



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework **Target 6 on invasive alien species**

Priority Sites



Camdeboo National Park, South Africa © Domenico Conventi/CC 2.0 by-SA

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) has 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030, and one of these, target 6, aims to address threats posed by invasive alien species (IAS).¹

There are two broad categories of IAS priority 'sites', sites that are **sensitive or vulnerable to impacts** from invasive alien species, and sites that are **susceptible to IAS introductions**.

The target sets out three overarching actions (Box 1), one of which aims to eradicate or control existing IAS, especially **in priority sites**, such as islands.

Box 1. Target 6 on invasive alien species

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

- identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species
- 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
- **eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands**

¹ Target 6 <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/6>

² McGeogh, et al. 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-015-1013-1>

Sensitive or vulnerable sites

These are sites where, if impacts from invasive alien species were to occur, there would be severe consequences to biodiversity or ecosystem services. This can include islands and other isolated ecosystems that are known to be vulnerable to impacts from IAS, sites that are of national or global conservation importance such as natural World Heritage Sites, protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, or sites important for ecosystem services.

Susceptible sites

These are sites where there is a high risk of introductions of alien species and that provide opportunity for their establishment. They are often habitats that are already degraded and close to areas of high levels of human activity, for example, ports and harbors, large urban areas, touristic sites, or major traffic routes.

Prioritization and management actions

Site based management actions targeting IAS can be highly effective and are known to result in major conservation gains³. Vulnerable sites can be prioritized based on their conservation value, and existing or potential impacts from IAS. These sites would benefit from the eradication of IAS and, where this is not feasible, containment of their spread and control of impacts should be considered. Susceptible sites can be prioritized based on their proximity to high-risk areas and will require surveillance to detect the arrival of new alien species that might become invasive, so that they can be eradicated at an early stage of invasion before they establish and spread.

³ Langhammer et al. 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adj6598>

A toolkit has been developed to support Parties in the implementation of Target 6, and it can be accessed here www.cbd.int/invasive/cbdtoolkit



Nairobi National Park © OrientalZing CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

Contact:
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
secretariat@cbd.int



More information on Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: <https://www.cbd.int/gbf>

This material has been produced with the generous support from the Government of Japan through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and the European Union.

