

THE ROLE OF TARGET 6

**in Implementing the Kunming-Montreal
Global Biodiversity Framework**



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

What is Target 6?

Target 6 aims to *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.*

Why implementing Target 6 is important for the implementation of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Invasive alien species (IAS) have overarching effects on different issues such as biodiversity, ecosystems, food security, trade, economy and health, among others. Thus, they have been identified as a cross-cutting issue and one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss. Due to their overarching impacts, effective implementation of Target 6 will reduce pressures on biodiversity, strengthen ecosystem resilience and create enabling conditions for the successful implementation of the multiple targets across the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).

Some examples of the relationships between Target 6 and the other Targets are presented below:



Target 1 – Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss

Implementation of Target 6 can support the achievement of Target 1 by helping to avoid and reduce the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance and to minimize negative impacts on biodiversity arising from human activities. By reducing pressures that degrade ecosystems, effective action on IAS supports integrated, participatory and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes across land and seascapes.



Target 2 – Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems

Preventing reinvasion and spread of IAS that undermine restoration outcomes improves the long-term effectiveness of restoration investments, and enhances ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.



Target 3 – Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas

Reducing IAS pressures within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, safeguards ecological integrity, representativeness and connectivity, particularly in islands and other highly vulnerable ecosystems.



Target 4 – Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Implementation of Target 6 can support the achievement of Target 4 by reducing one of the key pressures contributing to species extinction risk and the decline of native species populations. Effective prevention, control and management of IAS help to halt human-induced extinction of known threatened species, supports the recovery and conservation of species, and contributes to maintaining genetic diversity.

5

Ensure Sustainable Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species



Target 5 – Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species

Addressing pathways of introduction and spread of IAS by strengthening regulations on their harvest, trade, transport and use helps prevent intentional and unintentional introductions, protects wild species, reduces ecosystem disruption caused by IAS and contributes to preventing the risk of pathogen spill-over.

7



Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity

Target 7 – Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity

Preventing and managing IAS can reduce the need for chemical control measures, thereby contributing to lower releases of pesticides, and can help limit ecosystem degradation that exacerbates the impacts of excess nutrients on ecosystems. Prioritizing prevention and early action on IAS also reduce reliance on chemical control measures.

8

Minimize Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience



Target 8 – Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience

Preventing and managing IAS helps maintain ecosystem structure and functions that are essential for nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, thereby supporting ecosystem resilience and enhancing the contribution of biodiversity to climate-related objectives, in line with the elements of Target 8.

9



Manage Wild Species Sustainably

Target 9 – Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People

By reducing ecological impacts from IAS, Target 6 helps maintain the capacity of wild species to provide social, economic and environmental benefits for people, including for those more directly dependent on biodiversity.

10



Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Target 10 – Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

By reducing IAS impacts that undermine agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry productivity, Target 6 contributes to the sustainable management, long term efficiency and productivity of these areas.

11



Restore and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

Target 11 – Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

By reducing ecological impacts from IAS, Target 6 contributes to maintain and enhance ecosystem health and resilience and thereby nature's contributions to people, including functions such as regulation of air, water and climate, pollination, soil health and reduction of disease risks.

12



Plan Urban Areas for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

Target 12 – Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

By preventing the introduction and spread of IAS, Target 6 contributes to safeguard native urban biodiversity and ecological connectivity essential for resilient urban ecosystems services.



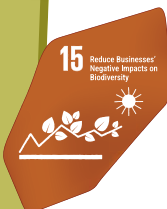
Target 13 – Increase the Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge

By reducing the spread and impacts of IAS, Target 6 contributes to maintaining the diversity of native species and populations that constitute the basis for the utilization of genetic resources and the eventual sharing of benefits from their utilization.



Target 14 – Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level

The implementation of Target 6 directly supports the achievement of Target 14 by promoting the integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral decision-making. IAS are recognized as a major driver of biodiversity loss and effectively addressing them requires embedding biodiversity considerations into relevant policies, regulations, and strategic environmental assessments, among other planning and decision-making processes, in line with Target 14.



