



Invasive Alien Species  
are  
uninvited company





## Convention on Biological Diversity

Adopted in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro

190 Parties (189 countries, and the EC)

Three objectives: the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of its benefits

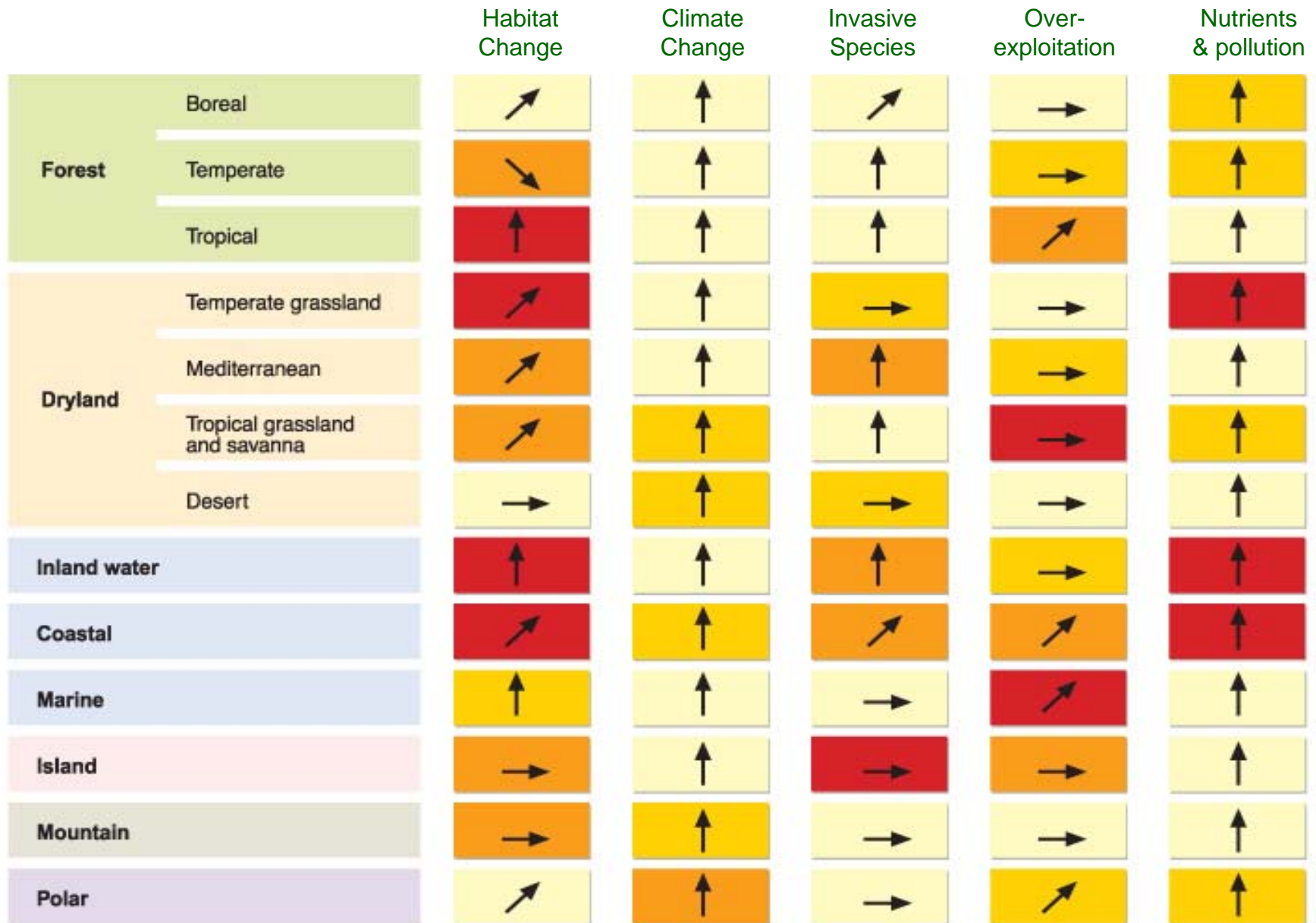


## Convention on Biological Diversity

### The Secretariat:

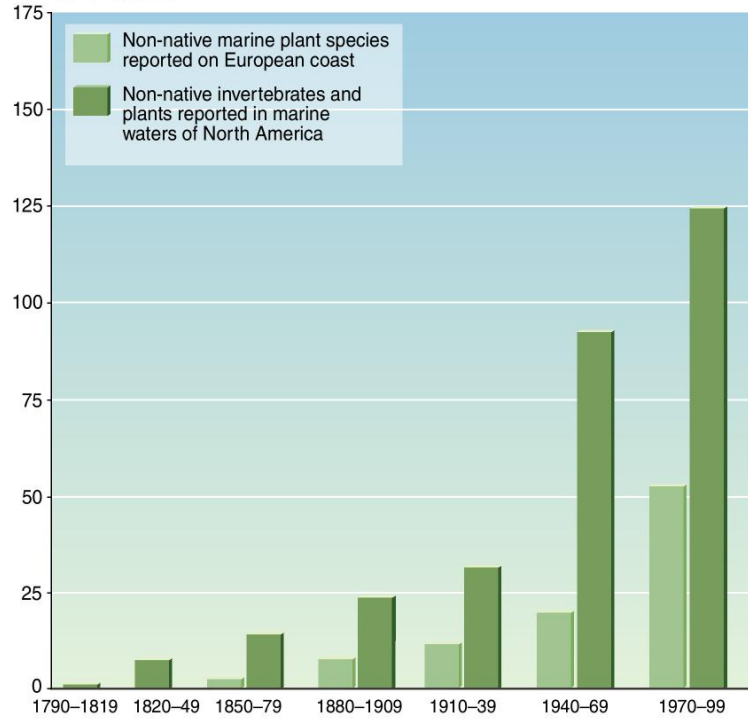
- Host Institution UNEP
- Headquartered in Montreal since 1996
- Employs some 70 staff
- Headed by Executive Secretary Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaf

