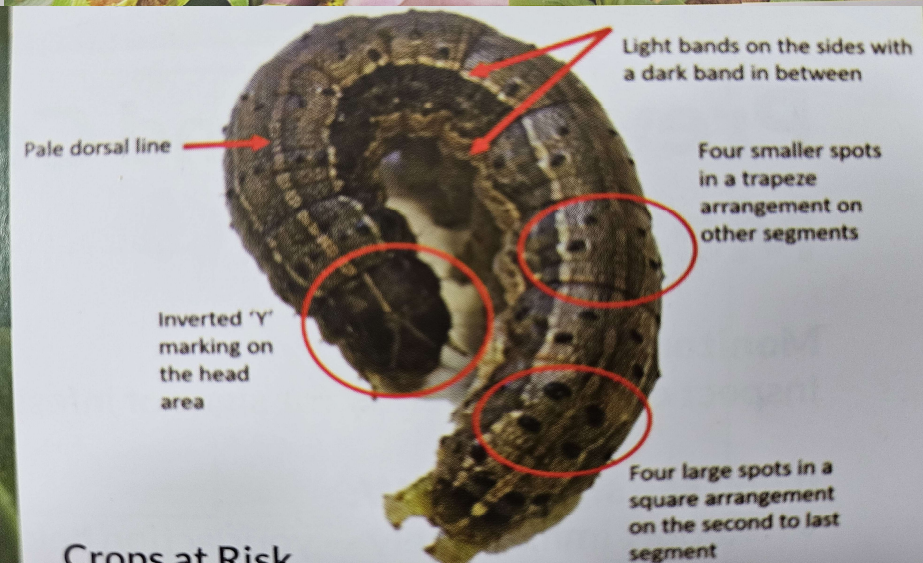
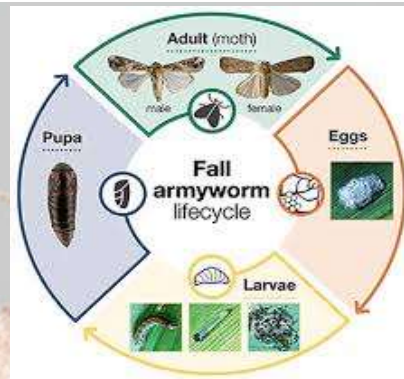
WHAT THEY FEED ON- CROPS AT RISK

- ❖ Maize – Corn
- ❖ Rice
- ❖ Sugarcane
- ❖ Tomatoes
- ❖ Various Vegetables

WHAT HAVE BEEN DONE

- ❖ Extension of FAW targeted surveillance
- ❖ Controlled Maize planting for FAW containment
- ❖ Targeted non toxic chemical- bio control ingredients
- ❖ Nation wide follow up survey





SIGNS OF DAMAGE

- ❖ Windowpane- like patches on leaves
- ❖ Irregular holes and ragged edges on leaves
- ❖ Whorl damage in maize
- ❖ Skeletonized leaves (only veins remains)
- ❖ Frosted or pale patches in grass or pasture
- ❖ Brown, scorched-looking areas in turf or crops
- ❖ Increased bird activity example mynah feeding in the field.

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THANK YOU

Invasive species are silent invaders, crossing borders unnoticed, but leaving ecosystems shattered in their wake"

