



## Regional IAS Strategy 2011-2016

Supports Aichi Targets: 5,6,7,9,12,13,and 19.

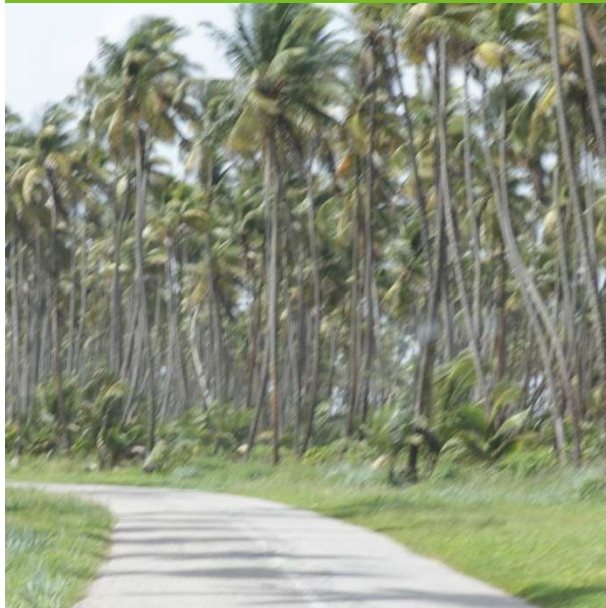
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## This presentation will cover

- Introduction
- Challenges in IAS Management in the Caribbean
- CIASS within an International framework for action
- Policy Framework
- Scope of Strategy
- Strategic Goal
- Objectives and Action Plan:
  - Objective 1
  - Objective 2
  - Objective 3
  - .....
  - Objective 7

# Introduction



IAS impact negatively on native biodiversity, agriculture, trade and economy and livelihood of Caribbean States.

The CIAS-Strategy seeks to:

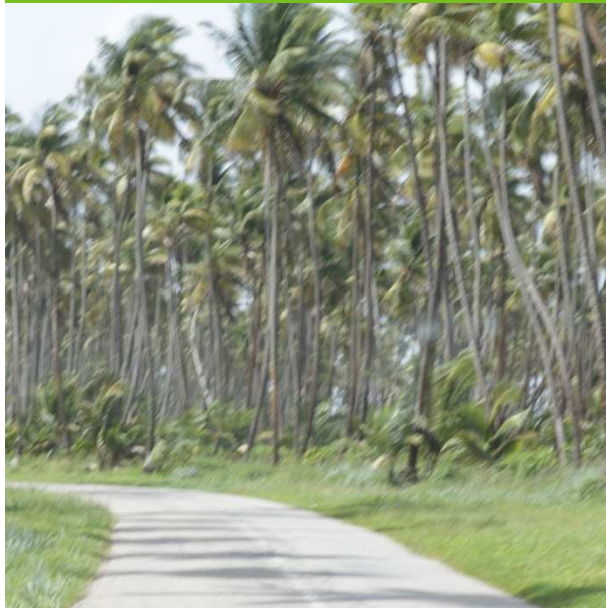
1. Strengthen existing national and regional programmes for IAS
2. Develop new or enhance current national and regional coordination and cooperation mechanisms



## Challenges in IAS Management in the Caribbean

- Shortage or inaccessibility of scientific information
- Limited public awareness of impacts of IAS
- Insufficient networking, coordination and collaboration
- Ease of introduction and movement of alien species
- Limited effective emergency response measures

# Introduction



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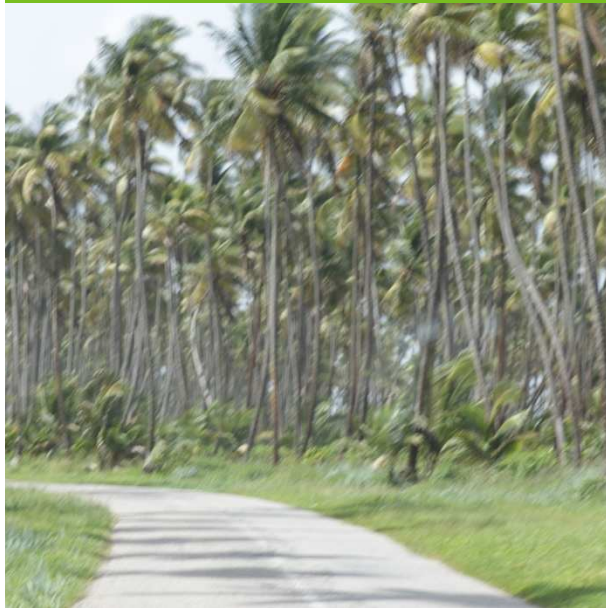
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## Challenges in IAS Management in the Caribbean (continued)