# IAS is one of the five main direct drivers of biodiversity loss



# Rapid increase of introduction of non-native species

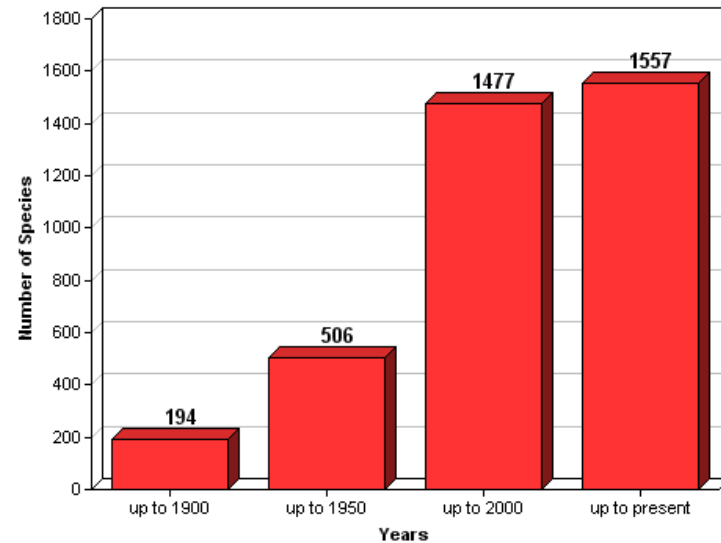
Number of species



Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



