Implementation of Target 6, On the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)_ Vanuatu

PRIORITY INVASIVE SPECIES FOR VANUATU

PLANTS		MAMMALS	INSECTS	REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS	BIRDS	FUNGI	MARINE ORGANISM
Merremia peltata	*Amaranthus spinus*	Rattus Spp.	*Wasmannia uropunctata*	*Achatina fulica*	*Acridotheres tristis*	*Puccinia heliconiae*	*Acanthaster planci*
Mikania micrantha	*Macfadyena unguis-cati*	Feral Livestock	*Anoplolepis gracilipes*				
Spathodea campanulate	*Sphagneticola trilobata*	Feral cats	Bactocera spp.				
Mimosa diplotricha	*Pipier aduncum*		Apis cerana				
Solanum trovum	*Eichomia crassipes*		Oryctes rhinoceros				
Cassia tora	*Pistia stratiotes*						
Panicum maximum	*Parthenium hyssterophorus*						
Lantana camara	*Urena lobata*						
Hiptis capitata	*Mimosa Pigra*						


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SYSTEM OF IDENTIFY PRIORITY INVASIVE SPECIES IN VANUATU

Scoring of priority species is reflected on the damages it has on the countries Socio-economy and the Ecosystem. A Table that was developed by Landcare Research

	Weed species	Distribution and Abundance												Weed Impacts														Current Control Options				Weed impacts score	Current control score	Overall importance score
														Socio-economic						Ecosystem														
3		TAFEA	Score	SHEFA	Score	MALAMPA	Score	PENAMA	Score	SANMA	Score	TORBA	Score	Human & animal health	Score	Primary production (food crops, pasture, forestry etc.)	Score	Impacts on Infrastructure, mobility, access to leisure activities, lifestyle or cultural values	Score	Natural disasters (weed exacerbates fires, floods, or landslides etc.)	Score	Native biodiversity	Score	Facilitation of other invasive spp.	Score	Transforms ecosystem processes (e.g. disturbance, hydrology, soil chemistry, succession)	Score	Control efficacy	Score	Control cost	Score			
4	*Acaciella angustissima*	Data deficient	1	Few infestations	2	Data deficient	1	Data deficient	1	Data deficient	1	Data deficient	1	No impacts	0	Moderate production loss	5	Low or limited impact	1	Can exacerbate fires or floods or	5	Moderate impacts	5	Facilitates other invasive spp.	5	Medium changes	5	Ineffective	1	Prohibitively expensive	1	30.33	2.00	15.17
19	Knob weed [*Hyptis capitata*]	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	No impacts	0	Moderate production loss	5	Low or limited impact	1	Can exacerbate fires or floods or landslides	5	Moderate impacts	5	Facilitates other invasive spp.	5	Medium changes	5	Moderately effective	1.5	Moderately expensive	1.5	260.00	3.00	86.67
20	Navua sedge [*Cyperus aromaticus*]	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	No impacts	0	Moderate production loss	5	Low or limited impact	1	No impact	0	No Impact	0	Facilitates other invasive spp.	5	Minor changes	1	Ineffective	1	Moderately expensive	1.5	120.00	2.50	48.00
21	Nut grass [*Cyperus retundus*]	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	No impacts	0	Moderate production loss	5	Low or limited impact	1	No impact	0	No Impact	0	Facilitates other invasive spp.	5	Minor changes	1	Ineffective	1	Moderately expensive	1.5	120.00	2.50	48.00
22	Samanea Saman	Few infestations	2	Widespread & common	10	Data deficient	1	Data deficient	1	Widespread & common	10	Data deficient	1	No impacts	0	Moderate production loss	5	Moderate impacts	3	Can exacerbate fires or floods or landslides	5	Major impacts	10	Facilitates other invasive spp.	5	Transformer species	10	Ineffective	1	Prohibitively expensive	1	158.33	2.00	79.17
23	Sensitive plant [*Mimosa pudica*]	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Nuisance (e.g. causes allergies, dermatitis)	1	Minor production loss	2	Moderate impacts	3	No impact	0	Low or limited impact	1	Facilitates other invasive spp.	5	Minor changes	1	Moderately effective	1.5	Moderately expensive	1.5	130.00	3.00	43.33
24	Panicum maximum	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Widespread & common	10	Nuisance (e.g. causes allergies, dermatitis)	1	Moderate production loss	5	Moderate impacts	3	Can exacerbate fires or floods or landslides	5	Moderate impacts	5	Facilitates other invasive spp.	5	Medium changes	5	Moderately effective	1.5	Moderately expensive	1.5	290.00	3.00	96.67

