



# IAS in the Marshall Islands

Byrelson Jacklick

RMI Quarantine & Invasive Species Coordinator

Division of Biosecurity and Quarantine

Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce



# Main IAS in the RMI

- Under the NISSAP 2021-2029

- Some of the IAS for management including

1. Chromoleana
2. Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle
3. Taro devil vine
4. Rodent
5. Merremia
6. Insects like mealybugs, citrus blackfly or whitefly, coconut scale





## Prioritization of IAS

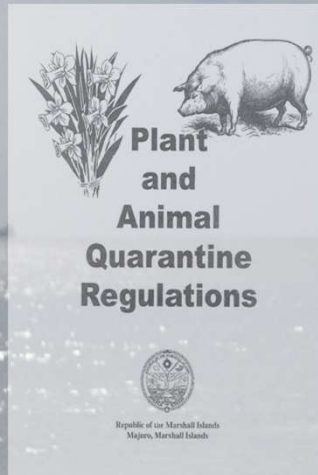
- Economic loss
- Biodiversity reduction which make RMI vulnerable to climate changes
- Post health risk to human
- Culture and heritage disappearing
- Food security

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS:

**RESTORING IROOJ**



# Main strategy use for IAS



- **NISSAP 2021-2029 Strategy**
  - Legal framework to address IAS in the RMI
  - Priorities invasive species & sites for management
  - Eradication program in place under GEF6 funding with other countries
    - Food security
    - Economically
    - Ecosystem preservation
- **Reimaanlok framework ( Looking into the Future)**
  - Protected area
- **Legal Policy**
  - Plant and Animal Quarantine Regulation 2010
    - Address transboundary movement of plants or plant products, animal or animal products, others
  - Endanger Species Act



**REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS**

**National Invasive Species  
Strategy and Action Plan**

**2021–2029**





# Challenges

- Capabilities
  - Human Resources
  - Infrastructure resources
- Contingency Fundings
- Land disputes between owners
- Geographical





# Way forward – T6 of Kunming Montral GBF

- Strengthen border EWS – Early warning system (more traps, etc.)
- Increase awareness efforts and communities level engagement on species management programs, and eradication programs
- Prioritize works that fit the capabilities and resources
- Getting more support from regional, international or other partners
  - Technically and financially