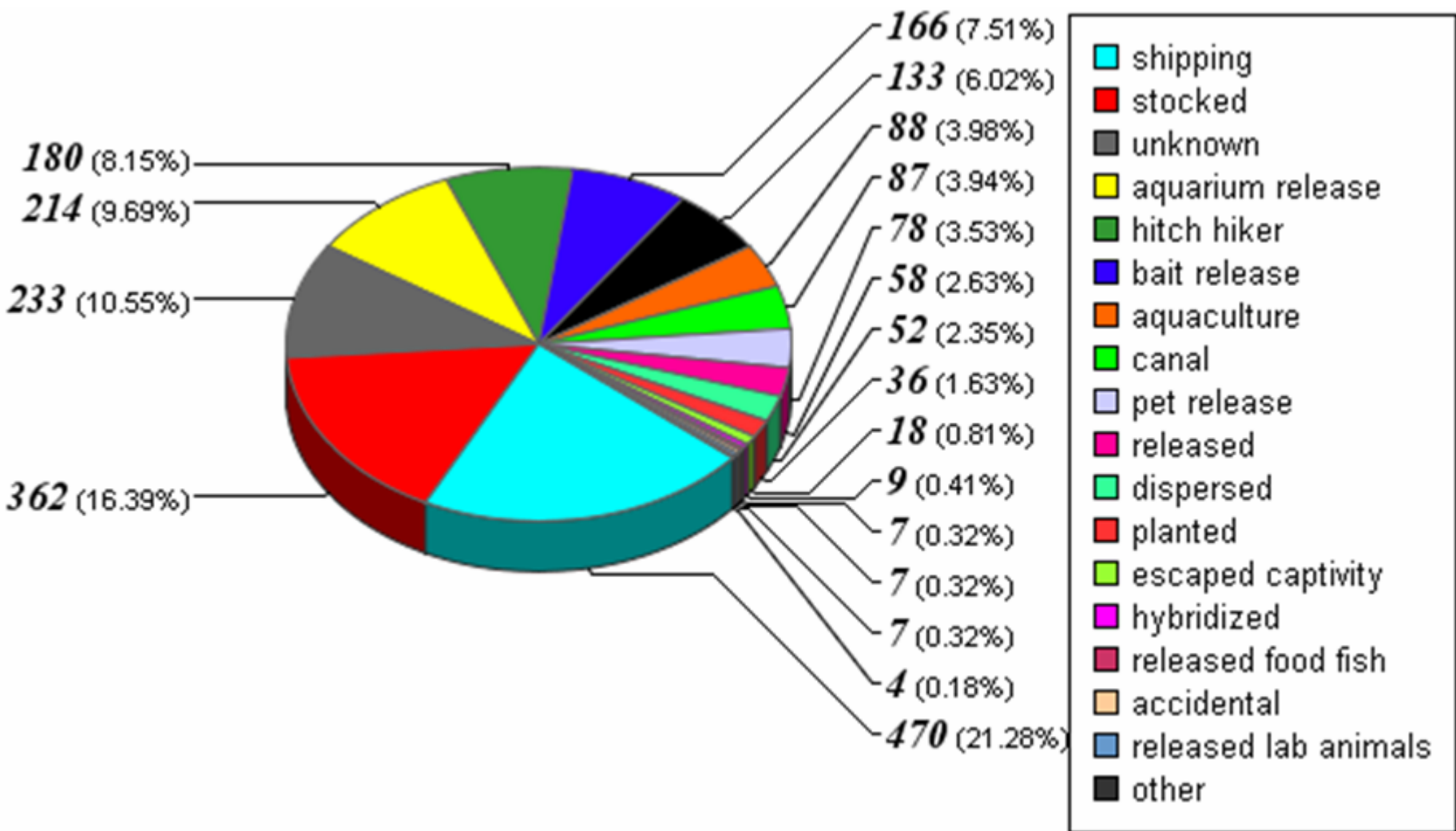
*Introduced Species in the United States*



(graph created: 3/13/2008 by the United States Geological Survey)

# Introduction pathways of aquatic species

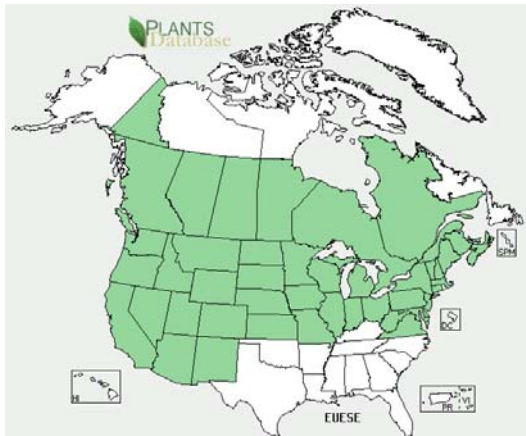
## A case in USA (source USGS)