- Inadequate and/or outdated legislation, regulations, cross-sectoral policies and enforcement
- Shortage of appropriately trained personnel for inspection, quarantine, monitoring etc.
- Inadequate quarantine and research facilities
- Insufficient, unavailable, unsustainable or untimely funding

# Introduction



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# International framework for action



## Convention of Biological Diversity (CDB)

The CDB Article 8 (h) prescribes that all parties to the Convention “Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems habitats or species”.



# Scope of CIAS Strategy



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Will focus on prevention and management of:

- Intentional introduction of species for traditional economic sectors
- Intentional introduction of species with a known risk of escape or release to the wild
- Unintentional introduction of invasive species as well as:
- Rehabilitation and restorations
- Data and knowledge management

## Strategic Goal of the CLASS is...



... To create an enabling environment for the effective management of invasive species within the Caribbean



## Objectives and Action Plan

To fulfil the mandate of effective prevention, early detection, rapid response and effective management of regional IAS threats, the following key objectives must be achieved.

# 1: Establish a Regional Coordinating Mechanism.

Action Plan Activities:

- Convene an interim Regional Steering Committee
- Review shortlist of potential coordinating mechanisms (models for IAS regionally)
- Identify country champions to promote the issue among policy makers

## **2: Establish a mechanism to reduce the spread of IAS within the region.**

Tasks Assigned in Action Plan:

- Design protocol that facilitates regional approach
- Conduct analysis on pathways of IAS introduction
- Conduct Pathway risk assessment for potential IAS threats
- Supply updated information to frontline surveillance personnel

### **3: Strengthen national and regional institutional frameworks for IAS management**

Task assigned in Action Plan

- Compile relevant institutional data for regional framework
- Conduct a swot analysis of these agencies
- Identify the cooperative efforts needed
- Identify critical control points for prevention and early detection
- Implement programmes to build national and regional capacity

## **4. Facilitate an evidence based approach to the management of IAS through research**

### Task Assigned in Action Plan

- Adapt or establish mechanisms for the conduct of research in key IAS management areas
- Strengthen linkages with taxonomic institutions and experts regionally and internationally
- Develop a regional research plan for IAS
- Utilise rehabilitation or restoration techniques in the management of IAS degraded habitats
- Identify habitats impacted by IAS
- Adopt or develop protocols for rehabilitation or restoration

## **5. Employ methodologies to prevent or control harmful IAS introductions and spread regionally**

Task assigned in Action Plan.

- Identify or develop guidelines for invasive species management
- Develop and disseminate legislative guidelines
- Develop capacity for compliance and enforcement
- Periodically review and make recommendations to amend existing policies and procedures



## **6. Develop a fund raising strategy for financing actions identified in the CIASS**

- Design and implement a fund raising strategy
- Identify sources of funding for components of the CIASS Strategy/Action Plan and National IAS Programmes
- Do joint application of funding with other regional and national organizations

## CLASS Supports Aichi Target 5

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

- We are dealing with lionfish that is a serious issue for the degradation of coral reefs.
- Working on three Ramsar sites



## CLASS Supports Aichi Target 6

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stock and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably.....

We are working to control the Lionfish that is threatening fisheries in both reef and mangrove environments

Working with other stakeholders to develop a regional strategy for Lionfish



## CLASS Supports Aichi Target 7

By 2020 areas under agriculture; aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Working to prevent the entry of Frosty Pod Rot into the Caribbean.

Red Palm Mite in the Nariva Forest – TT; Black River Morass in Jamaica; and Cabritos Island in the DR.

## CLASS Supports Aichi Target 9

By 2020; invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent introduction and introduction.

The CLASS is designed to deal specifically with this target in all its facets.

## CLASS Supports Aichi Target 12

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those in decline has been improved and sustained

Blue and gold Macaw –TT

Endemic Jamaican Iguana – Jamaica

Endemic Ricordi Iguana – DR

Endemic Saint Lucian Iguana

Whiptail Lizzard – Saint Lucia

## CLASS Supports Aichi Target 15

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Working to protect three Ramsar sites – TT; Jamaica; DR; and the Maria Nature Reserve in St. Lucia.



## **CLASS Supports Aichi Target 19**

By 2020; knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and consequences of its loss are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.





**Thank You**

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