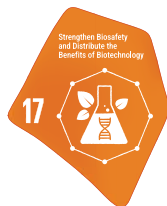
Target 15 – Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts

Implementation of Target 6 supports Target 15 by strengthening the management of biodiversity-related risks in business and finance. IAS have negative impacts on various sectors, including on economic activities. Preventing and managing risks posed by IAS requires improved risk assessment, due diligence and biosecurity measures across value chains. This aligns with T15's call for businesses and financial institutions to monitor, assess and disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, and to reduce negative impacts, thereby promoting more responsible and biodiversity-positive practices.



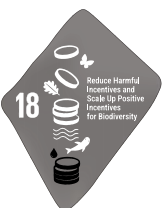
Target 16 – Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption

By preventing the introduction and establishment of IAS, Target 6 promotes practices that minimize pressures on biodiversity, including maintaining healthy and resilient crops, livestock, and aquatic systems, which in turn could contribute to minimizing food waste. These measures contribute to more sustainable consumption and production patterns, directly advancing the objectives of T16.



Target 17 – Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology

By implementing Target 6, actions to prevent, minimize, and manage IAS, such as risk assessment and management, early detection, monitoring, and control measures, also strengthen national and sectoral biosafety capacities. These biosecurity measures, applied across pathways like trade, transport, agriculture, and aquaculture, could also support the safe handling, use, and management of living modified organisms, thereby contributing to the objectives of Target 17.



Target 18 – Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity

By identifying and eliminating pathways and incentives that directly or indirectly promote the introduction and spread of IAS, such as subsidies that encourage high-risk trade, transport or land-use practices, Target 6's implementation contributes towards economic and fiscal policies that no longer drive biodiversity loss.



Target 19 – Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance

By implementing Target 6, actions to prevent, minimize, and manage IAS also support the resource mobilization objectives of Target 19. Effectively addressing IAS requires dedicated financial, technical, and human resources, and documenting these needs helps guide investments and funding priorities. In this way, Target 6 contributes to mobilizing and allocating resources efficiently to support biodiversity conservation and the broader implementation of the KMGBF.



Target 20 – Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity

Through the implementation of Target 6, technical and institutional capacities relevant to IAS and biodiversity management will be built. These will generate experience, best practices, and operational tools that can be shared across countries and sectors, directly supporting Target 20 by strengthening capacity-building and knowledge exchange.



Target 21 – Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action

Improving the generation, sharing and accessibility of data on IAS, their pathways, distribution and impacts, supports transparent decision-making and public awareness, and contributes towards having data and knowledge available and accessible to guide biodiversity actions as established in Target 21. In this context, recognizing and integrating traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent, can significantly strengthen early detection, monitoring and management efforts, while ensuring culturally appropriate and locally grounded responses to invasive alien species.



Target 22 – Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all

Effective implementation of Target 6 requires the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and other stakeholders in decision making, planning, monitoring, and management activities. This participation strengthens local governance, ensures that diverse knowledge systems are integrated, and empowers all actors to take an active role in the management of IAS, directly advancing effective representation and participation goals as outlined in T22.



Target 23 – Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action

Effective implementation of Target 6 requires engaging diverse stakeholders, including women and girls in planning, monitoring, and management activities. This creates opportunities for their full, equitable, and informed participation in decision-making, strengthens leadership at local and national levels, and ensures that women have equal access to knowledge, resources, and capacity-building related to IAS management. By embedding gender considerations into Target 6 actions, the implementation of the KMGBF becomes more inclusive, advancing the objectives of T23.

Key Message

The interconnection between targets highlights that Target 6 is not an isolated ambition but a keystone action that helps unlock progress across the entire framework.

Addressing IAS also intersects with the Sustainable Development Goals, notably SDG 15.8, which calls for the introduction of measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of IAS on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species, reinforcing the contribution of Target 6 to broader sustainable development agendas.

Join Us in Action

Implementing Target 6 is essential to safeguard biodiversity, sustain ecosystem services on which humanity depends, and fulfill our collective commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



This document has been developed with financial support from the European Union