# Article 8(h)



- “ Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate ....**
- Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species. ”**



# 2010 Target, GOAL 6: Control threats from invasive alien species



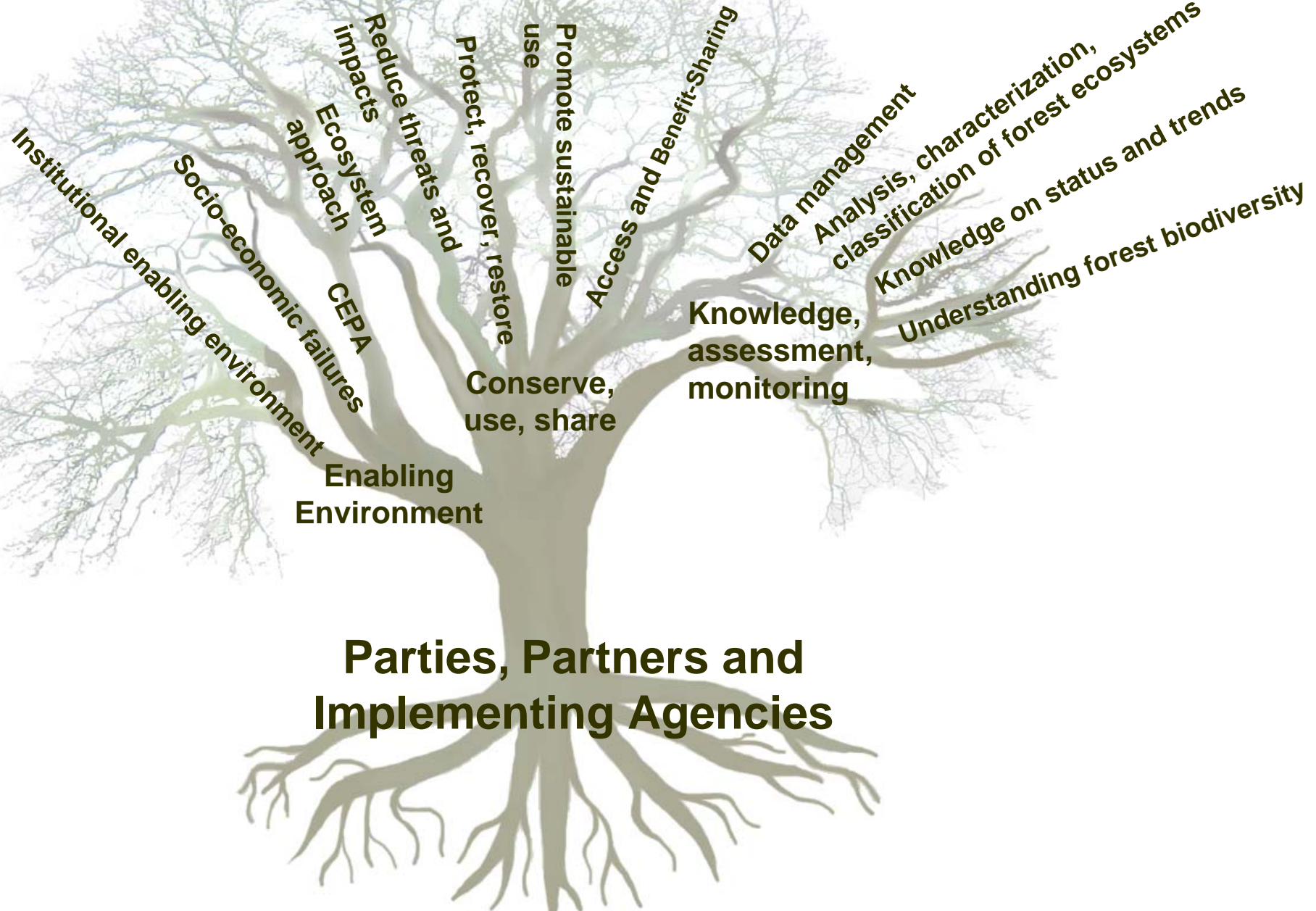
**6.1: Pathways for major potential invasive alien species controlled**