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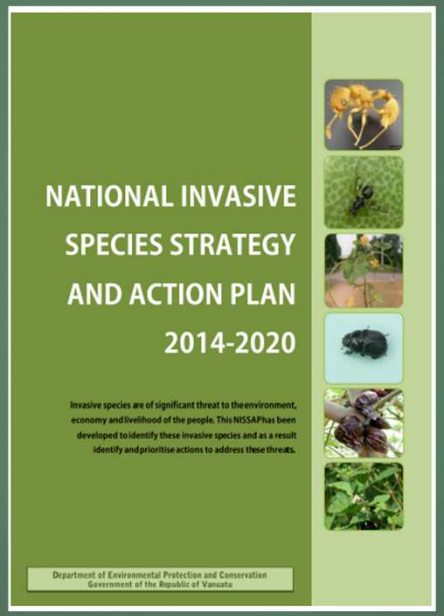
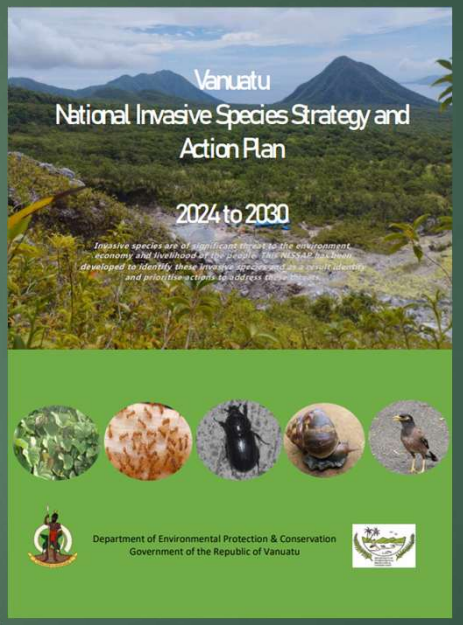
STRATEGY IN-PLACE TO ADDRESS IAS IN VANUATU

- The National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) serves as the primary action plan guiding the implementation of invasive species management activities in Vanuatu. It outlines national priorities, sets clear objectives, and provides a coordinated framework for stakeholders involved in the prevention, early detection, control, and eradication of invasive species. By aligning with broader biodiversity and environmental policies, the strategy ensures that efforts to address invasive species are systematic, well-coordinated, and contribute to the long-term protection of the country's ecosystems, native biodiversity, and livelihoods.





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NATIONAL LEGISLATION

I. THE ANIMAL IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE ACT NO. 7 OF 1988
II. ANIMAL IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE REGULATION ORDER NO.14 OF 1994
III. PLANT PROTECTION ACT NO.14 OF 1997
IV. PLANT PROTECTION (CONTROL OF QUARANTINE PEST) ORDER NO.20 OF 1999
V. PLANT PROTECTION ORDER NO.11 OF 2021 – Restriction of Movement of Agriculture Goods in Port Vila and Control of Movement of Vessels in Port Vila
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION ACT NO. 12 OF 2016
VII. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS NO.175 OF 2011
VIII. FISHERIES ACT No.10 of 2014
IX. FORESTRY ACT No. 31 of 2019
X. PORTS (AMENDMENT) ACT No.18 of 2021

UNDER DEVELOPMENT

I. BIOSECURITY BILL 2014 (DRAFT)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND AGREEMENT

I. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
II. CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFTY
III. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES)
IV. NTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF SHIPS' BALLAST WATER AND SEDIMENTS

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH IAS MANAGEMENT

The implementation of invasive species management in Vanuatu faces several challenges.

(i) Limited financial and human resources often hinder the capacity of island nations to carry out consistent and large-scale management activities.

(ii) Geographic isolation and the scattered nature of islands make coordination, monitoring, and response efforts logistically difficult and expensive.

(iii) Additionally, there is often a lack of public awareness and community engagement, which is crucial for early detection and effective control.

(iv) Institutional gaps, overlapping mandates among agencies, and limited access to technical expertise further complicate the implementation process.

(v) Climate change also Intensify these challenges by altering ecosystems and potentially increasing the spread and impact of invasive species.

What would you need to implement T6 of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework?

- **Technical and Financial Support**: Vanuatu along with other PICs lack the resources to manage invasive species effectively. Funding mechanisms and technical assistance are essential for capacity building, implementing eradication and control programs, and supporting community-led initiatives.
- **Access to Scientific Data and Tools:** Regional and global databases, risk analysis tools, and early warning systems would help PICs identify, assess, and prioritize invasive species threats.
- **Capacity Building and Training:** There is a strong need for specialized training in biosecurity, rapid response, monitoring, and restoration to build local expertise and institutional capacity.
- **Mainstreaming Invasive Species Management**: The CBD can help promote the integration of IAS strategies into broader national biodiversity plans, sustainable development goals, and climate adaptation frameworks.

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