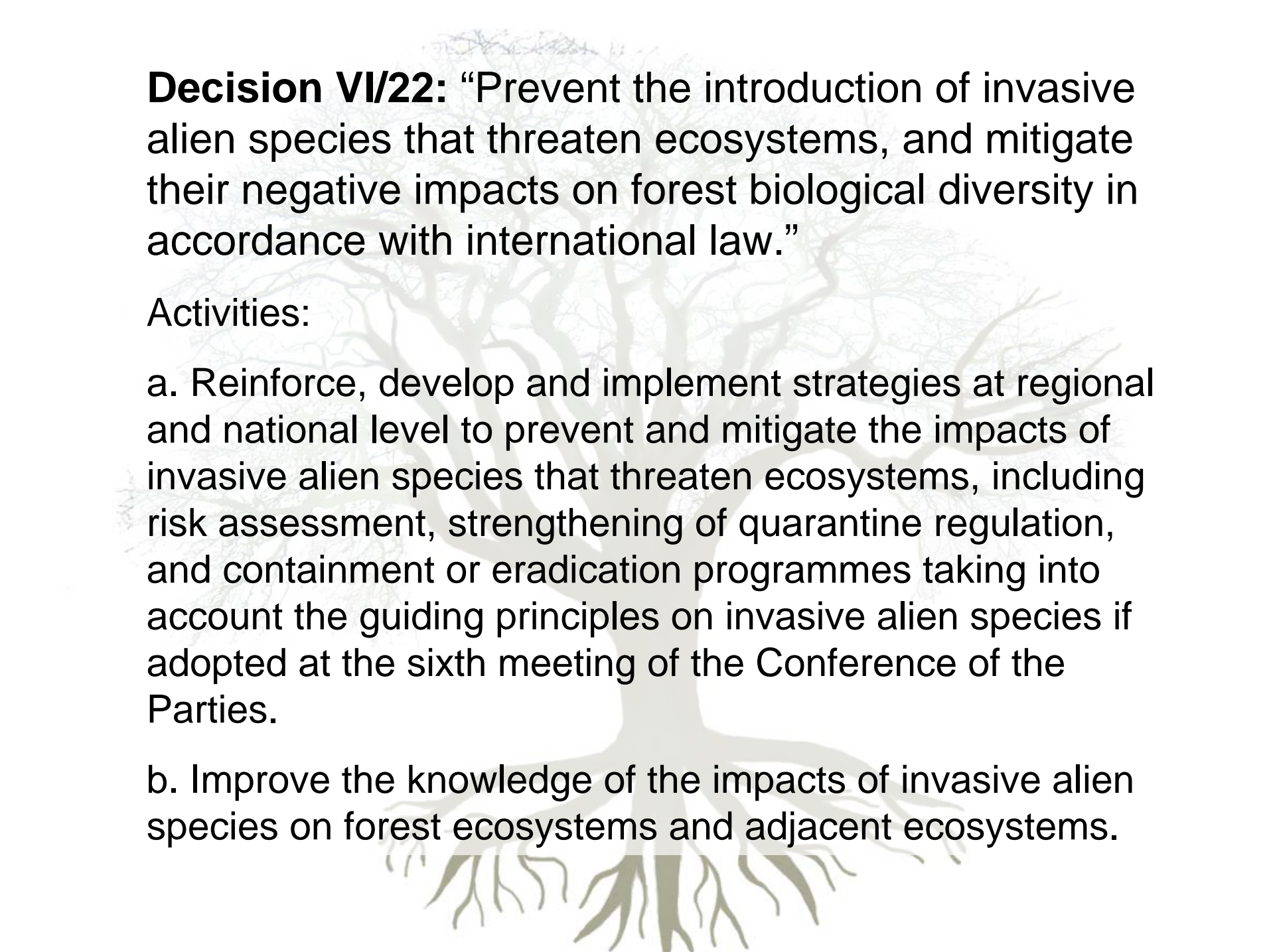


**6.2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats of species.**



# Forest Biodiversity Programme of Work





**Decision VI/22:** “Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity in accordance with international law.”

Activities:

- a. Reinforce, develop and implement strategies at regional and national level to prevent and mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, including risk assessment, strengthening of quarantine regulation, and containment or eradication programmes taking into account the guiding principles on invasive alien species if adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- b. Improve the knowledge of the impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems and adjacent ecosystems.



Brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*)

# What needs to be done

- Preventing international movement of IAS
- Rapid detection at borders
- Collaboration among governments, economic sectors and non-governmental and international organizations
- Building capacity and public awareness
- Once spread, eradication and mitigation

# CBD Guiding Principles on IAS

## A. General

1. Precautionary approach
2. 3-stage hierarchical approach
3. Ecosystem approach
4. Role of States
5. Research & monitoring
6. Education & public Awareness

## B. Prevention

7. Border control & quarantine measures
8. Exchange of information
9. Cooperation, including capacity building

## C. Introduction of Species

1. Intentional introduction
2. Unintentional introduction

## D. Mitigation of impacts

1. Mitigation of impacts
2. Eradication
3. Containment
4. Control

Note: non-binding

Adopted by Decision VI/23  
(2002)

# CBD COP-8 Decision VIII/27

**To consult with IPPC, OIE, FAO  
and WTO ...**

**regarding whether and how to  
address the lack of international  
standards covering invasive alien  
species, in particular animals,  
that are not pests of plants under  
the IPPC**

# Consideration of findings by 4 Secretariats

- Mandates and expertise of various bodies vary
- Sometimes focus on species, sometimes on pathways
- Some pathways associated with trade, some not

## OIE (World Organization for Animal Health)

- Could conceivably address broader range in 2 ways:
  - Address a wider range of diseases that are IAS
  - Address invasiveness of (some) terrestrial vertebrates

## COFI (Committee on Fisheries)

- Fish may be significant group of invasive species that are not pests of plants or addressed as such
- COFI addresses this in Code of Conduct etc.

## IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention)

- Despite broad scope of IPPC, limitations on implementation at national level mean that actual coverage of IAS can vary (eg: aquatic plants), however, CBD –IPPC Joint Work covers IAS as far as possible

# Discussions towards the goals of CBD

## In-depth review of IAS at COP9

- **Finding best practices on preventing risks associated with international trade**
- **Further invitation to the relevant international organizations**
- **Improving partnership and building capacity**
- **Further economic evaluation of damages on ecosystems by Invasive Alien Species**

# Existing Guidelines

E.g. IPCC framework

“Identification of risks and management of invasive alien species”

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/y5968e/y5968e00.htm#Contents>

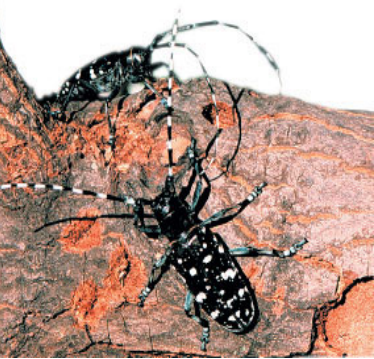
# International Day for Biological Diversity in 2009

- UN-sanctioned international celebration for the promotion of biodiversity issues. It is currently held on May 22
- IDB 2009: Biodiversity and Invasive Alien Species
- 2008 - Biodiversity and Agriculture
- 2007 - Biodiversity and Climate Change
- 2006 - Protect Biodiversity in Drylands
- 2005 - Biodiversity: Life Insurance for our Changing World
- 2004 - Biodiversity: Food, Water and Health for All
- 2003 - Biodiversity and poverty alleviation - challenges for sustainable development
- 2002 - Dedicated to forest biodiversity

[www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)

**Deadline 4<sup>th</sup> National Report: 30 March 2009**

- **List of CBD National Focal Points on [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)**
- **Programme Officer for IAS: Ms Junko Shimura ([junko.shimura@cbd.int](mailto:junko.shimura@cbd.int))**
- **Programme Officer for forest biodiversity: [tim.christophersen@cbd.int](mailto:tim.christophersen@cbd.int)**



**Merci. Gracias. Thank you.**

